

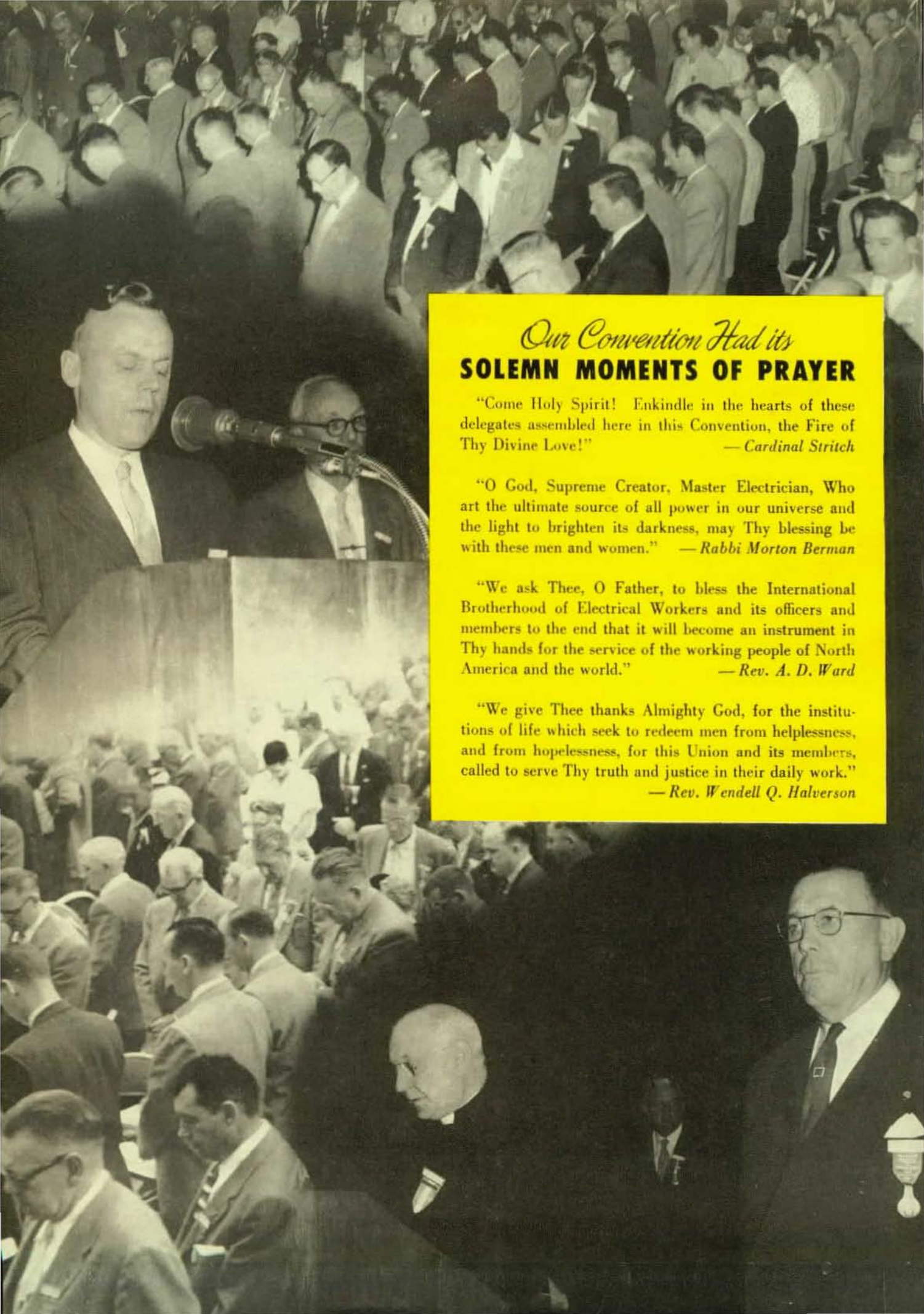
The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

OCTOBER 1954



CONVENTION ISSUE



Our Convention Had its
SOLEMN MOMENTS OF PRAYER

"Come Holy Spirit! Enkindle in the hearts of these delegates assembled here in this Convention, the Fire of Thy Divine Love!"
— *Cardinal Stritch*

"O God, Supreme Creator, Master Electrician, Who art the ultimate source of all power in our universe and the light to brighten its darkness, may Thy blessing be with these men and women." — *Rabbi Morton Berman*

"We ask Thee, O Father, to bless the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its officers and members to the end that it will become an instrument in Thy hands for the service of the working people of North America and the world." — *Rev. A. D. Ward*

"We give Thee thanks Almighty God, for the institutions of life which seek to redeem men from helplessness, and from hopelessness, for this Union and its members, called to serve Thy truth and justice in their daily work."
— *Rev. Wendell Q. Halverson*

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



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VOLUME 53, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1954

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PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER.

POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U.S.A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time. Paid advertising not accepted.

the 25th CONVENTION of OUR BROTHERHOOD

LARGEST LABOR CONVENTION IN THE WORLD

“SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, a man named Thomas Alva Edison gave to the world perhaps the greatest discovery of all time, the invention that was to revolutionize life in home and factory and literally turn night into day. The incandescent lamp was born, and from that day forward man ceased to walk in darkness.

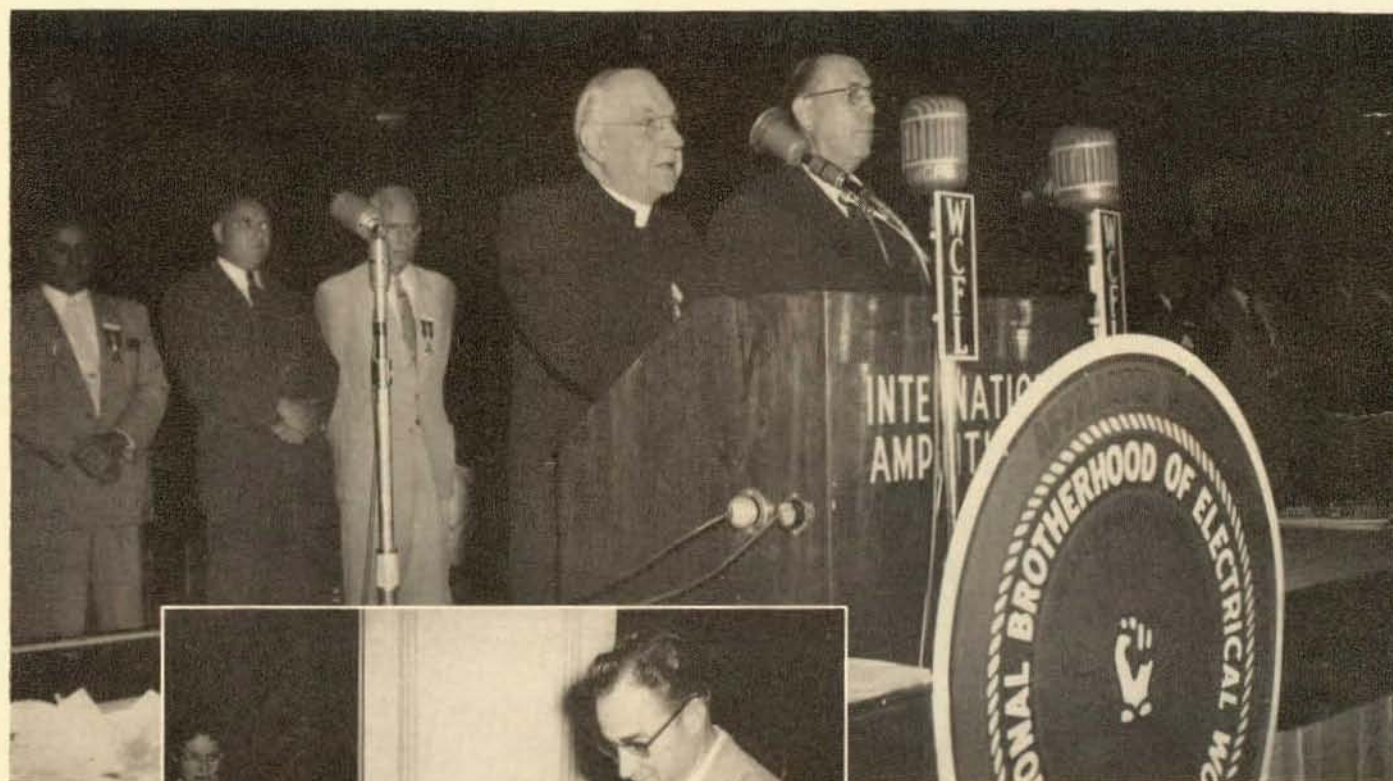
“With the advent of the success-

ful lamp and literally the bright dawn of the electrical era, ambitious young men were drawn to the fascinating trade known as electricity. It was more than a job, it was progress, it was service to fellowmen, and they embraced the hazardous work with its long hours and its short wages, often to their sorrow, for in those early days one out of every two eager young elec-

trical workers was killed each year.

“And so it was because of such conditions that the surge toward unionism was born, and 10 men in a lowly dance hall in St. Louis, gathered together and created our Brotherhood — the Brotherhood that was to protect them and all who were to come after them.

“Electricity has come far in the 75 years since Edison's incandes-



The invocation on the opening day was delivered by His Eminence, Cardinal Stritch. Tom Murray stands at his left.

Alice Vermillion, I.O. staff, registers last delegate, J. P. Hall, 477. By coincidence first and last delegate was from 477.

cent lamp gleamed faintly through a long night. Today, electricity dominates the commercial scene all over this great North American Continent. And the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has come every step of the way with it—or perhaps the Brotherhood went first and electricity followed—into every great city and little town and forgotten outpost, from sea to shining sea.

“And it is significant that today, in this year of our Lord, 1954, just 75 years since the birth of the electric light, that the delegates of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers meet in their Twenty-Fifth Convention, the largest single labor union convention ever to be held in the world. Where once there were 10 men in an up-

per room, today there are 5,000 assembled in one of the greatest amphitheaters in the world. And the 300 Electrical Workers those first delegates represented, are now 625,000 strong.

“We stand together and we salute the Diamond Jubilee of Light. We look back and we look forward. We look back in pride to the long way electricity has come in three quarters of a century. We are proud of the part we have played in that progress. We salute Edison who gave us the lamp and Henry Miller and the other union pioneers who gave us our Brotherhood. We look back in gratitude and pride—we look forward in confidence and hope. For this we know—we have not yet begun to scan the heights to which

the electrical industry is destined to go. In the hours and days and years man knows as time, its life is new and the future is bright. Atomic power with the brilliant promise of a better life in homes, in industries, in transportation, in medicine, in national defense, is just within our grasp. Kilowatt consumption in the United States alone has doubled in 10 short years. The experts say in 20 years, it will triple its current rate. There is no industry in the world with a future so promising as ours. We are glad. We are happy for the security that is ours, and in gratitude we review our pledge of service to the public of the two great countries we serve.

“We gather for our greatest Convention, men and women of all



Temporary Chairman Tom Murray relinquishes convention gavel to International President J. Scott Milne.

Each day printed matter was distributed to delegates at their seats. Here a sergeant-at-arms gives out copies of the official delegates roll call on crowded convention floor.



Right: Recording the changes to the Constitution as the Law Committee rendered its report were President Milne and Marie Downey, supervisor of the JOURNAL.



racers and nationalities and creeds, united in one Brotherhood and in one desire to serve.

"We join together 625,000 strong and together we go forward into the atomic age."

Brothers and Sisters, the message you have just read, was the foreword to our Convention program. We bring it to you here because it sets the stage, it strikes the keynote, for our Twenty-Fifth Convention recently concluded in Chicago. There were many delegates present at our Convention and they have brought to their members at home, accounts of all that transpired there. But we believe that *all* the events of that Convention are of keen interest to the members of our Brotherhood, so we bring you here in picture and story, a day-by-day account of all that occurred at the largest labor Convention the world has ever known. (Incidentally this issue of our JOURNAL is the largest one we have ever issued.)

For months before your Twenty-Fifth Convention opened, the preliminary work was going on. There are thousands of details involved in the holding of a big Convention and your International President and Secretary and members of their staff, spent many long hours making hotel and amphitheater arrangements, preparing Convention material, badges and souvenirs, arranging a speaking program, appointing committees, attending to seating arrangements and decorations, checking thousands of credentials, and drawing mileage checks, preparing news releases and performing the hundreds of tasks which must be executed if a Convention is to run smoothly.

These activities were climaxed on the three days of registration preceding the Convention when 3130 delegates were registered and received their Convention kits of material containing 35 separate items.

The activities of the hard-working local Chicago Committee were also climaxed on the eve of the Convention, when the wonderful program of entertainment which they had worked on for so many

At Chicago telephone exhibit, Hawaiian delegates get a free call home. Left to right, they are Harry Johnson, business manager, L.U. 371, Chicago; Peter Enos, Robert Pila, Jr., and Samuel K. Kahalewai, all delegates from Local 1260 in Honolulu, Hawaii.



International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan is introduced to the convention. Applauding is William W. Robbins, research director.



Many local delegations had group pictures made during the convention. One selected at random to represent all is that of Local 6 in San Francisco.

Right: The Hon. Martin H. Kennelly, Mayor of Chicago, welcomed the delegates to the city.



Below: Slightly out of setting were Hawaiian delegates in a carry-all at the Stockyards Inn.



Pres. Milne introduced Percy Wissinger, active member of Local 1 and the first treasurer of the IBEW, to the convention delegates.



weeks, was inaugurated with the huge and remarkably successful reception and cocktail party held in the Grand Ball Room of the Palmer House.

Our Convention opened at 10 o'clock on Monday morning August 30, with Mr. Thomas Murray of L. U. 134 presiding as temporary chairman. So that all our readers may visualize the setting for this mammoth gathering, we bring you a brief description of International Amphitheater where all sessions were held. This huge auditorium, located in the heart of Chicago's stockyards, has often been seen on television, and many of our delegates were already familiar with it from having followed the 1952 Republican and Democratic Conventions on TV, which were held there. The pictures reproduced for you here in the JOURNAL will show you something of the set-up and the decorations. We might say, however, that the hall was most attractive. Decorations were kept simple in the interest of economy, but all who viewed the amphitheater thought that it was dignified and beautiful.

Over the 60-foot-long speakers platform hung the 20-foot high picture, reproduced for you here on the cover of your JOURNAL, which symbolized the whole theme of the Twenty-Fifth Convention. It is representative of the Diamond Jubilee of Light and Electrical Workers, men and women, in every branch of our trade marching forward. For 75 years our Brotherhood has been a vibrant, living part of electricity and its progress. It now goes forward into the atomic age where the future is bright with promise.

All around the amphitheater balconies, placed high so all might see, were large photographs of Electrical Workers on the job. Fifty of these pictures taken by our own photographer in various locals in widespread sections of the United States and Canada, represented workers in every branch of our trade.

It was a fitting setting for the great gathering present in the auditorium on that August 30th morning when a fine orchestra



Above: Money came in by the boxfull when a collection was taken up for Labor's League for Political Education. In act of dumping out another carton is Secretary Keenan.



Ray Cummins, 134 member and Illinois Labor Director, is shown with Illinois Governor William Stratton, at right, as both appeared on convention stage.

Below: Gov. Stevenson with escort committee members Louis Marcian, IEC; Andre E. Jasse, 103; Frank C. Roche, 349; W. R. Boyd, 51 and George O'Brien, Local 11.



Electrical workers, true to form, had a great many tape recorders at the convention. Henry Van Ess and Ed De Berge, 640, record President Milne's keynote address.



struck up the strains of the National Anthems of the United States and Canada, and some 5,000 people stood at attention while Radio and TV Star, Miss June Valli, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "O Canada." It was truly an inspiring sight in a day and age when the threat of communism is all around us, to see a strong group of loyal working men and women rise and pay tribute to two great nations which form such a staunch bulwark against communism and all it embodies.

It was likewise inspiring to have this great Convention of our Brotherhood opened with a prayer to God for guidance on the deliberations of the delegates, a practice which continued each morning as the Convention reconvened.

On opening day His Eminence, Cardinal Stritch of Chicago, offered the invocation, followed by a few words of good wishes and admonitions to the Convention. Here is the closing paragraph of his stirring remarks:

"May the blessing of God descend upon you and may you, the great body of labor in this world, on which there rests the hope of good men everywhere, always remember the basic truth which religion teaches you. May you always remember that there is the

International Representative Joe McIntosh of L.U. 85, who has taken many pictures for the JOURNAL, used his camera to get snapshots of the speakers.



dignity of the human person, there is the right of property and that there must be in all our economic behavior the achievement of a solidarity which will contribute to the common good and to the progress of our democracy."

Following the remarks of Cardinal Stritch, Temporary Chairman Thomas Murray made a brief address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the committee of 30 local unions, representing 90,000 members of the Brotherhood working in the Chicago area.

Next Chairman Murray presented a number of high dignitaries of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois who had come to pay honor to the Electrical Workers assembled in their greatest Convention.

Honorable Martin H. Kennelly, Mayor of Chicago was first and he extended a most cordial welcome to all.

Next Mr. Matt Dwyer, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, was presented to the delegates by Chairman Murray. Mr. Dwyer stressed in his remarks the great contribution made by the I.B.E.W. through the years to the growth and development of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Governor of the State of Illinois, Honorable William G. Stratton was next called to the



Above: Newspaper photographers and TV cameramen were on hand to record the talk to convention by Governor Adlai Stevenson.

Right: The Law Committee is set to give its long report. At the mike are W. L. Vinson, L.U. 125, chairman, on left, and Andrew F. Harvey, L.U. 121, secretary.



Below: Though sympathetic to victims, Florida delegates were happy that the hurricane missed their state. But at the Miami convention it was another (windy) story!



Office Details

**BEHIND THE
SCENES, MEMBERS
OF I. O. STAFF
KEPT CONVENTION
PROCEDURES
ROLLING**



Operations of the International Office were shifted to this room of the Palmer House for duration of the convention. At right are Secretary Keenan, President Milne and Vice President Joe Liggett.



Mrs. Elaine Cunningham and Miss Bernadine Quinn work together checking credentials information.

Below: At this counter, members of the local committee spent a great many long hours distributing free tickets to the delegates.



Delegates called at the office for many things. Here Walt Gallant, L.U. 191, gets copy of the I.B.E.W. theme song from Frances Davis, one of the I.O. staff members.



Jack Hooker and Mary Gaver were on duty in the convention office to distribute expense checks to late comers who called for them. Every service was given delegates.



Credentials were kept in ready-reference files and while registration was on, the staff was busy checking as shown below.



Convention or no, routine must go on. Louis Sherman, General Counsel, here dictates his mail to I.O. secretary Mary Helen LaBille.

Below: Marie Downey, Journal Supervisor, was kept busy giving information to newsmen covering the convention. Here she gives advice to Meyer Zolataroff, *Chicago American* scribe.



The convention office was the nerve center of all proceedings. Here Leo Woolls, Mrs. Marie Robbins and William Robbins are manning an information desk for the convenience of delegates.



Emblem jewelry sales were heavy at the convention as delegates saw items on display. In photo above Miss Doris Froman sells lapel pin to Law Committee Chairman Vinson.

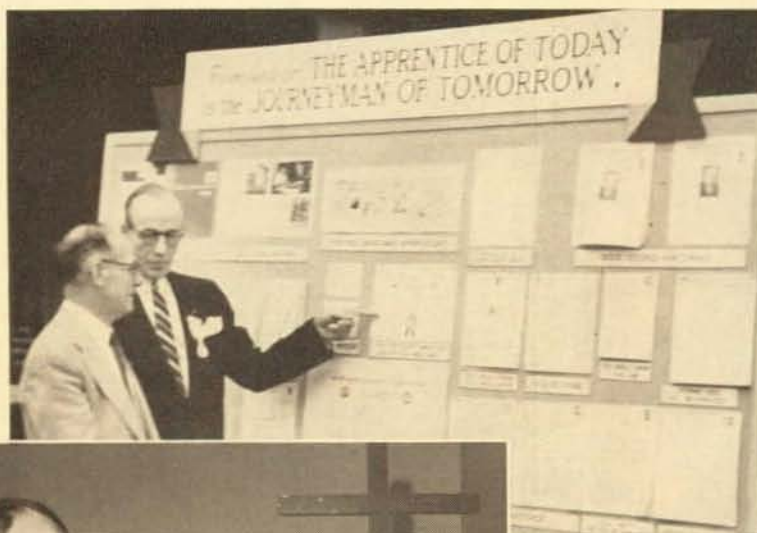


Daily filing and checking were part of office procedure. Here are Miss Jo Connolly, Mrs. Catherine Hooker and Miss Mae Bowe at work in the convention headquarters.

One of convention speakers on the second day was Willis Gale, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago.



Below: The apprenticeship exhibit at the convention is shown to Council Member Keith Cockburn by the Director, William Damon.



This might be "Three Veeps Left Holding The Bag" but actually V.P.'s Edwards, Anderson and Raymond are admiring the souvenirs.

Right: Filling packets for 3200 delegates was a good-sized job in itself. Here Dan Wrenn, Stock Superintendent, makes check.



podium to address the I.B.E.W. delegates. In his gracious remarks the Governor paid high tribute to organized labor and its contribution to the growth of the State of Illinois. He said in part:

"Illinois is one of the great industrial states in this country, and certainly the growth of that industry and the development of this state has been due in large part to the tremendous progress that organized labor has achieved during the past century here in Illinois. I am proud of the fact that in Illinois we have the kind of a state government where labor and management work out their problems without interference, without undue legislation aimed to destroy the rights of either party as they go about trying to increase the productivity and the wealth and prosperity of the people of this state."

Following the Governor, Stanley L. Johnston, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was introduced by Chairman Murray. Mr. Johnston stressed in his remarks a point that was encouraging to all when he said that "we have no anti-labor legislation in the State of Illinois," and he urged all to continue to work toward obtaining "better things for all our citizens,

not only the wage earners. We do not ask for special privileges," he said. "All we want is equity, decency and fair play, and that we intend to get, regardless of the forces that may from time to time throw some blocks in our road."

Next on the program was Honorable Judge Gutknecht, States Attorney for Cook County, Illinois, who made a brief but most impressive address. He won applause when he said:

"I want to see more labor men in Government, in Congress, and in our state legislature, because it is only if you are active in politics that you can do your share to keep the stability that is necessary for a progressive America."

The next honored speaker introduced to the Convention, was one of our own, a member of L.U. 134, Roy F. Cummins, Director of Labor for the State of Illinois. Brother Cummins covered several important points in his short talk, particularly emphasizing a bright future for Electrical Workers. His appeal to our membership was for continuance and expansion of our apprenticeship program. In conclusion Brother Cummins said:

"I urge you, both as a member of the Union and as the Director of Labor for the State of Illinois, to continue to make craftsman-

ship, skill and experience the hallmarks of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. With a high caliber apprenticeship program we need have no fear for the future. We shall make our jobs and we shall enjoy prosperity."

Electrical employers were well represented on the opening day program also, in the person of Mr. Oliver F. Burnett, Jr., Vice President of the Fourth District, National Electrical Contractors Association. Mr. Burnett paid high tribute to the I.B.E.W. and in particular to Vice President Boyle. He stressed cooperation IBEW-NECA, all over the country of the same caliber as that which exists in the Chicago area. An interesting point he made is this one quoted here:

"Any business, any country, any town, is only as good as the people in it. I believe that labor

and management in their problems and in pursuing this job of construction and building this country, are in the same boat. They must pull the same oar together, and unless we do we will not have the progress that we want."

"The IBEW is one of the great assets of America, and through it we will approach our future progress."

With the conclusion of Mr. Burnett's speech, Brother Tom Murray paused, looked out at the sea of faces before him and told them that a moment long awaited by the Convention delegates had arrived—the moment when their International President would take over the gavel representing his authority to conduct the Convention, and address the Convention delegates.

President J. Scott Milne received a warm standing ovation



Above: Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell addressed the delegates. Here he has just been introduced by President Milne, applauding.



Left: This was the scene at registration desk on day before convention opened. A focal point for everyone, many acquaintances were renewed here by delegates.



Each day the convention was opened with a prayer; each day a different faith was represented. On election day the Reverend A. D. Ward offered up the prayer.



Above: Delegates made full use of the nine floor microphones to say what they felt concerning the resolutions discussed.



Left: Some of the New England delegates had a picture made with Vice President John J. Regan, third from left in front row.

after which he presented his keynote address to the Convention. This address is printed for you in full in another section of your JOURNAL. (Page 33)

Following the President's keynote address which was inspirational in tone and full of encouragement for the future, the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, Charles M. Paulsen, reported for the committee, followed by a reading of the Rules of the Convention by Committee Secretary H. H. Broach.

Next Secretary Keenan, who received a great ovation when he

was presented to the Convention, read the lists of committee appointments designated by President Milne.

Before the morning adjournment another highlight of the opening day's session came when Percy H. Wissinger (L.U. 1) and Charles M. Paulsen (L.U. 134) were introduced to the Convention as the Brotherhood's two living 60-year members. Percy Wissinger who still works every day at the trade, also has the distinction of being our Brotherhood's first treasurer.

There was one other member

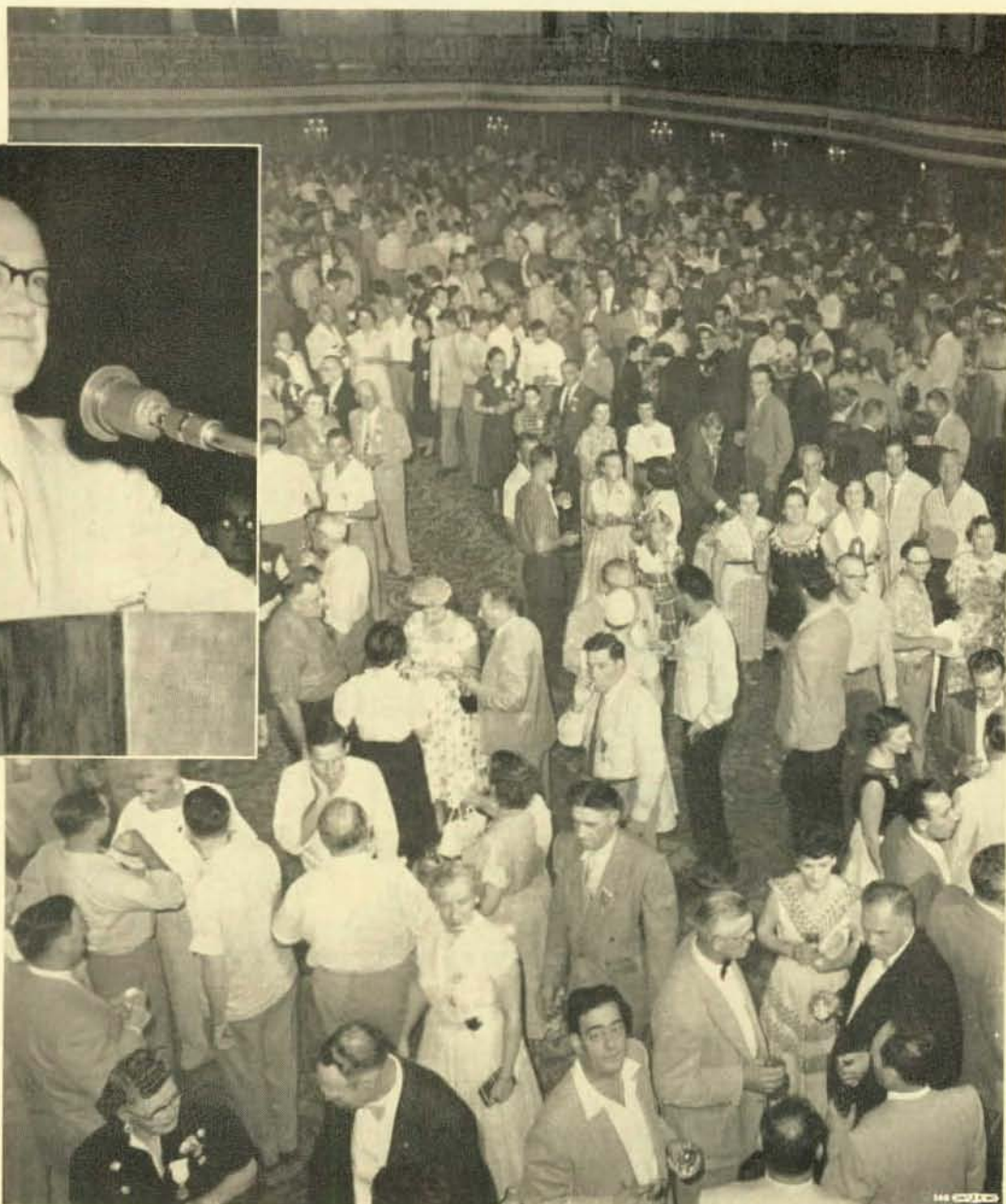
of our Brotherhood who was accorded a long, loud, standing ovation *although he was not present*. That man was our beloved International Treasurer, William A. Hogan, unable to attend our Convention because of illness.

The afternoon session of opening day was a lively and exciting one. Guest of our Convention was Governor Adlai E. Stevenson. Introduced by President Milne as "the man who should be the next President of the United States," Governor Stevenson received a thunderous ovation. Then amid the blinking of flash bulbs and



Above: Newly-elected as President, Bro. Milne stood with tear-filled eyes as delegates gave him standing ovation.

Right: First social event of convention was reception and cocktail party in Palmer House ballroom. Photo shows a portion of thousands attending.



the grinding of television cameras (portions of his speech were later presented on a nationwide TV hook-up) he delivered one of the pithy and learned talks for which he is so famous. His entire address is recorded for you here beginning on page 39 of your JOURNAL.

At the conclusion of Governor Stevenson's address, the time seemed ripe for an appeal for Labor's League for Political Education and President Milne asked the Convention Sergeants-at-Arms to go through the Convention Hall and take a collection for Labor's

League. The sum of \$3,581.85 was realized in this collection which sum was swelled to \$5,000 by contributions from the RAR fund. (Incidentally this unofficial organ of the IBEW was most active at the Convention and raised the sum of \$5,000 for the IBEW Pension Fund.)

The next order of business before the Convention was the most important report of the Convention's Law Committee. This hard-working committee to which so much responsibility for the intelligent guiding of the Convention delegates in matters of the

law under which the Brotherhood is to be governed, was entrusted, met for 15 days prior to the Convention opening. They considered 109 proposals from various local unions submitted to them.

The Law Committee reported over a period of three and a half days, until the afternoon of the Convention's fourth day. Of course, their report was interrupted periodically for addresses by honored guests and other items of Convention business. However, for the convenience of all who read this report, we bring you a brief summary of the changes in

Right: District Five's caucus was brief and well-attended by its interested membership.



Below: District One's caucus heard a brief speech from H. C. 'Nig' Tracy shown standing.



Right: Vice President Edwards spoke to the assembled delegates from Seventh District.



Below: Vice President Liggett is in far left of this Third District caucus; Daly at right.





Left: District Ten's caucus heard several brief speakers during short meet.



Below: Vice President Petty gestures during the conclave of District Twelve.

The Districts Caucus



Vice President Frank Jacobs can just be seen as he addresses caucus of Eleventh District.



Above: In upper lefthand corner is Thomas Murray leading meeting of Sixth District.

Right: The Eighth District Caucus. Photos of Second, Fourth and Ninth Districts are missing since short sessions prevented photographer from picturing all meetings.



our law as they were reported by this Law Committee and acted on by the Convention over this period of several days. As your JOURNAL went to press, the new and revised Constitution was also going to press and will be mailed to all local unions very soon. Meanwhile here are the highlights of Convention action insofar as our Constitution is concerned.

Article I was amended to include the words: "and all other workers in public utilities and electric manufacturing plants." These words were added in order to aid the IBEW in its organizing campaigns.

Article II, Sections 1 and 2 were amended to provide selection of our Convention city by the International Executive Council. This change was adopted by the delegates because our large membership and the difficulty of securing accommodations for our large delegations make selection of the

Convention city a serious problem for careful consideration.

Article II, Section 9, that portion of our law, covering our basis for representation at our Conventions, was referred to the incoming Executive Council for study, and with the provision that a referendum be submitted to the membership not later than August 31, 1955.

Under Article III, a proposal to create a new Vice Presidential District in Canada, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the outer boundaries of the Pacific Coast, was referred to the incoming International Executive Council.

A new section of our Constitution to be known as Article III, Section 2a was proposed to the Convention, but a substitute proposal submitted by the Law Committee was accepted in its stead. This proposal provides that a declaration be placed on the inside

front cover of our Constitution to read as follows:

"Our cause is the cause of human justice, human rights, human security.

"We refuse, and will always refuse, to condone or tolerate dictatorship or oppression of any kind.

"We will find and expel from our midst any who might attempt to destroy, by subversion, all that we stand for.

"This Brotherhood will continue to oppose Communism, Nazism, or any other subversive 'ism.' We will support our God, our Nation, our Union."

Under Article III, Section 8, of our Constitution, the Convention gave to the International President the authority to study the problem of vacations with pay for Officers, Representatives and Organizers with a view toward providing these benefits to members of the International staff.

Article III, Section 8 was



Above: George Smith and Richard Lythgoe, L.U. 702, recorded entire convention and Smith took many color slides to be used in their organizing.

Right: Vice President Gordon Freeman was presiding when International President Milne was elected by the delegates.



Right: Pulp and Paper industry delegates from District Five are shown with Vice President Barker.



amended to substitute the word "Representative" instead of "Organizer" wherever same appears in our Constitution and in order to make a distinction between Representatives, that the words "Representatives" and "Senior Representatives" be used.

Article IV, Section 2, paragraph (4) was deleted from the Constitution since it refers to a salary for organizers which has become obsolete.

Article IV of the Constitution was further amended to make the International President editor of the official JOURNAL.

Article VI, Section 3 was amended to jointly empower the International President and International Secretary to make investments of I.B.E.W. and Pension Funds, subject to approval of the International Executive Council.

Article IX was amended to include the following new section: "The minutes and report of each

(Continued on page 20)

Assembly-line methods were used to fill the packets of literature which were given each delegate. Here a tired crew finishes the last of thousands.



Above: Snapped in an informal huddle on the platform were Pres. Milne, Cardinal Stritch, Mayor Kennelly, Gov. Stratton and Illinois Director of Labor Roy F. Cummins.



Left: Highlight of election day was presentation of portrait to President-Emeritus Tracy. Shown with him are Secretary Keenan, Mrs. Tracy and President Milne.

ENTERTAINMENT

THE LOCAL COMMITTEES DID A MASTERFUL
JOB OF ENTERTAINING DELEGATES



Johnson of Olsen And Johnson is snapped in his dressing room making up for show.



The full chorus of "Hellza Poppin," produced by and for L.U. 1031, as it completed the finale of the fast-moving show for delegates.

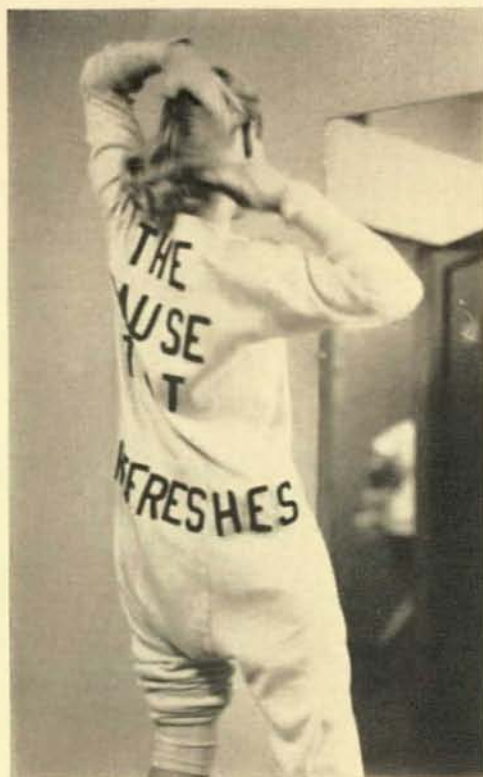
Below: Climax of the entire convention was the grand ball staged in the vast stockyards auditorium where the proceedings were held.



Below: Delegates from Local 3, New York, enjoy a dinner party held at famous Stockyards Inn.



Right: This girl, with "The Pause That Refreshes" on rear of union suit, was part of "Hellza Poppin."



Jack Shirkie of L.U. 435 and his attractive partner are awarded their prizes as square dance winners by Murray.



Oldest delegate was W. F. Moore, L.U. 40, at 75 years of age; youngest was Gene Scott, 19, Champaign, Ill., 1213.



President Milne and Chairman Murray pose with Queen of The Ball winner Rosemary Hynan, runner-up Grace Baker.



One of the popular spots for dining, wining and dancing in Chicago when delegates 'unwound' was "The Ivanhoe."

I.E.C. meeting shall be published in full in the I.B.E.W. official JOURNAL."

Under Article X, the Convention delegates voted that the one dollar per month increase in per capita tax voted by referendum of the "A" membership in 1951 to be added to the Pension Fund, to remain in effect "until July 31, 1955" be made permanent.

Certain proposals made concerning "A" members whose employers are not paying toward our Pension Fund as our Contractor employers do, were referred by the Convention to the incoming Executive Council for study and for possible referendum to the membership.

Certain proposals for amendments to sections of our Constitution concerning the Pension Benefit Fund to provide disability benefits, were referred to the incoming Executive Council and Officers for their consideration and possible submission of a referendum to the membership.

Under Article XIV, the section referring to our Military Service Fund was amended to authorize that any excess money in this fund be transferred to the Pension Benefit Fund.

Article XV, Section 5 was amended to read:

"When there is more than one branch of the electrical trade represented in a local union, the members of each branch of the trade shall define their own scale of wages, hours and working conditions.

"(However, this section shall not apply when different branches, groups or classifications come under one blanket agreement. When these come under one agreement, they shall vote as one unit.)"

Article XVII, Section 10 was amended to read: "Except when decided otherwise by the International President, agreements between local unions and employers must contain a condition that the L. U. is a part of the I.B.E.W. and that a violation or annulment of agreement with any L. U. annuls all agreements entered into with the same employer, corporation or

firm and any other L. U. of the I.B.E.W.

Article XVII, Section 14, because of certain state laws, was amended to read as follows:

"No L. U.'s shall by any action, law, rule, agreement or understanding, refuse to furnish members to, or prevent their members

working for, outside employers who have work within their jurisdiction, under the same working conditions and wages that the L. U. members work for local employers, provided that such outside employers recognize the IBEW as the collective bargaining agency in their other work."



After his election, President Milne received the good wishes of many ardent supporters. Two of these were son, J. Scott, Jr., and Mrs. Milne.

First aid room at amphitheater was manned by Ray Duffy, chairman of Chicago first aid stations and John Beckman, Red Cross chairman of McHenry County, Illinois. Both men were delegates sent by Local 336.



Article XVII, was amended by the addition of Section 22 which provides that L. U.'s outside of the railroad industry may also form joint boards or system councils for bargaining purposes and shall be governed by the same rules governing I.B.E.W. local unions.

Article XIX, Section 1 was

amended to substitute a \$2,500 bond for financial secretaries and treasurers of local unions, in place of the present \$500 bond.

Article XIX, Section 4 regarding the duties of financial secretaries was amended to permit more latitude for practical administration.

Article XXI, Section 2 was amended as follows: "If after being admitted to membership, it is later found upon investigation that a member is not sufficiently acquainted with the electrical trade or with the branch or type of work on which he is engaged, to earn or command the established wages,



D. B. Clayton, Sr., president of National Electrical Contractors' Association, was a speaker at the convention. He praised the role of the IBEW in industrial relations.

Below: "We're sitting right over there . . ." A three-man caucus is held on the vast floor of the amphitheater as delegates from over the country meet and compare notes.



Above: When Law committee reported, the delegates followed from the printed text. Here two delegates display a typical attentiveness.



Left: Who started it, no one knows, but soon it was fashionable to have table signs autographed by dignitaries. Here Council Member Cockburn is signing as Foehn watches and Scholtz marks time.

*"I Place
in
Nomination"*



W. L. Vinson, L.U. 125
nominates
J. Scott Milne



Thomas Murray, L.U. 134
nominates
Joseph D. Keenan



Jeremiah P. Sullivan, L.U. 3
nominates
William A. Hogan



E. W. Collier, L.U. 613
nominates
G. X. Barker



Harry Leonard, L.U. 160
nominates
Michael J. Boyle



Floyd Clemons, L.U. 1141
nominates
Arthur E. Edwards



Veral D. Mott, L.U. 354
nominates
L. F. Anderson

John Patrick Daly, L.U. 137
nominates
Louis P. Marciante



George Raab, L.U. 141
nominates
C. McMillian



Joseph McIntosh, L.U. 85
nominates
Carl G. Scholtz



Thomas Murray, L.U. 134
nominates
H. H. Broach



Leo A. Grondin, L.U. 911
nominates
John Raymond



John Queeney, L.U. 103
nominates
John J. Regan

George Renz, L.U. 164
nominates
Joseph W. Liggett



J. C. Masters, L.U. 71
nominates
Gordon M. Freeman



Lloyd Smith, L.U. 77
nominates
Oscar G. Harbak



H. D. Parker, L.U. 889
nominates
J. J. Duffy



Edward Redemeier, L.U. 1
nominates
Frank W. Jacobs



Harold Veazey, L.U. 295
nominates
W. B. Petty



D. W. Tracy, L.U. 716
nominates
C. R. Carle



Al Bradley, L.U. 76
nominates
Charles J. FoeHN



A. Massey, L.U. 1095
nominates
Keith Cockburn



James Quinlan, L.U. 134
nominates
Charles M. Paulsen



J. SCOTT MILNE
International President



JOSEPH D. KEENAN
International Secretary



W. A. HOGAN
International Treasurer



D. W. TRACY
President Emeritus



M. J. BOYLE
Vice President
Sixth District



A. E. EDWARDS
Vice President
Seventh District



L. F. ANDERSON
Vice President
Eighth District



OSCAR G. HARBAK
Vice President
Ninth District



LOUIS P. MARCIANTE
Executive Council
First District



CHARLES E. CAFFREY
Executive Council
Second District



C. MCMILLIAN
Executive Council
Third District



CARL G. SCHOLTZ
Executive Council
Fourth District

Your International Officers



JOHN RAYMOND
Vice President
First District



JOHN J. REGAN
Vice President
Second District



JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
Vice President
Third District



GORDON M. FREEMAN
Vice President
Fourth District



G. X. BARKER
Vice President
Fifth District



J. J. DUFFY
Vice President
Tenth District



FRANK W. JACOBS
Vice President
Eleventh District



W. B. PETTY
Vice President
Twelfth District



CHARLES M. PAULSEN
Executive Council
Chairman



H. H. BROACH
Executive Council
Fifth District



C. R. CARLE
Executive Council
Sixth District



CHARLES J. FOEHN
Executive Council
Seventh District



KEITH COCKBURN
Executive Council
Eighth District

then a L. U. can, through its Executive or Examining Board, or an especially appointed committee, require such member to *revert to the proper apprentice grade and pay rate* or to attend electrical study classes or devote time toward becoming a competent, properly informed electrical mechanic or employee."

"Article XXII, Section 4 was amended to provide for a shorter obligation to be taken by members being admitted to the Brotherhood.

There were a number of other minor changes made in our Constitution, changes recommended by the International President or International Secretary and advisable because of legal problems, or in order to clarify our law or bring parts of it into conformity with other parts. These changes will of

course appear in our new Constitution being printed now and can be reviewed by any local union member. Here, we have attempted only to hit the high spots—those which actually concern the members of local unions in their operations.

At the conclusion of the Law Committee's Report, a standing vote of thanks was given the committee, lauded by all as having done a marvelous job.

We now return to our day-by-day account of Convention Proceedings as they took place in the International Amphitheater.

The second day of the Convention was opened with prayer led by Rabbi Morton Berman of Temple Isaiah Israel, Chicago.

First speaker at the morning session was Honorable James Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.

As spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration, Secretary Mitchell attempted to defend the Administration's labor record before the delegates to our Convention. He said:

"We are increasing social security benefits and extending social security protection to several million persons not previously covered. We are providing unemployment insurance protection for 4,000,000 additional persons.

"The Eisenhower program is designed to strengthen our nation by helping our people help themselves."

Secretary Mitchell's address also included a statement that at President Eisenhower's request he has urged the states to increase the amount and duration of unemployment benefits. He also said he plans



Left: The International Treasurer's Report Committee. Members were Geo. Shaull, 584, chairman; Max Grant, 1405; H. E. Howe, 333; Griffith Ace, 1470; L. R. Baker, 734; G. B. Muller, Jr., 130; Guy Alexander, 292; J. T. Weir, 434; Veral Mott, 354; H. H. Harrison, 48; Henry Claypatch, 886; A. S. Kendall, 53, and Sinway Young, Local 382.

Right: The Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants were headed by William Sorenson, 215, with Ralph Clements, 1030; M. D. Eddy, 1505; Frank Diana, 1041; T. G. Beckham, 1493; Edw. Lucas, 1061; Wm. Parker, 9; A. S. Ray, 898; Wilbur Raney, 341; Anthony Bentoske, 887; Jacques O'Brien, 55; Chas. Thomas, 40; J. F. Fitzgerald, 1703; T. F. Self, 700; A. Saarinen, 397; C. T. Swearingen, 677; L. B. Hoffman, 18 and James E. Murphy 224.



to submit to the next Congress recommendations for an increase in the 75-cent minimum wage law and also an extension of its coverage."

Immediately following Secretary Mitchell on the program was AFL President George Meany who made a stirring address in which he accused the Eisenhower Administration of backing down on promises to organized workers. President Meany's speech is recorded for our readers in full on page 36 of this JOURNAL.

An honored guest speaker of the Tuesday afternoon session was Mr. Willis Gale, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Mr. Gale paid high tribute to the I.B.E.W., "the first and only union ever to represent the employees of Edison—a union we accept without reservation. We believe that

a strong union is an asset to our company and its management."

Mr. Gale went on to say that his statements did not mean there had not been disagreements.

"But when disagreements have occurred, they have been settled by give and take across the conference table. This, in my opinion, is the only democratic way to settle arguments."

Mr. Gale's appeal to the union members, was to insure progress of the electrical industry by cooperating with management in effecting the natural changes necessary in utility work.

"The genius of American Industry lies in the constant advance of technological efficiency and human engineering. Together they have brought about a steady advance in living standards. . . .

Labor and management must cooperate to insure that the progress of our industry is not marred by narrow or shortsighted considerations."

The third day of the Convention, Election Day, opened on a note of expectancy.

The invocation was delivered by the Reverend A. D. Ward, Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church. After making a beautiful and inspiring prayer, Mr. Ward brought greetings to the Electrical Workers from the Protestant Churches of the world and read to the gathering the Labor Sunday Message prepared by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Daily, important communications and letters and telegrams of good wishes were read to the dele-

Right: Grievance and Appeals Committee. Members were E. W. Collier, 613, chairman; W. Farquhar, 353; S. J. Donnelly, 96; Harry Dove, 1329; T. J. Conroy, 683; Sam Shannon 505; Robt. Donnelly, 134; W. L. Morriss, 304; F. E. Wise, 402; G. E. O'Brien, 11; Harold Hoeft, 885; W. E. Glidewell, 453 and J. C. Lanier, 398.



The Law Committee. W. L. Vinson, 125, chairman. Members were J. G. Harrison, 98; J. F. Queeney, 103; E. H. Brunner, 38; R. R. Kyle, 682; J. C. Hall, 662; A. F. Harvey, 124; M. F. Darling, 1031; Harry Johnson, 371; G. F. Sweeney, 60; Durward McCarty, 180; H. D. Parker, 889 and J. A. Shirkie, 435.



Left: The proceedings of the day before were printed each night to be ready for the delegates the next morning. Here an assistant sergeant-at-arms distributes them.

gates by International Secretary Keenan. Space will not permit their review here.

During the early morning session, all proceedings were interrupted for a few minutes while silent tribute was paid to all deceased members of the I.B.E.W.

At 11 o'clock, the Report of the Law Committee was interrupted for a special order of business, election of officers. One by one, the nominators took the microphone in the center of the Convention stage and in forthright and laudatory words, placed in nomination the choice of the Convention and the caucuses for leaders of our Brotherhood. Space will not permit even a summary of the fine speeches of nomination. However, we have recorded for you here in photograph, the unanimous choice of the Convention for the Officers for the next four years—and their nominators.

At the conclusion of the election of officers, a special tribute was paid to President Emeritus Tracy. While a spotlight directed the attention of all delegates to the center of the stage, a red velvet curtain was drawn and a beautiful life-sized portrait of Mr. Tracy was presented to him and his wife.

President Emeritus Tracy then made a few brief but beautiful and inspiring remarks to the delegates. He told of his joy in the growth of the Brotherhood and in the choice of officers and expressed his prayer

Two International presidents were introduced by Pres. Milne. On left is William Schoenberg, Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers and on right is James G. Cross of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.



that the I.B.E.W. would continue to grow and that "the economic and social welfare of the members of this great organization and their families will continue to improve."

On the fourth day of the Convention, President Milne called the delegates to order at 9:30 when Reverend Wendell Q. Halverson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, La Grange, Illinois, delivered the invocation.

First order of business at the morning session was nomination of a Convention City, which according to changes made by the delegates to this 1954 Convention, will be selected by the International Executive Council. The following cities were nominated: Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Columbus, Ohio, Honolulu, Montreal, Milwaukee, Miami, Cleveland, New Orleans, San Francisco, Victoria, B. C., and Toronto.

The first of the Report Committees, that on the "Report From the

Office of the International Secretary" made its report on Thursday morning.

Committee Chairman W. R. Boyd of L.U. 51 reported very favorably on the report of both former International Secretary Milne and present International Secretary Keenan. Special commendation was made on the attractive presentation and readability of the report material. The Secretary was complimented on the improvement in efficient operations at the International Office. Especial mention was also made of the official JOURNAL, the success of the Silver Jubilee Plan for the Pension Fund, the expansion of the practice of inscribing scrolls for Pensioners, Apprentices and to members on years of service.

Praise for the Research Department, Death Benefit Department and the work performed for LLPE were all a part of the International



During lulls in the proceedings, the delegates were always ready to smile when the photographer came their way.

Below: Mrs. Tracy took the rostrum to thank the Brotherhood for the co-operation given Pres. Tracy through years he served as IBEW president.



Right: A very young apprentice joins his father on the floor on last day, as Mom went last-minute shopping.

Far right: A delegate steps to one of the many floor microphones to air his views on one of the proposals.



al Secretary's Report Committee.

Following this order of business the Law Committee again resumed its lengthy report, interrupted at 11 o'clock by an address by Mr. D. B. Clayton, Sr., President of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

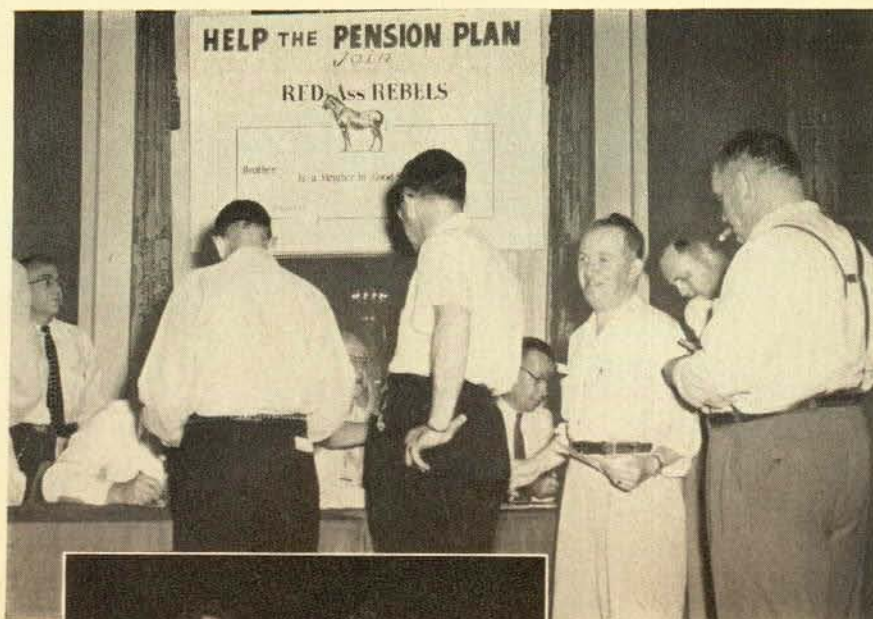
Mr. Clayton was well received as an honored employer and made a splendid and informative address. While paying tribute to the good relations which exist between labor and management represented by the IBEW and NECA, Mr. Clayton went on to issue a note of warning. He said that electricians and contractors are losing billions of dollars worth of business yearly because fringe benefits make their work too costly.

Mr. Clayton said there is ample business to be had and urged that labor and management cooperate in grasping it.

At two o'clock on Thursday



Delegates sat at tables for hours on end all week attending to duties.



Above: The RAR's did a landoffice business at Chicago, contributing a smashing \$7000 to cof-fers of the Pension Fund and LLPE.

Left: William W. Robbins, 477, first delegate to reg-ister gives his credentials to Mrs. Dorothy Cherry.

afternoon the IBEW Convention was recessed and a brief conven- tion of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association was held, after which the IBEW Convention reconvened.

At three o'clock, Mr. Louis Sherman, General Counsel for the IBEW addressed the Convention. His talk was enlightening and provoked much comment among the delegates. It is reproduced for our readers in full, on page 41 of this journal.

Late on Thursday afternoon, the Law Committee completed its work and the next order of busi- ness was the Report of the Grievance and Appeals Committee chaired by Delegate E. W. Collier, L.U. 613.

This Committee reviewed 17 cases and reported its recommen- dations. With one exception, that in the case of the appeal of George H. Poulson, the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Convention and it was dis- charged with thanks.

The final day of the Convention, Friday, September 3, was called to order by President Milne at 10 o'clock.

The Reverend Robert A. Rei- ster, Rector of St. Paul's Episco- pal Church made a fitting invoca- tion for the closing day of a great Convention. He said in part:

"Almighty God, Who hast giv- en us this good land for our heritage, grant that we may al- ways prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will."

Following the conclusion of the Grievance and Appeals Commit- tee Report which was not con- cluded until Friday morning, the Committee on the President's Re- port, made its report to the Con- vention.

Committee Chairman Paul Hicks, L.U. 934, spoke for the committee and paid high tribute to both President Emeritus D. W. Tracy for the account of four years work and to President Milne for the tasks accomplished dur- ing his short term of office.

The Committee especially com- mended President Tracy on the great growth of the Brotherhood,

The Committee on International President's Report. Members of the Commit- tee were Paul Hicks, Chairman; W. Chartier, 568; Harold Oliver, 377; J. F. Eastley, 147; Charles Quinn, 70; J. O. Bilbo, 903; Jack Schilt, 713; J. C. Epperson, L.U. 66; Robert M. Sackett, L.U. 322; H. M. Feserman, L.U. 1710; Alfred Ciano, L.U. 1631; Paul W. Anderson, L.U. 1362; Duncan Holland, 485.



the excellent apprenticeship program in operation, the progress made in the field of Government and the successful Progress Meetings held yearly.

In their comments on President Milne's section of the report regarding education of our membership and promotion of a good public relations policy, the committee was especially laudatory.

The committee's report was accepted unanimously and the committee was discharged with a note of thanks for its work.

Next order of business was the Report of the Committee on the International Treasurer's Report, made by Chairman George Shaull, L.U. 584. This committee examined the complete audited financial reports issued by International Treasurer Hogan and found them to be in good order. The committee was pleased to note the gain in assets from the time of our 1950 Convention in Miami.

[Note: Because the full and complete audit of the books of our Brotherhood as required by law, was published in the August-September issue of our JOURNAL we have not repeated it in this issue of our JOURNAL.]

The next committee to report was that on the International Executive Council's Report. Chairman Harry Leonard, L.U. 160 made the report for his committee. This report was a very favorable one. Special commendation was given to the members of the International Executive Council for their election of J. Scott Milne as International President to succeed D. W. Tracy and also for their action in conferring upon former President Tracy the title President Emeritus. The committee gave full approval to the referenda which were sent out by the International Executive Council in the past four years. The committee expressed its concern over the growth of our conventions and the expense involved. It expressed its approval that the Council, by Convention action, is to study convention problems and recommended that such studies be concluded as soon as possible and



The Resolutions Committee. Chairman was F. G. Roche, 349. Members were T. F. Kearney, 99; George Renz, 164; J. R. Watkins, 1376; W. C. Johnson, 349; Elmer Zemke, 611; D. L. Thuis, 1823; W. H. Diederichsen, 617; Edw. McDermott, 1559; Henry Kuehner, 2; J. F. Gann, 846; W. C. Daley, 213; Mary White, 78.



Left: The convention was closed with Pres. Milne leading the delegates in song "God Bless America."

Below: Captain Reynolds of Chicago Police Department took the rostrum to say the IBEW convention was most orderly and best conducted conclave he had ever seen in his career.





that recommendations be submitted to the membership.

The report of this committee was accepted with thanks.

The Resolutions Committee headed by Chairman Frank Roche, L.U. 349 was the last committee to report. By action of the Convention the following resolutions were passed.

(1) Opposing the use of powder actuated tools. This resolution was concurred in, with the proviso that it be subject to the approval of the I.B.E.W. Legal Department.

(2) Providing for financial assistance for community hospital construction and aid to education through needed school construction; building a system of roads and highways to keep abreast of needs brought about by the great volume of traffic and to promote safe driving.

(3) Instructing representatives to the Railway Employees Department of the A.F. of L. to negotiate for a 30-hour week to be paid at 40 hours pay.

(4) Opposing enactment of right-to-work laws and instructing the International Secretary to communicate with all locals in the Brotherhood, alerting them to the passage of such laws.

(5) Endorsing a proposal to make the wife of a retired work-

(Continued on page 158)

Above: On a television program this would be "The Big Payoff" as the Finance Committee and assistants prepare to issue checks to departing delegates.

Right: Jack Connors, the reporter for the convention, is intent as he follows written speech during busy session.

Vice Presidents parley on the stage. At left is John Regan and in center listening is J. J. Duffy with Lee F. Anderson attending on the right.



A LOOK AT OUR FUTURE

By J. SCOTT MILNE

International President



LOCAL Committee Chairman Tom Murray, delegates to the Twenty-Fifth Convention of our Brotherhood, honored guests and friends: It is with a great deal of happiness and pride that I stand here before you this morning and realize that I am addressing the largest Convention our Brotherhood has ever known. I am proud to be a part of this union, and glad to be *one* of your leaders. But I feel most humble, too, when I realize the responsibility which I *owe* to that organization, and the responsibility which I and your other officers and every member of our union owe to the electrical industry, and to the founders of our Brotherhood—to those who have *gone before us* and to those who will *come after us*.

A Live Issue

I have thought a lot in the busy weeks since April 15 when I took office, following in the able footsteps of President Dan Tracy, about what I would like to say to you today, and my heart and mind have been full of how to bring a real message to you. And one thought has kept running through my mind. It will seem odd to you, but I want to tell you about it anyway. It's this: "It's easier to pay for a live horse than a dead one." How does that apply to those remarks here today? It is so much easier to speak on a live issue—a vibrant, living issue, than it is to discuss only past glories—what has been or what might have been. Brothers and Sisters, I say to you

here today, that the electrical industry of which we can honestly say we are a most important part, is only in its infancy. The heights to which it can go in the new atomic age which we are entering, have not even partially been spanned. I can say with truth, and hope that is backed up by faith—confidence in the future—that the sound predictions of experts verify—that the electrical industry will continue to go forward and that our Brotherhood will go forward with it.

Now you have listened to a number of wonderful and inspiring speeches this morning, and I shall not keep you long, but I do want to present to you three points, all of which vitally concern us and our Brotherhood and our jobs as Electrical Workers.

The three points:

- (1) Our past—the history, which is prologue to our electrical era.
- (2) Our present—where we stand today.
- (3) Our future—where do we go from here.

First, the past. It is significant that we should celebrate this Twenty-Fifth and largest convention of our Brotherhood during the Diamond Jubilee of Lights. Seventy-five years ago, a man named Thomas Alva Edison, perhaps the greatest genius the world has ever known, gave to the world what may well be considered the greatest invention that world has ever known. Picture if you can the first anxious

little group that Edison gathered together in his small laboratory in Menlo Park. He set before them a fragile globe. Then he reached out his hand and turned a switch, and the men present held their breath and watched anxiously—would it glow? *It did glow*—flickering and unsteady, but it gave forth a gleam, and the incandescent lamp was born.

Then the anxious men asked themselves, "How long will it glow?" It gleamed all through a long night. It burned for 40 hours. And Edison vowed that he could make a lamp that would glow for a *hundred* hours, then *two hundred* and little by little night was turned into day and from that day forward man was no longer forced to walk in darkness.

The Beginning

That was the beginning—the great and glorious dawn of the electrical era. And then what followed? Men followed electricity, the fascinating trade that was more than just a living—it was excitement and progress, a career and a challenge, all rolled into one. But you know the sad part of the story too—the story as we have told it many times. How men followed electricity to their sorrow. Ruthless employers worked them long hours for little pay, and a force even more ruthless, electricity itself, snuffed out lives. A few lives? One or two? It seems incredulous today, but in the gay nineties, life for Electrical Workers was anything but gay, and one out of every

two was murdered by that tremendous power which was one day to become such a blessing to all mankind.

Friends, you know the rest. There were courageous men in that day and age, men of foresight and vision, and they would not be subjugated by this terrific force that was electricity. And they would not be oppressed by those too greedy to pay them a living wage. And one day in 1891, 10 men met in a lowly room in a dance hall in St. Louis. They vowed to aid each other "in sickness and distress," and they founded our Brotherhood. You know what followed. Edison's long night of watching and waiting while a lamp feebly flickered and glowed, was matched by the long nights which Henry Miller and J. T. Kelly, the founders of our Brotherhood and Charlie Paulsen of Chicago and Percy Wissinger of St. Louis, 60-year members still with us today, spent in organizing their fellow men. They worked with the tools by day and they organized by night—and the organization they founded wavered—ventured forward—and then back, but perseverance and courage and sheer will power built a Brotherhood and the members of that Brotherhood built a new and different world, a world of power and electricity.

The Present

How well they built makes up the story of the present, and this is point two in these remarks which I make to you here today. Once a small incandescent lamp flickered and glowed and ushered in an era. Today a flip of a switch banishes shadow with the flood of day. Electricity cooks our meals and heats our homes or cools them, brings pictures of events thousands of miles away right into our living rooms, runs our factories or makes our breakfast toast with equal ease.

That is how far electricity has come. And our Brotherhood? Our Brotherhood has come with it every step of the way. Or perhaps our Brotherhood went first—it's like the age-old question—"Which came first, the chicken or the egg."

And so today, we stand 625,000 strong. We have locals in cities large and small, we have workers in city maze and desert sand in every State in the Union and Canadian Province, North and South and East and West, and from sea to shining sea. We have stretched out our hands and embraced every phase of electrical work. We wire skyscrapers and bungalows; we man power plants and distribute electricity into the veins of industry and the lamps of a Continent. We have members in every field of communication — telephone, radio and TV. We have electricians on land and sea and in the air. And

and members, it grows stronger every day. Seven years ago we had a million and a half dollars in our fund. Today we have 35 million and I believe this Convention will take steps to further strengthen our pension fund and make it even more secure. Our assets are the highest in our history. Our Death Benefit Plan is sound. We are at peace and have a good relationship with the vast majority of our employers. We have much to be thankful for.

Recently we had additional cause for rejoicing. In June the A. F. of L. and CIO signed a no-raiding pact and the I. B. E. W. was a



President Milne spoke in his role as chief executive as well as reporting on behalf of the office of International Secretary at the Convention.

we have hundreds of thousands of members engaged in manufacturing the tools and equipment that dispense electricity and make life easier for the citizens of the two great countries which we serve.

Our conditions and wages are the best in history. We have benefits known as "fringe" benefits which once were believed utterly impossible to obtain. But nothing is impossible when men and women stand together and work together and believe in the principle that what helps one helps all.

And what about our International Organization? We have a pension plan second to none in the labor movement. Through the co-operation of our local union officers

signer thereto. This is good news for all organized labor for it means that we will be able to stop spending our time and our resources battling with those in other unions whom we should call "Brother," and expend our energies in organizing the unorganized, those who need our help and our strength, and in fortifying our own position and winning more benefits for our own members.

The picture of the present is good. There are a few shadows. The vicious Taft-Hartley law is still on our books ready to do irreparable damage should a real depression descend on us. Almost half of our States have passed or are attempting to pass even more

vicious "Right-to-Work" laws. These are some of the shadows. Jurisdictional problems within our own A. F. of L. organizations present another difficulty. The picture is not perfect but it is good.

And now what about point three which I want to bring to you here today? What about our future? Where do we go from here? Friends, this is the best message that I or anyone else could bring to the Twenty-Fifth Convention of our Brotherhood. I say without fear of contradiction that the future of the electrical industry is the brightest of all our great North American industries. Let me tell you why. I give you statistics for the United States, but percentage-wise, conditions in the Dominion of Canada are running parallel to those here.

A Great Year

This year, 1954, was a great year for the electric light and power industry. In January of this year the industry in this country added its fifty millionth customer. Consumption of electricity is at record peak and rising every day. There are many of us who still remember the smell and the feeble light of the old kerosene lamp. Well, even on the farms where it was last to go, 93 percent now have electricity and 98 percent have electricity available. Twenty-five years ago, there were about 19 electrical appliances to be found in the average home. Today there are almost 60. It is difficult to find a home without a radio. More than 90 percent of our homes have electric refrigerators and irons. The figure for television sets is increasing so rapidly it is difficult to keep up with the statistics.

Statistics are usually pretty dull reading or speaking material, but here are a few I think you should know, because they're not just figures—they're jobs and money and better conditions for our own people—for you and the 625,000 more of you at home.

Since our last Convention, electrical energy consumption in the United States alone almost doubled. The latest reports from the Federal Power Commission say

that by 1975 today's figure—440 billion kilowatt hours—will more than triple—will rise to 1,350 billion kilowatt hours. That is good news, for "Where Electricity Goes There Goes the I. B. E. W.," and so also go wiring and manufacturing and every segment of the industry, striving to keep pace with mounting production and consumption. And the atomic age! Until very recently, we have thought chiefly of the atom as a destructive force, but I tell you here and now, Brothers and Sisters, that its force for good is as powerful as the force of its evil. We are only on the border of the atomic age, but already the effect of the atom in industry, defense and medicine is a going concern. In five areas of the United States, power houses to be run by atomic energy are underway and some are past the blueprint stage.

There is not time to speak more of this, but here too, the future for our members is bright.

But the brightness of that future rests with us. There are certain things which we must do, to insure for ourselves and for all who will come after us the very best future possible.

We must organize and organize and then organize more. Wherever there is an electrical worker in any branch of our jurisdiction who has no union protection, we must bring him into our Brotherhood and give him the strength and the benefits which our organization has brought to us. And remember—it is not all give and no take. When we organize the unorganized, we help ourselves. If and when hard times come, and we pray they will not, these men and women who have become our Brothers and Sisters in our union, then stand with us and not against us. And there is an important point I wish to make here friends, this organizing is not just the International's business. It is not just the organizer's business or the Vice President's or the local union officers'. It is everybody's business—yours and mine and that of every soul who calls himself a member of the I. B. E. W.

And this very point I am trying

to make here, brings to mind a little story I once heard. It happened in a mid-western town in the United States. There was a terrific snow storm and a local train was stalled by the snow, and its 150 passengers, unable to leave the cars, nearly froze to death. The next morning the 150 half-frozen passengers were startled to see a signal tower only a few hundred yards away. The signal station attendant had seen the stalled train the night before, but when the irate engineer asked why he'd done nothing about it, he said: "It's not in my territory!"

"Not in his territory!" And that's the attitude of many well-meaning people today and it has to change. This union territory belongs to us all and we have got to protect and preserve it.

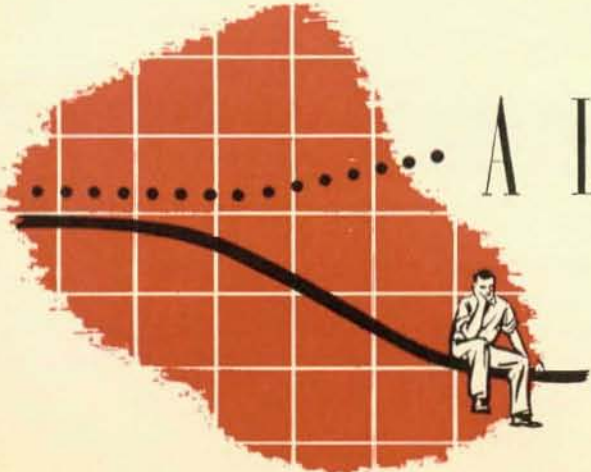
And protecting and preserving what we have, encompasses another most important segment of our life—that bound round by the political field. Working men and women have come a long way in the past 30 years and there are those who daily seek to wrest those gains from them. And so we cannot urge too strongly every day—we must keep driving it home—be alert politically. Know who the friends and enemies of labor are and act accordingly. Vote in every election. Support Labor's League for Political Education. Electrical Workers have maintained a good reputation—the best of any organization in the A. F. of L. for L. L. P. E. support. Let's keep and improve that record.

Cause for Pride

There are so many things I should like to say to you today, but I must not keep you too long.

I do want to say, however, that we have cause to be proud of the good labor-management policy that is being built up in our industry. It has improved mightily since 1950. We have done good work. We have trained apprentices to insure to the public continued adequate, safe service. Strikes have been few and far between. We've earned the respect of management—a management that prefers a

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A LOOK AT UNEMPLOYMENT

By **GEORGE MEANY**

President, American Federation of Labor

MR. CHAIRMAN, delegates to the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: It is my pleasure here this morning to bring to you the fraternal greetings of your fellow workers, the ten million members of the American Federation of Labor. It is a personal pleasure to stand on a platform with the officers of this organization; with Scott Milne, who represents everything that is finest in the American trade union tradition; with your Secretary, Joe Keenan, who has made a wonderful contribution to our movement and, as was mentioned earlier, to the welfare of our country; and with Dan Tracy, who has been associated on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for so many years and has made his contribution not only to the welfare of the Electrical Workers but through his work on the Executive Council to the welfare of all members of the American Federation of Labor.

Congratulations

I want to congratulate the I.B.E.W. for the splendid progress you have made in your field, not only in the interests of your own membership which, of course, is your prime interest, but in the interests of your industry in participating with your employers in the work of bringing in apprentices and controlling and training apprentices for your business.

My purpose, however, here this morning is to say a few words to you about the problems that we

face as trade unionists, the problems that are facing the American Federation of Labor and, of course, are facing the Electrical Workers as part of our trade union movement. I can assure you that I am going to say a few words that will sound political.

In the old days of this movement we had to depend on our economic strength and fight our enemies on the economic battlefield. We carried our message of organization and education to the unorganized and brought them into the ranks of labor so that we could face those who were opposed to our movement on the picket line or any other line where that opposition cropped up. But we find today that we have a new type of opposition, that those who are opposed to us, those who feel that there is something dangerous about a trade union organization, they have chosen a new battleground and that battleground is in the field of legislation. If we have to protect ourselves from injury to our movement we, too, have to meet them on that battleground. So we must turn our attention to the question of politics.

Incidentally, this is the season for politics. People are now very important; ordinary people are important. This is the season of promises, and to descend to the vernacular of a plumber, this is the season of baloney and bunk. There is a new election coming up, so you are going to get new promises and slogans, and I feel that in this season we should take a look at what happened in the past.

We were told a few years ago, at least two years ago, that the Administration which had come to power in Washington was going to be fair to labor, fair to the farmer, fair to everybody, so I think it is no more than right that we take a look at the situation and see just how we are doing. Let's take a look at how the Administration has handled the unemployment situation. Perhaps it is wrong to say that they have handled it, because they haven't handled it. They haven't done anything about it except to characterize anyone who mentioned it as a prophet of doom, for merely mentioning the fact that we have millions unemployed.

3,400,000 Unemployed

According to the figures of three weeks ago from the Bureau of the Census we now have 3,400,000 people unemployed. We are told that unemployment has leveled off. Of course, under the narrow definition used by the Bureau of the Census the figure is kept down to a minimum. Those who are laid off for a month, three weeks, six weeks through the closing of a plant are not counted in the census. Those who are under-employed, working two days a week or three days a week, are not counted in the census, but still, under this present figure, we have returned to what some of the Administration people call a normal situation. We have 3,400,000 people unemployed.

Well, that may be a normal situation to those in the Administration, but I think it is a very real

problem to those who are unemployed, and as far as I can see from a point in Washington where I can get a good look at what is going on, the Administration has done absolutely nothing to meet that problem.

We are told that this is our second best year economically, that we are just going to be a few billion dollars in gross national income below last year. However, we must realize that this is a growing country, that if you are going to make progress you can't do it by standing still. Our population is growing at the rate of two million a year. Young men are coming out of the schools, setting up new households, new people in the labor market, and we can't supply them with jobs by looking with complacency and satisfaction on a situation where we are now nine billion dollars off our gross national product of last year with three million people still unemployed.

A Dynamic Economy

This economy of ours is a dynamic economy. It must go forward; it must provide the jobs for the new workers; it must provide the purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of the people in order to keep our machinery going.

The best customer of American industry is the American worker, and if they lose that customer or if he is not in the market to the full extent of his potential ability to be in the market then our economy is on the downgrade, and we do face the problem of unemployment feeding on unemployment.

A great many of us are old enough to remember the 1930's, when we had an Administration in Washington that very complacently looked on three and four million unemployed and said, "Prosperity is just around the corner." Well, it took a war in Europe nine or ten years later to get us to that corner.

The Administration had an opportunity to do something about this question in the tax legislation which was before Congress this year, so they did something—

for the corporations and for the coupon clippers and for those who surely have more than enough of the world's goods. Seven and one-half billion dollars was the amount of the income tax cut made by the tax bill signed a week or so ago, and of that seven and one-half billion dollars, six and one-half billion dollars goes to the corporations and to the wealthy people of this country, and practically nothing to the middle income and low income groups; this on the theory that the way to prosperity is to keep

in various important lines of industry for the second quarter of this year showed that the sales were down 8.2 billion, a little more than 7 per cent as compared to the second quarter of 1953. However, according to the Wall Street Journal the earnings of these 56 corporations after taxes were up 577 million over last year, the second quarter, or a total of 14.3 per cent. The Wall Street Journal attributes these increased earnings to two factors: The repeal of the excess profits tax and lower payrolls.



AFL President George Meany pounded home the problem of increasing unemployment when he addressed the delegates to the 25th IBEW Convention

the corporations prosperous and enough will trickle down to take care of the rest of us; keep them prosperous and we will have more jobs. That is the old Bourbon theory. We don't accept that theory. We take the position that prosperity must come from the bottom up.

Let's take a look at how the theory is looking at the present time, this so-called "trickle down" theory which we hear Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and others in the Administration continually applaud.

According to the Wall Street Journal, and that is not a labor paper, a record of 56 corporations

Well, the repeal of the excess profits tax put additional money into the profits of the large corporations. That is the "trickle down" theory. Get it down on top, and when it comes down everybody will get a bit of it.

But the lower payrolls of these corporations represents loss of jobs, so on that score, according to the Wall Street Journal, the "trickle down" theory doesn't make much sense. Here, we have these fifty-six corporations with their income up \$577 million after taxation, an increase of 14 per cent over the second quarter of 1953, and we find that they had less people on the payroll than they had in 1953.

Then we have the promise of the Administration in regard to Taft-Hartley. You remember—this was the law that had union-busting provisions in it, and we were going to see that those union-busting provisions were removed. What's the box score on Taft-Hartley, on that Administration promise? Absolutely nothing. Whatever union-busting provisions were in Taft-Hartley in September of 1952, when President Eisenhower addressed our convention in New York, are still in Taft-Hartley. But we have some new faces on the National Labor Relations Board, we have three new members. Some unkind people say the Board has been packed, and these three new members are pretty well established as friends of industry. One of them admitted publicly that he was definitely anti-labor. So they are put in this quasi-judicial position of refereeing disputes between labor and management, and the three new members constitute a majority of the Board. The rulings made by the Board in the last few months—I am sure you are all familiar with them—are all designed to make an unfair law, a law that is unfair to labor, more unfair in its operation, with better privileges for the employer. If he cares to resist union organizations better opportunities are presented and more obstacles put in the way of the trade unions in their attempt to organize people into our various fields.

Low Minimum Wage

Minimum wages, the only protection the millions of workers have in the depressed and under-privileged areas of our country—and everyone concedes that the present level of minimum wages is too low under the minimum wage law—what has happened under this Administration? Nothing.

On public housing, despite every indication that we are well on our way to become a nation of slums unless something is done to counteract the trend, we find that the modest public housing law passed a few years ago has been sabotaged by this Congress, that instead of 135,000 units a year that number has been reduced to 35,000 units

for one year, and then that's the end, there is no more public housing.

On the question of the nation's health—nothing.

Federal aid to education? Despite the fact that there are millions of children in this country, your children and mine who do not have adequate facilities for their schools, some of them in fire traps, some of them in buildings condemned 50 years ago, not one nickel out of this Congress for Federal aid to education. And I am sure you have all heard politicians from time to time, especially in addressing graduating exercises, say that these little ones are the wealth of the nation, they are our hope for the future, and still we can't aid the communities of America that are not able to do the job themselves, through the Federal Government.

I suppose that is Socialism, to give aid to communities in their school problems. That is Socialism of some kind. Of course it isn't Socialism to take money out of the Federal Treasury and subsidize the development of the commercial airline systems of the country through the postal contracts. It isn't Socialism to provide mailing facilities for the newspapers of the country at a rate that the Post Department says costs us \$250 million a year. That isn't Socialism. But it is Socialism if you want to do something in the direction of improving the health of the people of America or improving the school facilities for our children.

Yes, there is one bright spot in the picture. We did get some improvements in our social security law, extended coverage and an increase of \$600 on the wage base from \$3,600 to \$4,200, and, more important than that, we at last got Congress to accept the theory of social security on the basis of a worker's right, during his years of employment, to look forward to a better day upon his retirement on account of old age or for his family upon his death.

On the national defense picture in which we are all interested what is the record? A record of false economy, appropriations for national defense cut at a time when world tension is at its highest point,

when the very security of our nation is endangered by the threat of totalitarian aggression to a degree we have never seen before in our history. But I learned yesterday that we are going to get back on the ball; we are going to be prepared and strong in case of trouble.

Peculiar Arithmetic

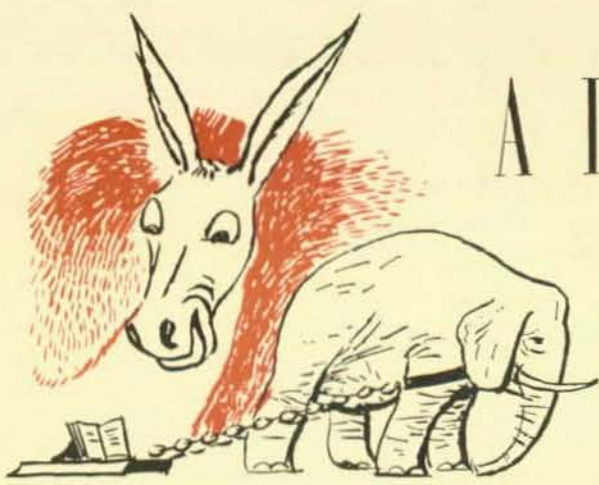
There is a very peculiar line of arithmetic in this Administration's financial policy. Within a period of five or six days we hear reports of several different items. No. 1, the President announced his intention to veto a Federal pay raise bill affecting more than 1,750,000 Federal employees, including postal workers, on the ground that Congress failed to provide the revenue, and Uncle Sam didn't have the money, at the same time, bearing out the necessity for more money, indicating that Congress raised the debt ceiling by \$6 million, the Constitutional debt ceiling. Then a few days later we heard the President of the United States boasting of a tax bill that was passed and that he was very proud of, a tax bill which he said reduced your income taxes seven and one-half billion dollars. When he said "your income taxes" he meant the American people. And that is true.

We didn't have money for the postal employees and the Federal employees and we had to raise the debt limit, but we did cut taxes seven and one-half billion dollars.

Take a good look at your income tax bill next year and see how much of that seven and one-half billion dollars you got. See how much the people in the lower income tax bracket got of the seven and one-half billion dollars. Strange to relate, the cost of this Federal pay raise was \$325 million—just 4 per cent of the amount that we saved by taxes—and six and a half billion dollars of that taxes go to the wealthy families and big corporations in America. So we couldn't afford \$325 million to raise the pay 5 per cent of 1,750,000 employees.

That is a pretty queer kind of arithmetic. The special revision in this tax bill eliminating the pay-

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A LOOK AT THE RECORD

By **ADLAI STEVENSON**

Former Democratic Candidate for President

MR. MILNE, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Murray, my old friend, Joe Keenan, and gentlemen: I am very much touched by what you said, Mr. Milne, in your introductory remarks, but I think I shall treat such flattery like one would treat perfume: it is good to smell but is bad to swallow.

It was just about this time, two years ago, that another Convention assembled here in this same building invited me to appear before it. I wish you better luck.

I admit to some doubt, as indeed I did on that previous occasion, whether there is complete good reason for my being here. Others, clad with authority I lack, have welcomed you to Chicago. I've just seen your program and note that you will hear from better informed sources about the state of the labor movement, the nation, and probably the world, if not the universe. I can only hope that it is enough that you very graciously invited me here, that I wanted to come, that here we are, and that no great words are called for.

It is natural that we should talk together, in the few minutes we have, of labor and of government. And this is a time, with Congress just adjourned, for a kind of taking of inventory.

I know the rules are, nowadays, that we are to talk only about pleasant things. During the 1952 campaign the Republican complaint was that Democrats sometimes smiled. Now they get all upset if we sometimes frown. We are told that the very best brains from

big business have been assembled in Washington and that they know what's good for all of us, and will take care of all our problems if we just don't complicate things by complaining about them.

To you people there must be something faintly familiar about this proposition that everything will work out fine if you just be quiet and leave things up to the management. There is probably nothing in this rumor I am about to start that as soon as McCarthy, Jenner and Velde get the Bill of Rights taken out of the Constitution, Secretaries Wilson, Humphrey and Weeks are going to get a management rights clause written in. I can't help thinking, too, when I hear it urged that "faith"

is the answer to things like unemployment, of that old limerick about the faith healer from Delhi who said, "I know pain isn't real, but when I puncture my skin with the point of a pin I dislike what I fancy I feel."

The plain fact is that this has been a year of futility—or worse—in meeting what may be considered the particular problems of labor-management relationship.

Politics dropped to a low plane indeed in connection with this matter of revising the Taft-Hartley Act. There were, of course, great Republican promises during the 1952 campaign to make changes in the Act. The Republican candidate said particularly that what he called the "union busting" pro-



Adlai Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois and 1952 Democratic candidate for President, scored record of Eisenhower Administration and 83rd Congress.

visions of the law should be removed.

Well, they haven't been. There has followed instead an unseemly series of events in which the White House first produced some reasonable proposals, then recalled them—under such transparent pressures that labor's sole representative in the new government resigned in protest. Finally the administration sent to Congress some new proposals headed by one that no strike be permitted without a secret vote—to be supervised either by the government or by the employer. To some innocent and ignorant people, myself included, it sounded as though the Administration was saying: "We do not trust labor unions to determine honestly the desires of their own members." I don't doubt that there have been strikes called without adequate approval of the membership, but this proposal seemed hardly the way to deal with occasional arbitrary and undemocratic action.

Destroyed Hope

By this proposal the President destroyed, as a practical matter, any hope of constructive amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act by the 83rd Congress. It split wide apart the forces which it seemed had pulled close enough together that some progress could be made. It is to labor's great credit, it seems to me, that a majority of its leadership had set aside the divisive issue of "repeal" as against "amendment"—which had been so well exploited to confuse the common agreement to revise. There has been plain indication from labor that it is fully aware of things like occasional trust fund abuses, that violence and property damage is intolerable, that it shares the feeling that on some points there is reason now for a lesser degree of government participation in the employment relationship, that it will consider with a truly open mind a reasonable and equitable reworking of a law which everybody agrees is in drastic need of revision. Yet by this expression of no confidence in the honesty and representative character of all labor unions the hopeful atmosphere was dissipated and the whole busi-

ness again reduced to the level of bitter debate and extreme partisanship.

I am told that this has been in fact a year of great change in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act. The National Labor Relations Board has been reconstituted with men who have for years represented management—one of them even admitting that he could be described as a union buster. And these three men seem to be rewriting the law on labor-management relationships in this country in accordance with their hardly disinterested views.

Almost with each passing week there has come the announcement of some new NLRB overturning of previously established interpretations of the federal labor law—and always the pattern is the same. The rules restraining employer interference in union organizing campaigns and representation elections have been changed to permit the employer to throw his full weight against an organizing movement. The requirement that he bargain with the union his employees select has been reduced to meaningless words. But the employer's right to lock out and his right to discharge employees who engaged in "concerted activities" have been enlarged. And the Board has now announced that it will deny its services and will not apply the law at all in literally thousands of situations in which it had previously been applied.

All is not well in this area of our affairs when our government fails to fulfill promised Congressional reform of this important legislation and then leaves it up to three men on the NLRB to rewrite the law along the lines no Congressional majority would approve.

But the interests of American labor today go far beyond the amendment and administration of the Taft-Hartley Act. There appear to be, although it is hard to tell from the juggled figures, about five million men and women out of work.

In the Administration's answer to the natural concern and yours, of course, is reflected a disturbing attitude which is not new but which has not been perceptible

during recent years of high employment. "Don't worry, they insist, 'the economy is as a matter of fact only a little bit behind last years.'" "Unemployment," they said with strange pride, "is leveling out"; farm income is "only two billion dollars off, and last year it was only two billion dollars off the year before"; "almost as many homes are being built"; foreign trade "is not very much worse"; the national product "is only a little lower."

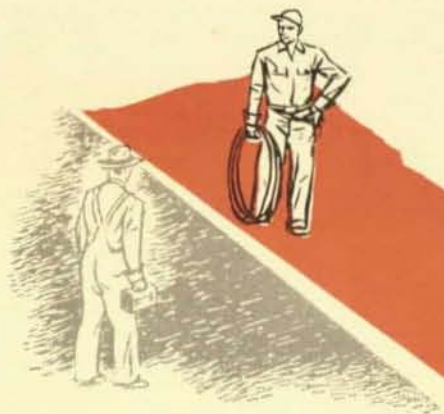
Now, of course, we will have economic ups and downs, less violent than in the past, thank God, and thanks to all the stabilizers that have been built into the economy under different management in Washington. But what this current official attitude reflects is not only apparent satisfaction with the present state because it is no worse, but indifference to the fact that these "yesterday" answers are inadequate; that yesterday is "today" a measure not of success but of failure? Don't they realize that America is busting its buttons, that there are two million more Americans this year than last; that a million new jobs are needed for the bigger work force, that a much higher rate of new building is needed; that we need more foreign trade, a greater national product—that the American workingman's ambition is not just to keep up to yesterday's cost of living, but to get ahead.

No Depression

Of course, there is not going to be a depression in this country. But the reason there isn't is that Americans are going to insist upon a standard of achievement, a way of progress, a vision if you will, far exceeding, I fear, what our present leadership even senses.

There is only one basic answer to America's short term and long term economic problems—to unemployment, to butter surpluses, to slums and all the others. That answer is that we have to expand this economy of ours, that we have to use to the full the unbelievable richness of this land and this people, that we have to push aside the artificial barriers which are the

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A LOOK AT JURISDICTION

By LOUIS SHERMAN
General Counsel

PRESIDENT Milne, Secretary Keenan, distinguished Officers, members and guests of this, the Twenty-Fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: I want to say, Scott, that I deeply appreciate that most pleasant introduction. I value the words which were spoken, because I value so highly the source of those words. In my seven years of service as General Counsel of the Brotherhood I have had the opportunity of observing, on a day to day basis, the powers of mind which you have, with their meticulous grasp of detail and those qualities of integrity which have enabled you to do so much for the Brotherhood. I am sure that you, with the new Secretary, Joe Keenan, will join in making a most powerful contribution to the welfare of this Brotherhood and in the tradition of your President Emeritus, Dan Tracy.

I have tried to pick out for discussion with you today the one subject upon which it is most important that you should have facts and information. The central issue in the field of labor law at this time is the growing controversy over how much of that field shall be governed by the Federal Congress and the Federal courts and what portion thereof shall be left with or turned back to, the State legislatures and the State courts.

The line of division between Federal and State jurisdiction is the constant subject of deliberation in the courts of the land, the

committee rooms of the Congress and the State legislatures, the offices of Federal and State Labor Boards and all the other meeting places of Government, where decisions are made which can advance or retard our welfare.

It is my intention to bring this question out into the open so that we may examine it in this great meeting hall of organized labor. Since it is our future which will finally be determined by the decision of this crucial question, we also should seek to understand the question and participate intelligently in its discussion and consideration.

The starting point for an understanding of the Matter of Federal-State jurisdiction is Article VI of the Constitution of the United States which declares that:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

In accordance with this simple and clear declaration of the supremacy of Federal law, the United States Supreme Court has established the doctrine of preemption which means that, if the Congress has occupied a field, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is exclusive and a State may not enter such field.

The I. B. E. W. has participated

in the litigation which established and strengthened the doctrine of exclusive Federal jurisdiction in labor relations. It was my privilege in 1948 to argue before the Supreme Court of the United States the first case which arose on this point after the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. The case involved Local 953 of Eau Claire, Wisconsin and the LaCrosse Telephone Co. The Supreme Court in the *La Crosse* case affirmed, by unanimous vote, the proposition that, the Congress of the United States having established a procedure for the election and certification of collective bargaining representatives, the State Board of Wisconsin had no jurisdiction to issue a certification adverse to the I. B. E. W.

It was under the same doctrine of exclusive Federal jurisdiction that the Supreme Court struck down the Wisconsin law providing for compulsory arbitration and prohibition of strikes on public utilities and all similar state laws. In the case of *Amalgamated Association v. Wisconsin*, the Court ruled that since the Taft-Hartley Act had not repealed the provisions of the original Wagner Act protecting the right of labor to engage in collective bargaining and the right to strike, the State Law taking away such rights could not stand.

And it was under the doctrine of exclusive Federal jurisdiction that the Supreme Court in the recent case of *Garner v. Teamsters* struck down an injunction against picket-

ing issued by a lower court of the State of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Court adopted the proposition that a State Court has no power to restrain picketing which may also be in violation of Federal law. For the Congress of the United States established a procedure whereby only the Federal Government could secure a cease and desist order in a Federal Court after a slow and deliberate process. Therefore, the State Court could not grant a labor injunction in the usual rapid fashion upon the direct petition of the employer involved in the case.

Now it may be asked—if the Federal law is supreme; and since the Congress has legislated Federal rules regulating union security agreements, how then can the States enact so-called Right-to-Work laws?

The answer to this question is to be found in the deliberate decision of the 80th Congress to change the traditional rule of Federal supremacy. The 80th Congress specifically and expressly declared in Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act that the State Legislatures shall be supreme in the field of union security.

Under this special allowance seventeen states—more than one-third of all the States—have enacted laws prohibiting any and all forms of agreement or practice whereby a union can obtain any degree of financial or membership security and stability. These laws which are misnamed "Right-to-Work" laws, actually have the purpose and intent of weakening the trade unions with a consequent adverse effect on their power to bargain collectively for wages, hours and working conditions. When I say the "Right-to-Work" laws do not bear their true name, that is not only my view—that is the decision of the Supreme Court of Idaho in the recent case of *State Federation v. Smylie*.

I shall read the list of the States which have enacted so-called "Right-to-Work" laws:

Alabama	Nevada
Arizona	North Carolina
Arkansas	North Dakota
Florida	South Carolina

Georgia
Iowa
Louisiana
Mississippi
Nebraska

South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas, and
Virginia

The force behind these laws is evidenced by the fact that five of these States have enacted laws or strengthening amendments in the first half of the year 1954.

The problem is not limited to these States. Powerful pressures are being applied in other states to enact similar laws.



General Counsel Louis Sherman discussed the line between State and Federal jurisdiction in labor law.

A strange and unusual result flows from these so-called Right-to-Work laws. If management and labor write an agreement in the State of Illinois requiring an employee to become a member of the union 30 days after the beginning of his employment, such a union security agreement is valid, legal and authorized in all respects by Federal law. But if management and labor write that same agreement in the State of Virginia, both employer and union are in violation of the criminal statutes of Virginia and may be punished by the application of a fine of as much as \$500 per day for each day during which such agreement is in full force and effect. It is not consistent with justice and fair play that

conduct which is deemed legal and proper under Federal law should be made a crime with harsh and severe penalties under State law.

Labor has not been idle. A number of states such as Delaware and Maine have repealed Right-to-Work laws. In other states the proposals have been defeated. In Louisiana public opinion was rallied by labor to such an extent that the law passed the House only by a margin of 3 votes.

While efforts are going on to defeat or repeal State Right-to-Work laws within the four walls of each State, we should not lose sight of the central reason why there are such State Right-to-Work laws.

The 80th Congress opened the door to the State Right-to-Work laws. A future Congress, more favorable to labor, has the constitutional and legal power to close that door.

Such future Congress can re-establish its exclusive jurisdiction over union security and thereby invalidate the State Right-to-Work laws just as the State laws providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes on public utilities were invalidated.

This legislative procedure would not be in disregard of States Rights. It would be in accordance with, and pursuant to, Article VI of the Constitution of the United States.

We have two excellent precedents in support of a uniform Federal law on union security. In 1952, the late Senator Taft, himself, sponsored a bill, S. 1973, to amend the Taft-Hartley law by establishing a uniform Federal law on union security for the building and construction industry. The Taft Bill would have invalidated all State Right-to-Work laws in that industry. Although this Bill was not reached for action by the House, the Senate did act and did pass it. The Senate of the United States is, therefore, on record as supporting the proposition of restoring exclusive Federal jurisdiction over union security.

Our second precedent is even

stronger. The Railway Labor Act Amendments of 1951 established a uniform Federal law regulating union security in the railroad industry and specifically provided that such Federal law should operate "Notwithstanding any other provisions of . . . any other statute or law of . . . any state . . ."

The Railway unions have been engaged in extensive litigation over the question of whether the State Right-to-Work laws can apply to the railroads. Only one month ago Judge Doubles of Richmond, Va. held, in the *Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.* case, that the Virginia Right-to-Work law cannot apply in the face of the Federal Railway Labor Act. On the basis of the excellent reasoning of this decision it would seem that the court decisions adverse to labor in the Texas case of the *Santa Fe Railway Co.* and the Nebraska case of the *Union Pacific* should be reversed by higher State courts or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Right-to-Work

You undoubtedly noticed that the States having Right-to-Work laws are located in the South, the Southwest and the Middle West. The problem of State restrictions of the rights of labor, however, is not limited to any particular section of the country.

The State courts throughout the Nation have replaced the old rule, that peaceful picketing is protected by the free speech provisions of the Constitution, by a new rule that picketing for an unlawful purpose may be restrained even though such picketing is entirely peaceful. This change has come about because of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1950 known as *Hanke v. Teamsters Union*.

Under that decision a State Court may conclude that the purpose of a picket line is unlawful when that purpose conflicts with a statute enacted by the State Legislature. The State Court may also hold picketing unlawful which does not violate a State Statute but is inconsistent with what the State Court itself de-

termines to be the public policy of the State. You can, therefore, see that the definition of unlawful purpose is quite elastic and any State Court desiring to do so can find an adequate legal ground to prohibit picketing.

The fact is that the courts in even the most highly industrialized states have applied the new rule of "unlawful purpose" to restrain picketing which has been considered legal and proper for many years.

I quote the statement of a responsible attorney for management interests which recently appeared in an authoritative legal publication:

"We seem to be on the threshold of a judicial and legislative attitude which may yet ban all or nearly all picketing . . ."

"Under the developing law in New York today I (i.e. the management attorney) would venture to say that there is no type of picketing that is sure to be sustained by the New York courts." (C. C. H. Labor Law Journal, April 1954 p. 269)

The State Courts at the present time are limited in this regard to matters of intrastate commerce. You should be aware, however, that in the last session of the Congress a strong, and not too well advertised move, was put under way to expand the jurisdiction of the State Courts and the State Legislatures. It was frankly admitted by a Senator who proposed an extreme measure giving jurisdiction to the States that under his bill a State could go so far as to prohibit collective bargaining.

I am sure that a similar move to expand the jurisdiction of the State Courts will be made in the next session of Congress. We should be alert to recognize the danger to us in this move—no matter what fine sounding slogans may be used by the sponsors of the return of labor relations to the States.

In the last session of the Congress, which has now adjourned, Congress refused to adopt proposals to contract the jurisdiction

of the Federal Government in the field of labor law which would automatically enlarge the jurisdiction of the State Courts. When it became clear that these legislative proposals would not go through the National Labor Relations Board did, by administrative action, that which the Congress had refused to do.

The National Labor Relations Board in July 1954 issued a press release stating that it would not apply the Federal law to public utilities companies which do a gross annual business of less than \$3,000,000. The Board also refuses to apply the Federal law to radio and television stations with gross annual revenues of less than \$200,000 a year.

The practical result of the Board's refusal to assert Federal jurisdiction is to deny us the right in these cases to secure recognition from our employers through representation proceedings providing for the election and certification of collective bargaining agencies.

The National Board has taken away from us a valuable right in these cases.

Did Not Repeal

You will remember that even the supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act did not dare to repeal the provisions of the Wagner Act which gave unions the right to representation elections and certifications. It is such a valuable right that Congress this session took it away, and rightly so, from Communist-controlled unions. This new law may prove of assistance to our manufacturing locals in their contests with the U. E.

Many thousands of elections and labor agreements have been secured through the election procedures of the Federal law during the years in which the Taft-Hartley Act has been on the books. In 1953, for example, the National Board held more than 4,000 representation elections.

The I. B. E. W. itself has made good use of these provisions of Federal law. For example, in January 1954, Local Union 898 of San Angelo, Texas; Local 920 of

Abilene and Local 1044 of Quanaah secured a labor agreement from the West Texas Utilities Company which had refused to bargain collectively for many years. It is true that before this was accomplished there were three hearings before the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and three proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States. But in the end, the Company found that it had to comply with the Federal law, which establishes the collective bargaining rights of trade unions.

Removes Coops

The jurisdictional ruling of the National Board removes the Rural Electrification Cooperatives from the coverage of the Federal law. According to the figures, there are more than 950 R. E. A. cooperatives in the United States but only one meets the new test of \$3,000,000 gross annual business.

Where is the logic in the National Board's decision to return the labor relations of the R. E. A. Cooperatives to the States? These R. E. A. Cooperatives do not borrow their money from the States. They have borrowed over \$2,600,000,000 from the Federal Treasury at low interest rates and for long amortization periods. If the rural electrification program is such a matter of concern to the Federal Government that billions of the Federal taxpayer's money must be made available to the cooperatives, then the labor relations of the same cooperatives should also be under Federal law.

I can give you our side of this question. I cannot give you the Board's side because of the unusual procedure it has followed in deciding the matter of jurisdiction. The Board announced its conclusions in July 1954. Up to this date—two months after the news release—it has not made public the decisions stating the facts and reasons on the basis of which the rulings were made. I am sure this delay is not caused by the time required for mimeographing the decisions.

I believe we have all learned to look for, and to take advantage of, any benefit which is given to us in a legal ruling, whether such benefit is intended or not. The new jurisdictional ruling of the Board may present such an occasion.

The Board could not decline to assert Federal jurisdiction only in cases where labor is seeking its rights. The Board had to decline jurisdiction in all cases falling within its new definition, including cases of unfair labor practice charges against unions.

The unions in the building and construction industry have been a favorite target of unfair labor practice charges. The new jurisdictional ruling includes a statement that the Act will not be applied in cases where services are supplied to interstate companies "unless the services are part of the stream of commerce." We know that building trades labor goes into buildings and that buildings do not enter the stream of commerce. It would therefore appear that a large part of the building and construction industry, including the electrical contracting industry, may be excluded by the new jurisdictional ruling from the application of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We cannot be sure of this result until the Board issues its long delayed decisions. But if the language of the news release of July 1954 means what it says, there should be some relief from the closed shop and secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in those States which do not have Right-to-Work laws and in the States where the courts have not as yet begun to issue injunctions against the time honored practice of picketing unfair contractors.

I have drawn your attention to these legal problems because of my conviction that an ounce of knowledge is better than a pound of protest. We need to understand the law to improve our daily work as trade union officers and representatives. We need to understand the law so that as citizens we can help to form and

develop that public opinion, which in our great and beloved country, is the sovereign ruler of labor, management and Government alike.

* * *

Extension of Remarks

There follows a brief summary of some of the major cases in which the International Office of the Brotherhood has been engaged:

American Potash and Chemical Corporation (I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 477 of San Bernardino, Calif.) 107 N.L.R.B. No. 290—The National Labor Relations Board re-established the right of a true craft union to a severance election.

Otten v. Baltimore and Ohio R.R. (I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 922 of Staten Island, N. Y.) 205 F. (2d) 58—The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled that a member of the Plymouth Brethren, a religious group, could not refuse to pay his financial obligations to the union under a valid union shop agreement, because of the teachings of that group.

Denver Building Trades Council (I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 68 of Denver, Colorado) v. N. L. R. B., 186 F. (2d) 326; 341 U. S. 675 and *I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 501 (Yonkers, N. Y.) v. N. L. R. B.*, 181 F. (2d) 34; 341 U. S. 634.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that picketing an unfair contractor was not a violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled otherwise in a 2-1 decision. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the picketing in both cases was not legal. Three justices (Douglas, Reed and Jackson) dissented.

Overrule Asked

At the last session of the Congress the Senate and House Labor Committees recommended that the Supreme Court decisions in
(Continued on page 158)

Report of



D. W. TRACY

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

AUGUST 1, 1950 - APRIL 15, 1954

25th CONVENTION

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

IN MAKING this report to our Convention, I should like to extend my good wishes to you and to the members of our Brotherhood whom you represent. It is with some feeling of sadness that I make this report, since it is written in the months which have elapsed since April 15, 1954, when I resigned as your International President, and it is a general characteristic of union work, that it is laid down with regret. Before offering to you a report of my stewardship for the past four years, I should like to express to each of you here, and to our members all over the United States and Canada, my sincere thanks for the assistance and support given me through the years. Those years spent in the service of our Brotherhood have been happy ones for me, and whatever contribution I have been able to make to our great electrical industry, I have been happy to make.

VIEWING THE OVERALL PICTURE

Now, as I have done in previous reports to our Conventions, I should like to present a brief comment on the overall picture of conditions today as they affect our industry, and then go on to discuss the particular divisions of our industry.

We had high hopes at our 1946

Convention in San Francisco that lasting peace was on its way to the war-weary peoples of the world. Since then, we have fought another war in Korea and there are daily crises brought on by the aggression of the Communists which make lasting peace seem far away. We can only hope and pray in this situation and do all in our power to keep our country strong and on guard against Communist infiltration and attack.

As far as the national picture for organized labor presents itself, we have an Administration in power that is far from sympathetic to our ideals and aspirations. We still have a vicious law known as Taft-Hartley on the statute books of our nation, a law, the full viciousness of which has not yet been experienced and will not while there is some semblance of full employment. There is unemployment in our country, unemployment which the Administration has been inclined to pass over lightly.

In many states of our union, damaging anti-labor legislation has been passed. Sixteen states have "Right-to-Work" laws which might far better be titled, "Right-to-Work" for nothing.

Thus in the face of the national and international situation, I would urge with all my strength that our people alert themselves to the dangers all around them—that they become vitally interested in political education, that they find out just who their

friends and their enemies are; and in the good old Gompers tradition, act accordingly.

The No-Raiding Agreement

Now there is a bright spot on the horizon so far as labor is concerned, however, and I should like to make mention of it here.

I refer to the recent "No-Raiding Agreement" between the CIO and AFL.

The Unity Committee composed of members of the Executive Councils of both the AFL and CIO, and on which I have served as an AFL member, worked for a two-year period for the purpose of bringing about unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other labor organizations. This work was fruitful at least in bringing about the first step to unity, the "No-Raiding Agreement," between the national and international unions of the AFL and CIO.

This agreement was consummated and became effective June 9 and the IBEW is part of this agreement. The majority of the AFL affiliated unions have signed this agreement as have the greater majority of the organizations affiliated with the CIO.

The writer is of the opinion that with time and experience, under the terms of the agreement, that all CIO and AFL organizations will become a party to the agreement. I believe that this is the first and most important step toward labor unity in the United

States and Canada—that labor unity which is so necessary to the benefit and promotion of the interests of the workers of two great nations.

Situation Within the AFL

The writer also participated in the activity of the AFL Committee created to develop a better understanding among the organizations within the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of eliminating raiding by and between affiliates of the AFL.

Over a long period of time a thorough study of the problem was made by the committee, which committee made a final report to the Executive Council of the AFL in May of this year. Later the AFL Executive Council presented an agreement to an especially-called meeting of the officers of all AFL affiliated unions and it was the recommendation of the representatives at that meeting that the agreement be submitted to the Convention of the AFL in September. It is the writer's feeling that this is one of the most progressive and forward-looking steps that the AFL has ever taken to bring about a better understanding and feeling between the affiliates within the household of the American Federation of Labor, thus leading to more peace and prosperity and security for us all.

Now on that note which I consider a bright and favorable one, I will close these comments of general nature and go on to cover as briefly as possible the matters which specifically concern our own Brotherhood.

MATTERS OF PERSONNEL

In the four years which have passed since our Miami Convention, we have lost two members of our official family in death.

Executive Council Member— Third District

On December 11, 1952, while attending a meeting of the International Executive Council in Washington, Brother Oliver Myers, Council Member for the Third District, was taken critically ill and died a few hours later.

Brother Myers had been a member of our Brotherhood for 50 years having been initiated in L. U. 132 on October 16, 1901. At the time of his death Brother Myers was serving both L. U. 8 and L. U. 245, Toledo, Ohio, as business manager. Brother Myers' death was a sad loss to our Brotherhood.

To succeed Brother Myers on the Council, I appointed Brother C. McMillian of L. U. 141, Wheeling, W. Va., a member of 37 years standing and an International Representative on our staff at the time of his appointment. This appointment was approved by our Executive Council.

International Vice President— Seventh District

On September 21, 1953, our Brotherhood suffered another severe loss in the passing of W. L. Ingram, Vice President of our Seventh District. Brother Ingram was also a long-time member of our Brotherhood having been initiated in L. U. 69 of Dallas, Tex., December 22, 1913.

To succeed Brother Ingram, I appointed Brother Arthur E. Edwards, a member of L. U. 1141, Oklahoma City, Okla., since 1930. At the time of his appointment Brother Edwards was serving as an International Representative on Vice President Ingram's staff. His appointment was confirmed by our Executive Council.

GROWTH OF OUR ORGANIZATION

At the time of the writing of this report, our membership was at an all-time high, having passed the 625,000 mark, we were chartering L. U. 1907 of our Brotherhood and we had more than 1,675 active local unions. This increase in membership is a direct result of the cooperation and earnest effort of our local unions, officers, representatives and organizers.

DIVISIONS OF OUR INDUSTRY

Now let us examine for a few moments the various fields organized under our IBEW banner.

Utility Field

We have made great strides in

the utility field in recent years and at present approximately 75 percent of all workers in the utility field are organized under the IBEW. However, there are five or six major public utilities throughout the United States still unorganized, which utilities have no more than a social or independent organization, ineffective as far as the employees' security and protection is concerned. All our efforts should go to organize them under the IBEW and bring them benefits that the IBEW has brought to so many other workers in the utility field.

Construction Branch

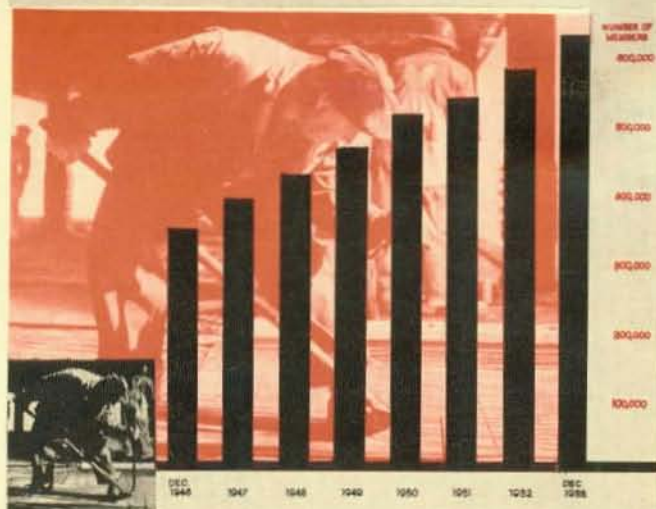
Conditions in the inside branch have continued to be good for the major portion of the past four years. We continued to enjoy peak employment up until the latter part of 1953 and the first part of 1954. Then there was a general decline for four to five months which has improved considerably. At present we are expecting that the employment situation in the construction industry will level off to a normal position.

Our journeymen members and apprentice members are enjoying as high standards and wages and working conditions as those of any group of workers in the building and construction industry.

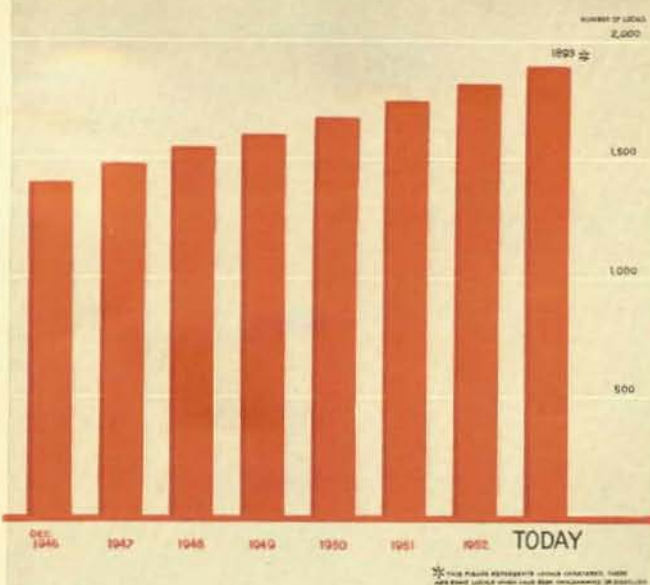
Here we must make mention of an item that has definitely come to the forefront in our negotiations of the past four years. The Fringe Benefits obtained in a great many agreements for the inside branch of our jurisdiction were considered wholly impossible several years ago. Today we are happy to report that a great many of our inside locals are enjoying the benefits of group insurance, vacations with pay, sick benefits, hospitalization, etc.

It gives me pleasure to report too, that good relations with our Contractor employers have continued and even better relations have been established between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the National Electrical Contractors Association.

We Have Grown



We Have More Locals



Council on Industrial Relations

Our Council on Industrial Relations has met quarterly during the past four years and settled a great number of cases—peaceably, in the sensible manner without loss of man hours, or wages, or public patience. From August 1950, through February 1954, inclusive, the Council on Industrial Relations heard and settled 122 cases. This figure is an interesting one, for it shows the growing trend in our industry toward voluntary arbitration and adjudication. In the first 25 years of the life of our Council—from 1921 to 1946, only 45 cases were settled altogether. In the brief space of four years, nearly four times that many cases have come before the Council. The area of these decisions was widespread, embracing 31 states and the Territory of Alaska.

Apprenticeship Training

In the field of apprenticeship, together with our employers in NECA, we have continued to expand, create more joint committees and adequately train young men for electrical work, thus insuring to the public, continued safe, competent service. We have some 500 Joint Apprenticeship

Committees widely disbursed over the United States. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, group of joint committees set up in any branch of the construction field. During the course of the past four years too, a full-time director of apprenticeship activities has been employed by the NECA and IBEW to coordinate, improve and expand our apprenticeship program. At present about 15,000 apprentices are being trained under our joint program. And at this point, I should like to pay special tribute to those members of our Brotherhood who have given of their time and energies either as instructors or members of Apprenticeship Committees to the training of young men as Electrical Workers, and the upholding of the standards of our trade.

Pension Benefit Fund

Another field of endeavor in which the good relationship between the NECA and ourselves has manifested itself has been in our joint effort on pension benefits for IBEW members. The International Secretary's report will fully cover this topic, but I do wish to comment on the fact that through the joint efforts of the

Contractors and ourselves and the careful investment policy exercised in our International Office, that our Pension Fund has grown phenomenally, and our plan is much more stable and secure than it was four years ago.

Radio and Television Broadcasting and Recording

Since our last Convention, the scope and pace of our activities has been greatly accelerated in the radio and television broadcasting and recording industry. Eighty-three local unions now operate in this field, with agreements in 260 cities in the United States, two in Canada and one in the Territory of Hawaii.

Probably the most significant and influential single event in our experience in broadcasting took place in 1951, when the CIO challenged our representation of the employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System. At that time, some 885 members were employed by CBS in seven cities. Following extensive hearings, the NLRB ordered an election which resulted in a vote of nearly four to one for the IBEW. The agreement which was subsequently negotiated by the Brotherhood shattered all precedents and set an

entirely new pattern for the whole of the broadcasting industry. Again in 1954, our negotiations with CBS resulted in a further improved agreement which now covers some 1,100 members employed by that network.

Radio broadcasting stations, network and non-network, now employ more IBEW members with better working conditions and higher wages than even the most optimistic of us would have predicted ten—or even five—years ago. We have continued to organize these Electrical Workers and to add to the list of stations under IBEW agreement at a satisfactorily steady rate.

One of our major problems during the past four years has been the wholesale grants of television station licenses by the Federal Communications Commission. There seemed some reason to believe the number of stations was beginning to stabilize in January 1953, when 125 stations were on

the air in 74 cities. However, in January, 1954, there were approximately 348 stations on the air in 235 cities. It has been very difficult for us to keep up with the organization of television stations, in the face of such rapid expansion, but as of the first of this year we had some 150 of them under agreement.

Many companies in the recording industry exclusively utilize IBEW members in the original recording work—several record processing plants also employ our members. Like radio and television, the operations of many of these companies extend from coast to coast with the larger companies' operations centered in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Decca, Capitol and Columbia are among the top producers in this field but many other companies engaged in tape and disc recording boost the IBEW roster to approximately 52.

The year 1954 marks the beginning of educational television

broadcasting. While it is limited to the larger communities, primarily because of the tremendous initial cost and accompanying high overhead, the IBEW has developed a pattern form agreement for specific application to these stations which provides for a training program for technical employees to be carried on at the same time that education and non-commercial programs are being broadcast. Thus, we expect our agreements to implement the course and technical training which are offered through the joint efforts of many of our local unions and established trade schools.

We can be proud of the fact that a good job is being done in these fields but what is equally significant is that the number of strikes during each of the years since our last Convention can be counted on the finger of one hand. The Brotherhood and our members employed in this branch of the trade are steadily gaining in stature and building a reputation for responsibility.

Telephone

The Twenty-fourth Convention of our Brotherhood in Miami recommended to the incoming International President, that an extensive campaign in the telephone field be undertaken as soon as possible. (Resolution No. 18, 1950 Convention.)

In compliance with the recommendation, steps were taken to carry out the intent and purport of the resolution. A sincere, determined, and extremely expensive campaign was carried on for a period of two years within certain districts of the American Bell Telephone Company.

Turmoil and confusion have existed among Bell Telephone Company employes for a long time and still exist among them. Many have become embittered against all labor unions and therefore the independent unions have prospered to some extent.

We regret very much to report that progress has not been made to our satisfaction in our two years of effort, comparable to the time and money expended. We

We Have Trained Our New Members



NUMBER OF JOINT APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES

1946	1953
276	499

Electricians in Training Under Joint Apprenticeship Committees Today
Over 15,000



But we are also training our members in other branches—utility, manufacturing, radio and TV, telephone, in railroad etc.

have found that we must be realistic in dealing with a most difficult situation. For this reason then, we have not started additional campaigns on the Bell system.

However, since our last Convention in 1950, we have successfully organized employees in a number of independent companies.

Since our last Convention also, we have won NLRB elections in a number of Western Electric Companies which are owned and operated by the A. T. and T. and the Bell System.

Recently we won two elections in the largest and oldest of the Western Electric plants—the one known as the Hawthorne plant, located just outside of the City of Chicago. By this victory we won bargaining rights for both plant and clerical employees—some 15,000 workers involved.

Manufacturing

Continued progress has been made by the IBEW in the manufacturing field. We are happy to report also that loss of members to the IBEW by attempts of other organizations to raid our plants, has been small. Of course, there were some few losses.

While we have carried on numerous organizing campaigns and organized new plants and gained many new members for our Brotherhood from the manufacturing industry, in our opinion the outstanding feature of our manufacturing campaign has been the improvement in wages and social conditions effected for our members in this branch of our industry.

Improvements in wages of manufacturing employees of from nine cents an hour, up to 43 percent increases have been secured. The standards of living of our members in electrical manufacturing have been raised as high or higher than those of any manufacturing workers in the country.

Progress in Organizing Western Electric Plants

Since 1950 great progress has been made in organizing the employees of this company. Just recently we successfully organized

the Hawthorne Plant of Western Electric at Hawthorne, Ill., the oldest and largest of Western Electric operations as we mentioned in our Telephone section above.

This plant has been certified for both plant and clerical employees. With this addition to the W. E. plants previously organized, the IBEW now is the organization with the greatest representation throughout Western Electric Corporation.

We cannot stress strongly enough the need for continued efforts in the manufacturing industry and the need for the cooperation of all our local unions and members toward this end. There are still many workers eligible for membership in our union who are not members of any labor organization. They need the help and protection of the IBEW and we need them to strengthen our own solidarity.

Railroad Industry

Important gains have also been made in the railroad industry notwithstanding the increased resistance of the carriers to improvements in wages and working conditions and their resort to the courts to impede our progress.

It is significant that the railroad industry is one of the few major industries which conducts its negotiations on an industry-wide basis both in the United States and Canada and a number of such movements have been promoted since our last Convention.

In 1950, the non-operating standard railway labor organizations in the railroad industry, including our Brotherhood, inaugurated a national movement to secure an increase in wage rates and as the result of mediation, an agreement was signed on March 1, 1951, settling the controversy. The settlement provided for an increase in basic rates of 12½ cents an hour effective February 1, 1951, and an escalator clause to protect the employees against a further rise in the cost of living. In addition, the agreement contained a reopening clause, which would permit the negotiation of an improvement factor on or after July 1, 1952, if Government

stabilization policy permitted. Pursuant to that clause, the agreement was reopened and as the result of proceedings before a referee, a further increase of four cents an hour was awarded to the employees covered by the agreement effective December 1, 1952. The recognition of this principle in the railroad industry can be regarded as a significant victory since relatively few agreements in American industry provide for productivity increases.

Meanwhile escalator increases have been granted quarterly as provided by the agreement, which are currently being paid at the rate of 13 cents an hour.

It should be noted in passing that because of the revision of the cost of living index by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1953, it was necessary to revise the agreement in order to convert the escalator clause from the "old" to the "revised" index.

While this was perhaps the most expeditious settlement we have ever reached in the some 20 years we have been negotiating on an industry-wide basis in the railroad industry, we found that when we sought to secure a union shop we were confronted with the most vigorous opposition we have ever experienced in a national movement.

After the necessary enabling legislation was passed, the non-operating organizations, including our Brotherhood, served notices on the carriers for a union shop and the check-off of dues, but the railway managements not only declined to grant our request, but refused to appoint conference committees to deal with the matter on a national basis.

Their adamant attitude continued even after an Emergency Board was appointed and it was not until after the Board recommended that they grant the union shop with the check-off and that negotiations be conducted on a national basis that the Eastern and Western Carriers appointed committees to negotiate on this matter.

An agreement was finally reached with the Eastern Carriers'

Conference Committee on August 29, 1952, but no agreement could be reached with the Western Carriers' Conference Committee and the Southeastern Carriers even refused to appoint a committee, making it necessary to negotiate with the individual carriers in those regions. To date a total of 173 union shop agreements have been signed covering the employees represented by our Brotherhood, leaving only a few roads on which we have not as yet negotiated a union shop agreement.

Further progress has been temporarily suspended, however, because of litigation which has been instituted in the courts on a number of carriers, either to enjoin the management and the organizations from entering into an agreement or where an agreement has already been executed, from carrying out its terms. But we are confident that we will defeat this effort to impede our progress and bring this movement to a successful conclusion.

Pending the outcome of this litigation, another movement was inaugurated by the non-operating organizations, including our Brotherhood, to secure some much-needed improvements in working conditions. Notices were served on the carriers for improved vacations, paid holidays, premium pay for Sunday work, a health and welfare plan and improved free transportation privileges. This dispute was likewise referred to an Emergency Board, but both during the negotiations and in the hearings before the Board, the Carriers took the position that they were not required by the Railway Labor Act to negotiate on our proposals on health and welfare and improved transportation privileges. They tried unsuccessfully to secure a Declaratory Judgment to that effect in the District Court in Chicago, and although the case was appealed, the Board recommended in its report filed with the President on May 15, 1954, that the carriers negotiate a health and welfare plan. They also recommended a third week of vacation and paid holidays, as well as a number of changes in working rules sought by the carriers.

Negotiations are in progress between the Carriers' Conference Committees and the Employees' Conference Committee as this report goes to press.

In Canada equally good progress has been made in improving the wages and working conditions of our membership.

As outlined in the report to our Miami Convention, a national movement was inaugurated by the non-operating organizations, including our Brotherhood, on the Canadian Railways to secure a 40-hour week and an increase in wage rates. After rejecting the recommendations of a Board of Conciliation, the organization spread a strike ballot which resulted in a suspension of work on August 22, 1950.

The strike was so effective that a special session of Parliament was convened to deal with the problem. Legislation was enacted on August 30, 1950, giving an interim increase of four cents an hour and providing that the dispute be referred to arbitration if it could not be settled within 30 days.

In accordance with the terms of this legislation, the strike was immediately called off and after negotiations failed to produce a settlement, the dispute was referred to an arbitrator, who rendered his award on December 18, 1950. Briefly, it provided for an additional increase of three cents an hour or a total of seven cents effective September 1, 1950, and the establishment of a five-day, 40-hour week with a 20 percent increase in rates to preserve weekly earnings. As required by the award, a master agreement was signed on January 30, 1951, and subsequently the individual schedule agreements were revised to conform thereto.

When this agreement expired, another national movement was begun on the Canadian Railways to secure a further increase in wage rates, an escalator clause, a union shop with the check-off of dues and the elimination of the emergency clause from the 1951 wage agreement which provided for the waiving of certain overtime payments in an emergency. This dispute was

likewise referred to a Board of Conciliation after the parties failed to reach a settlement. In its report of November 21, 1952, the majority of the Board recommended an increase in wage rates of seven percent plus seven cents an hour, or the equivalent of 16.05 cents an hour effective December 1, 1952. They also recommended the elimination of the emergency clause but denied the escalator clause. On the basis of the Board's recommendations, an agreement was signed on February 7, 1953, providing that the wage increase be made retroactive to September 1, 1952, that the check-off be made effective on April 1, 1953, and that the emergency clause be eliminated.

Upon the expiration of this agreement, still another national movement was begun on the Canadian Railways to secure improved vacations, paid holidays, premium pay for Sunday work and a system of cumulative sick leave with pay. The carriers flatly declined these requests and the dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation. Separate reports were filed on April 23, 1954, by each member of the Board presenting a novel situation in that no one report was signed by a majority of the Board.

The chairman recommended a three weeks' vacation after 25 years of service and three statutory holidays, but with the requirement that work on such holidays be paid for at the pro rata rate rather than at time and one-half as at present. The labor member of the Board recommended three weeks' vacation after 15 years of service and liberalization of the vacations already provided by agreement, as well as seven paid holidays. While denying the request for premium pay for Sunday work and sick leave with pay, both the chairman and the labor member of the Board suggested that the parties continue to explore the possibility of negotiating a plan for the payment of medical and hospital benefits to the employees. The carrier member of the Board looked with disfavor on all of the employees' requests and recommended that they be denied.

Dissatisfied with the action of the Board, the organizations have referred the matter to the membership in the form of a strike ballot.

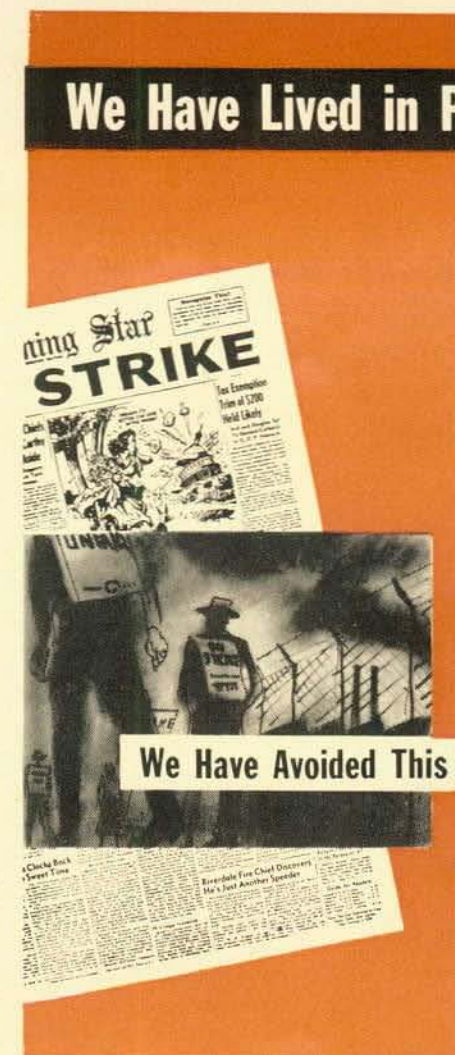
On the legislative front, continuing study has been given to the needs of our membership in the railroad industry with respect to the benefits provided by the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. Through the Railway Labor Executives' Association, in which our Brotherhood holds membership, a program for the liberalization of these benefits was developed and introduced in the Congress in April 1951. Substantially all of our proposals were adopted and became law with the signature of the President on October 30, 1951.

Under these amendments most retirement annuities were increased by (1) a higher benefit formula, (2) a new wife's benefit, (3) crediting service after age 65, and (4) a new minimum guarantee. These provisions became effective on November 1, 1951.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was also amended by legislation approved on May 15, 1952, under which unemployment and sickness benefits were increased by an average of about 40 percent.

One other amendment was recently approved by the Congress which should be mentioned. In the 1951 amendments a restriction was placed on the payment of dual benefits under the Railroad Retirement and the Social Security Acts where prior service was counted. By legislation approved on June 16, 1954, this restriction on dual benefits was repealed retroactive to October 30, 1951.

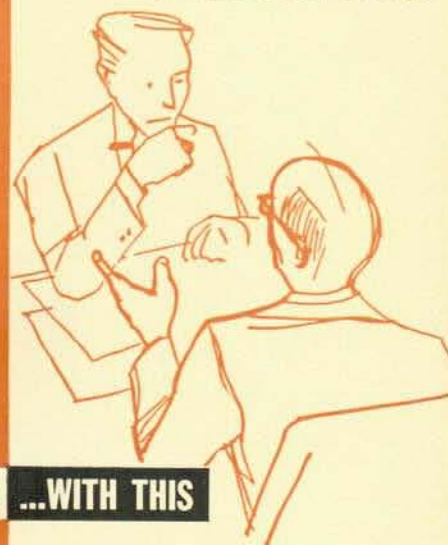
Meanwhile additional amendments sponsored by all of the Standard Railway Labor Organizations, including our Brotherhood, were introduced in the Congress early this year to provide for further changes in these laws. Among other things this proposed legislation would (1) increase the maximum creditable and taxable compensation from \$300 to \$350 a month, (2) increase the maximum daily benefit rate under the Rail-



We Have Lived in Peace

We Have Avoided This ...WITH THIS

COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



CASES APPEARING BEFORE THE COUNCIL
FROM 1921 TO 1946

45

CASES FROM 1947 TO PRESENT DAY

224

road Unemployment Insurance Act from \$7.50 to \$8.50, (3) permit widows and dependent parents to become eligible for survivor benefits at age of 60 instead of 65, (4) permit an employee on a disability annuity to earn up to \$100 in any month without affecting his annuity, (5) provide for the payment of survivor benefits where a child is over 18 years of age if it is totally and permanently disabled and (6) provide for the payment of both a survivor annuity and a retirement annuity to a widow where she is eligible for the latter in her own right. These amendments are being considered by the respective committees of Congress and their final enactment is anticipated before Congress adjourns.

It is apparent, therefore, that excellent progress has been made in the railroad industry since our last Convention.

Government Employees

Our International Office is fully aware of the fact that it requires the full cooperation of its members to bring about improved benefits for them. Insofar as our members in Federal Government service are concerned, these benefits can only be effected through legislation in Congress which will prove favorable to them. This often requires many long hours of hard work "behind the scenes." In our work on behalf of our Federal employe members we have been materially aided by our affiliation with the Government Employees Council of the AFL, with the Metal Trades Department of the AFL and with the AFL itself. We assure all our members in Government service that we will continue to be vigilant and diligent in our legislative efforts since this is the principal

medium by which benefits for them can be continued and improved.

Since our last Convention, four new local unions of IBEW Government Workers have been chartered and in addition a number of units of Federal employes have been organized throughout the country.

Visits Every Local

During the past year our Government Employees Representative, Orrin A. Burrows, has visited at least once, every local union in the IBEW having a substantial number of its members employed by the Federal Government. By appointment of the Secretary of the Navy he has served as an alternating member of the Navy Wage Board, representing the Metal Trades Department. This Board has been very active in its efforts to establish proper wage rates throughout the naval establish-

ments. Brother Burrows was also selected by the Metal Trades Department, AFL, to represent organized labor, as the Labor member of a Rent Panel hearings for the Panama Canal Zone.

Successful Legislative Efforts Affecting Government Employees

A large number of bills have been introduced in the Congress since the 1950 IBEW Convention. A number of these have been enacted into law, as follows:

Public Law 873 effective December 29, 1950, otherwise known as the Performance Rating Act of 1950, replaced the outmoded rating system so badly abused and complained about; a law to limit the retroactive application of the Federal Income Tax on employees working in the possessions and in the Panama Canal Zone; a law granting classified employees a minimum salary increase of \$300 and

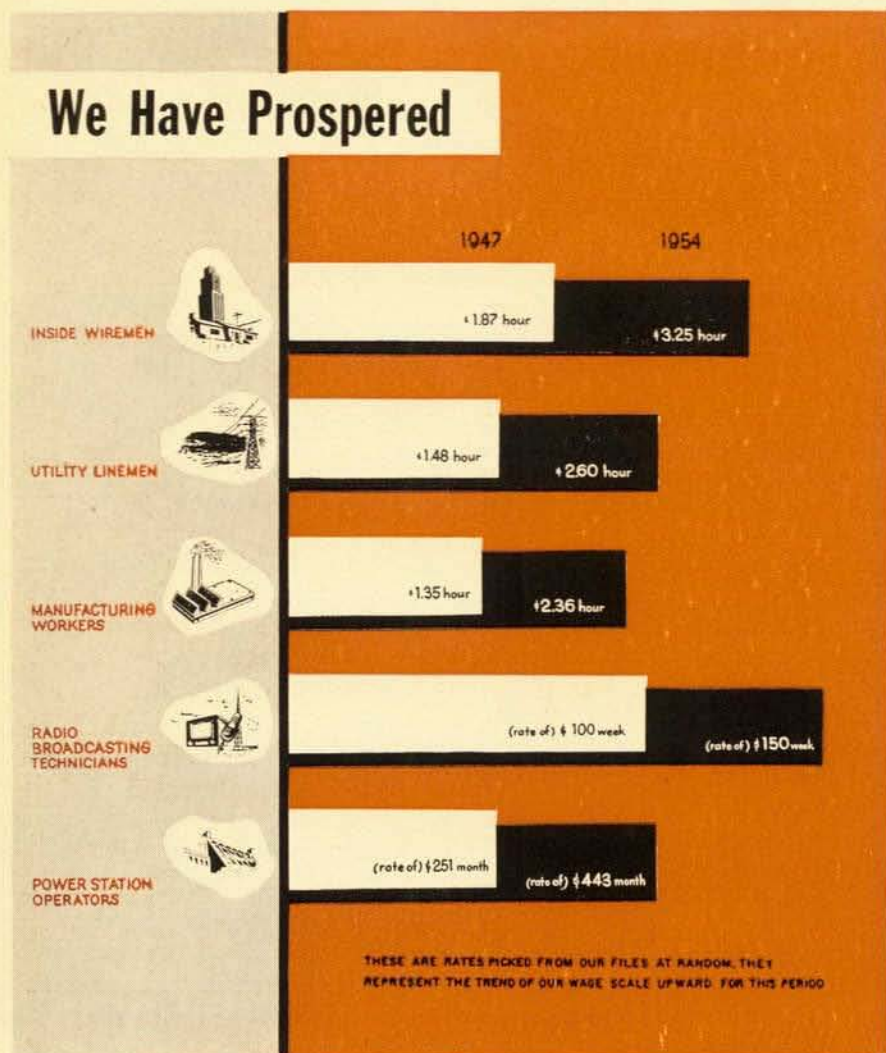
a maximum of \$800 per year, with a 10 percent increase between the minimum and the maximum, retroactively applied to July 1, 1951; a law repealing the Douglas rider, which had reduced annual leave from 26 to 20 days and prevented leave accumulation, and set up a new 26-20-13 day graduated leave plan starting January 6, 1952. This law cut sick leave from 15 days annually to 13 days and allowed unlimited sick leave accumulation in place of the former maximum of 90 days.

Annual Leave

Public Law 102, 83rd Congress, repealed the Thomas leave rider, restoring the right of annual leave accumulation up to 30 days, except foreign service personnel who can accumulate up to 45 days. Those with more than the 30 and 45 days accumulation, must within a reasonable number of years, reduce such annual leave to 30 and 45 days; a temporary law granting annuitants under the Federal Retirement Act, to receive an increase up to a maximum of \$324 per year, with a ceiling of \$2,160 until June 30, 1954, which Congress later extended to June 30, 1955.

And we were successful in defeating S. 1135, a bill designed to undermine Veterans Preference and further restrict Federal Employees' rights; and we were also successful in our efforts to prevent abolition of the 25 percent wage differential in Alaska and in the Panama Canal Zone.

On May 6, 1953, the first general attack upon the basic statutory rights of Government employes in a number of years came to light in the House of Representatives, when the wishes of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., were included in the provisions of the Appropriations Act for State-Commerce-Justice Departments. The move was made to suspend the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of August 24, 1912, and the appeals feature of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as steps toward tightening safeguards against subversion and poor security risks. It was the most drastic rider with which Government employes have been faced



in many years and would have swept from the statute books the law which says that employes *may not* be "removed or suspended without pay" without reasons given in writing and allowance of sufficient time in which to answer all charges. Our efforts to defeat this move were successful. A further attempt was made in the Senate and this too was defeated.

Unsuccessful Legislative Efforts in Behalf of Government Employes

A large number of bills have been introduced to liberalize retirement benefits and they have failed to make any progress because Congress appropriated funds to the Kaplan Committee to make a study of all retirement plans, public and private as well as Government. The first sections of this report of the Kaplan Committee have been started but it is not expected that it will be completed by the end of this Congress. Until this report has been made, there is little hope for liberalization of the Federal Retirement Act by the many who have expected increased benefits. Bills for salary increases for classified employes are being delayed, along with the "fringe benefits bill" and unemployment insurance coverage of Federal employes, all of which we expect will be enacted by Congress before adjournment in late summer of 1954. Bills for the restoration of 26 days annual leave appear to have little chance of being considered this session. The U. S. Civil Service Commission at this time is making an investigation into the merits of granting a 25 percent wage differential for Hawaii.

Time and effort on the part of the IBEW have been expended on the following legislative matters: Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Federal Construction Contract Bill, Niagara Power Bill, Fair Labor Standards Act.

ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY 1950 CONVENTION

Resolution No. 6

(See pages 216, 217, 427 and 428, Convention Proceedings)

The matter involving the use of military personnel to accomplish work which it is felt should be

done by civilian labor, has been discussed with the Navy Department and with the Department of Defense, in efforts to prevent such practices by the military, who have promised to hold this practice to a minimum. The Comptroller General of the United States has been conducting a study of the duplication of the effort by civilian and military personnel and this study has revealed that in most cases it is more economical and practical to retain the civilian and dispense with the military personnel. This has been reported to the military who are reported to have taken steps to correct the situation.

Government Workers

Organizational meetings have been conducted by the IBEW in conjunction with the AFL Metal Trades Department, in efforts on the East Coast, to increase the membership among Government workers in naval activities, with but minor success. Further efforts will be made in other parts of the country in the future.

Resolution No. 7

(See pages 217, 218 and 428, Convention Proceedings)

Following the 1950 IBEW Convention, the IBEW and other AFL affiliated international and national unions, arranged for a meeting with the Secretary of Defense. These meetings resulted in getting the Secretary of Defense to issue a "Policy Statement on Employment of Enlisted Men and Civil Service Personnel, for the Procurement of Services for the Maintenance, Repair, Alteration and New Construction of Real Property." The latest clarification of policy on this matter was issued August 5, 1952. This has resulted in the stoppage of many of the practices previously complained of.

Resolution No. 8

(See pages 218, 428 and 429, Convention Proceedings)

Since the 1950 Convention, the IBEW as well as other members of organized labor, has been untiring in its efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law or amend it in such

a way as to alleviate its damaging effect on organized labor. The changes recommended by President Eisenhower and sent to Congress were extremely distasteful to us and all labor affiliates alike, and their failure to pass when debate on the issues came up in April of this year, was greeted with relief by all members of organized labor.

Resolution No. 9

(See pages 218 and 427, Convention Proceedings)

A bill has been prepared by the AFL Legislative Committee, working in conjunction with the IBEW and other international unions, for the purpose of establishing a 35-hour work-week, consisting of five seven-hour days, with all hours over 35 to be paid at a premium rate. (Part of the language of this bill was taken from the wording contained in the Thomas Amendment, and the new bill was prepared tentatively on February 26, 1954.)

Resolution No. 21

(See pages 224 and 445, Convention Proceedings)

All efforts to reduce Social Security Act benefits to age 60 and to provide payments to disabled workers at any age have failed in the Congress. Although Public Law 590, 82nd Congress, became law on July 18, 1952, Congress refused to act upon H. R. 8017 and H. R. 8441 lowering the age to 60 years. Public Law 590 extended coverage to additional millions of workers and also increased benefits under Social Security. The present law merely preserves the insurance rights of qualified workers who become permanently and totally disabled.

PROGRESS MEETINGS

Mention should certainly be made in the Report of the International President regarding the successful Progress Meetings held in every Vice Presidential District throughout the past four years. A meeting for every district and four in Canada (because of the vast distances involved in District 1) were held each year since our last Convention. These meetings were organized and conducted by the Vice President of each District and were attended by the International

President and Secretary wherever possible.

We note the increased attendance at these meetings and the definite evidences of their effect in the progress and problems of our Brotherhood.

CONCLUSION

As I bring this report to a close I should like to comment briefly on the future of our electrical industry. It is growing every day. At the time of my last report to you, power generated and consumed in the United States alone, was some 235,000 million kilowatt hours yearly. The most recent figure stands at 450,000 million kilowatt hours, nearly double, in the space of four short years! Every day electrical advances are being made and with the promised advent of atomic power and all it can mean, the future of the electric industry and our Brotherhood is certainly bright.

Now it would be difficult indeed to end this report without accrediting in full measure the cooperation received from every segment of our Brotherhood. Without such cooperation successful administration of the affairs of our Brotherhood could not be achieved. Whatever progress has been enjoyed, is, in the greatest proportion, due to the cooperation of the membership, the officers of the Local Unions, the Organizers, the Representatives, the International Officers and Staff.

Upon acceptance of the office of International President at our 22nd Convention in 1946, cooperation of all was requested. In this report, acknowledgment of receipt in full is now gratefully recorded. And my hope and prayer is for the continuance of such cooperation as an assurance of success and progress for our Brotherhood through the efforts of all present and future officers.

Constant Application

In accepting the office of International President in 1946, I promised the Convention my constant application to the duties of office, truly democratic procedure in the administration of Brotherhood affairs, strict adherence to the Constitution, no recrimination, proper protection of our trade jurisdiction, proper regard for the rights of the minority in the expressions of the will of the majority, the creation and continuance of harmony between our members and between local unions, loyalty to the cause instead of loyalty to individuals, and fairness to all—malice toward none.

In conclusion, I want you to know I have done my best and it is my fervent hope that I have fulfilled my promises to the advantage of our Brotherhood.

Confident Feeling

When I left the office of International President on April 15, it was with the confident feeling that the future administration of the affairs of our Brotherhood was in good hands, those of Brother J. Scott Milne and Brother Joseph D. Keenan. They are men of experience and integrity who will serve our union well.

Finally I say, it is with unforgettable happiness in the opportunity of serving the Brotherhood to the best of my humble ability, and with inexpressible gratitude for the honor bestowed upon me in having been privileged to administer its affairs, this report is submitted—in sincere hope and with utmost confidence and happy anticipation, of the perpetuity of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as one of the greatest of all time, in the field of labor organizations.

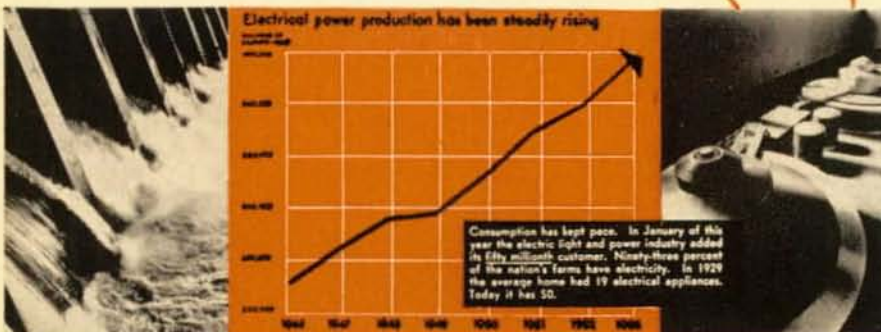
Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

D. W. Tracy

D. W. TRACY
International President.

The Future Is Bright

THE ATOMIC AGE IS HERE--ATOMIC ENERGY IS READY TODAY TO BE USED FOR PEACEFUL INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS



THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE DONE.
THERE ARE VAST FIELDS YET TO BE ORGANIZED--
MANUFACTURING, RADIO AND TV, TELEPHONE,
TV SERVICE AND REPAIR, HOUSE WIRING, UTILITIES

WE MUST EDUCATE OUR MEMBERS, WE MUST KEEP WHAT
WE HAVE AND MAKE NEW GAINS IN THE FUTURE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS CAN LIVE AND WORK AND
GROW TO THEIR GREATEST HEIGHTS IN THE ATOMIC AGE

Report of

J. SCOTT MILNE

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

APRIL 15, 1954 - AUGUST 1, 1954



25th CONVENTION

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

FIRST, may I extend to all delegates present at this Convention, and through you to every member of our Brotherhood at home whom you represent, my cordial greetings and my sincere thanks for the understanding help and cooperation which I have received from you, our other local union officers and members, and from the International Officers, Representatives, Organizers and office staff, in the few short months since I have served our Brotherhood as your President. I should like to express to you here, the great feeling of pleasure and pride which I experience as I write this report to you, in the knowledge that I have been privileged to serve as your President in the labor organization which I believe to be the greatest in the world. Accompanying the warm feeling of pride is a feeling of deep humility. Mindful of the great job that has been done by those Brotherhood leaders who have gone before me from Henry Miller, our first President, to D. W. Tracy, now our President Emeritus, in whose term of office our union has risen to its greatest heights, I can only feel humble, and say to you that I have done my best in the few weeks since this office of honor and responsibility has been mine, to continue to uphold the high standards of our Brotherhood.

Now Brother Dan Tracy has

summarized for you the report of the substantial progress the IBEW has enjoyed in the past four years, and the charts accompanying his report tell the same story. There is little I can add to his comprehensive account except to tell you briefly of the developments concerning our Brotherhood which have occurred in the past three and a half months.

My first act after being sworn in as your International President, was to appoint Brother Joseph D. Keenan who has been a member of L. U. 134 of Chicago since 1914, as International Secretary. Brother Keenan has brought to the office of Secretary a wealth of diversified experience and a long-time record of integrity and service to the labor movement. His appointment was immediately confirmed by our International Executive Council.

The weeks since April 15, 1954, have been full ones for us, preparing for this our largest International Convention and attending the District Progress Meetings of our Brotherhood, nine of which have been held since April 15.

In May, Brother W. C. Wright, Vice President of our Eighth District, for reasons which he felt were for the best interests of our Brotherhood, submitted his resignation as Vice President of the District. Former Vice President Wright has worked long and diligently in the IBEW cause, and it was with sincere feelings of regret and a sense of appreciation for his efforts through the years, that his resignation was accepted. L. F.

Anderson, a member of L. U. 354, Salt Lake City, for many years, and a member of the Eighth District staff at the time of Vice President Wright's resignation, was appointed Vice President of the District. Brother Wright is now serving as an International Representative in our International Office in Washington.

There have been no other staff changes, and I wish to report that new credentials have been issued to all Organizers and Representatives on the staff of our Brotherhood on April 15.

President Tracy has given you a summary of the activities of our Council on Industrial Relations during the four-year period just past. Since I assumed office, there has been one quarterly meeting of our Council, held in Pittsburgh in May. At that meeting 35 cases were heard and decisions rendered—the largest number of cases ever to be reviewed by our Council. The fact that each year more and more of our local unions and contractors' associations are willing to come together and settle their differences in a fair and peaceful manner, is, I believe, a cause for pride. I should like all our members to know that your International Officers have solemnly pledged and received the assurance of our contractor employers in return, to continue to uphold with all our strength that implement, which truly is making our construction branch, "a strikeless industry."

President Emeritus Tracy has reported to you, with much of the background detail, the story of the

AFL-CIO No-Raiding Pack. It was my pleasure to sign that agreement for the IBEW on June 9 in Washington, and all our locals have received a copy of the agreement, and a detail account of all that the agreement embodies, has been brought to you on the pages of your JOURNAL. With Brother Tracy, I hail this agreement as an enlightened and forward-looking step and I anticipate with confidence and hope the day when AFL and CIO will be united in a strong, invincible labor force, creating by its very solidarity, security and a better life for the members within its ranks.

Mr. Tracy also reviewed for you some of our recent successes in NLRB elections, and especially our sizable victory at Hawthorne, Ill., won in June. In recent weeks we have won a number of other elections including two additional RCA plants which brings our total number of unions under national agreement with this company up to nine.

A successful election was held in June at AVCO Corporation, Crosley Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, where some 1,800 employees are engaged in the manufacture of TV receivers. In July, at Sedalia, Mo., at the National Manufacturing and Engineering Company, IBEW was also successful. At present we are engaged in a number of organizing campaigns, which according to the most recent

reports of our staff members, are going well.

I have a number of plans for the future, should the membership desire that I continue as International President. I believe that to meet the challenge of our times there is great need for education, coordination and cooperation among our own staff members and among our local unions. Toward this end some preliminary preparations have been started in the International Office, to set up a school for the training of our Organizers and Representatives. At a later day, we hope to organize similar schools for the business managers and perhaps other officers of our local unions. In this way we can standardize our policies and our people will receive information and training which will help us all to do a better job of organizing the unorganized, and servicing our membership.

With the idea of cooperation and coordination in mind, also, we hope to issue regularly, a news letter or bulletin of some kind giving our locals and staff members brief summaries of election news, organizing campaigns under way, labor highlights and other on-the-spot items that affect the work of our Brotherhood, and which cannot satisfactorily be covered in a monthly publication like our JOURNAL. Brief items were sent you in June and August and we hope to enlarge on these and im-

prove their appearance and content once the pressing work of our Convention is out of the way.

Also in the educational vein, we hope to do what we can to educate the general public and "win friends and influence people" to the IBEW cause by a policy of good public relations. Along these lines a brief television program was presented in Washington, D. C., last week, comprising a question-and-answer live interview on the IBEW and a short film showing certain operations in the International Office. While this production was brief, and not expertly executed, we felt it was a step in the right direction, since this was the first time that any information concerning organized labor had appeared on this particular TV show, which embraces people, places, business houses and institutions in Washington and vicinity.

Along educational lines also, we have formulated some plans for films about our organization, our members, their work and the labor movement in general. In the line of printed literature, we likewise have plans. Two new organizational leaflets were issued in July and approximately 100,000 of them have been already distributed, proving the need for material of this nature. A number of other new publications are under way in the International Office. I merely point this out so all our local union members and staff members will know that we are aware of their needs—we intend to study them and fulfill them to the best of our ability.

RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

And now at this point in my report I should like to submit to the delegates to this Convention, certain recommended changes in our Constitution which I believe should be adopted in the best interests of our Brotherhood. The proposed amendments follow:

Article II

Article II, Sections 1 and 2 read:

"Sec. 1. The I.B.E.W. shall



Illustrated charts were prepared for the use of the International President at our Progress Meetings this year. They gave a graphic picture of the overall progress of growth of our Brotherhood in the past few years.

meet in regular convention every four years on the third Monday in September, at such place as shall be decided upon by previous convention action.

"Sec. 2. Should any condition arise that would prevent a convention being held in the city decided on by referendum, or by convention action, the place for holding it can be changed by the I.E.C."

Three times in succession our delegates have selected a Convention City where it was later found the Convention could not be held. The three cities selected could not provide the accommodations required—hotel rooms or meeting places. The International Executive Council was required to select another city each time.

Conventions must be booked long in advance and at the last moment we have been forced to take what we could get in a different city. Surely our delegates do not want to continue making the same mistake in selecting Convention cities.

Therefore, I recommend that Article II, Section 1 be changed to read:

"Sec. 1. The I.B.E.W. shall meet in regular convention every four years on the third Monday in September at such place as shall be decided upon by the I.E.C."

If this recommendation is adopted then Section 2 (quoted above) should be deleted, and I so recommend.

Article III

We have representatives and organizers in many areas. In some areas the word "organizer" is prohibited by law. There is also a question in our own organization as to who is a representative and who is an organizer.

One of our dismissed organizers went to court and claimed he was a representative and wanted back salary as such. In the recent court decision, which favored the IBEW, the judge held that the representatives we speak of are constitutional representatives.

For the above reasons, and others, we should drop the word "organizer" from our Constitution and use only the word "representative." However, because of the

salaries involved, and the length of service, we must make a distinction between our representatives.

Therefore, I recommend that in Article III, Section 8, we add the word "senior" before the word "representatives." The title would then read "senior representatives." I also recommend that wherever the word "organizer" appears it be deleted.

Article IV

Article IV, Section 2, paragraph (4) contains this sentence:

"No regular full-time organizer shall be paid less than \$80 per week."

The reason that that sentence being adopted by our 1946 Convention no longer exists. Besides such a sentence in our law in 1954 is a reflection on our great organization and is used against us. Therefore, I recommend that it be deleted.

Article IX

Question has been raised by some of our local unions and outsiders that there is nothing in the Constitution stating that the Executive Council minutes and report shall be published in our official JOURNAL.

Therefore, I recommend that the following be added as a new section to Article IX and the other sections to be renumbered accordingly:

"Sec. 10. The minutes and report of each I.E.C. meeting shall be published in full in the I.B.E.W. official JOURNAL."

Article X

Article X, Section 5 reads:

"In addition to the per capita tax stipulated above, 'A' members between 18 and 55 years of age shall pay \$1.20 per month to the I.S. for deposit in the E.W. B.A. or the General Fund as provided in Article XIV."

I recommend that the words "General Fund" be changed to "Death Benefit Fund" as this is the proper fund to which the money shall be allocated.

Article XIII

The heading under Article XIII —DEATH BENEFITS— should be changed to "DEATH BENE-

FIT FUND." Also, wherever the words "General Fund" appear in this Article they should be changed to "Death Benefit Fund."

The reason for this recommendation is quite evident.

Article XIII

Some of our members have said they desire to leave their death benefit to our Pension Fund.

Therefore, I recommend that the words "the I.B.E.W. Pension Benefit Fund" be included in Article XIII, Section 2, to follow the words "the member's estate."

Article XIV

We originally had the Military Service Fund to cover members serving in the Second World War. It was discontinued by our 1948 Convention. The present Military Service Fund became effective January 1, 1951. Since the Korean War ended, a reserve has been building up in this fund. It would appear unwise, due to world conditions, to do away with the fund because we might have to reinstitute it at any time.

The 10 cents military assessment is paid only by "A" members and the last paragraph of Article XIV, Section 11, provides that if discontinued all remaining money shall go into the Pension Benefit Fund. It was not intended to create a large surplus in the Military Fund.

The Pension Benefit Fund is in need of additional money. Therefore, I believe it would be wise to transfer to the Pension Benefit Fund that portion of the Military Service Fund that is not needed.

For the above reasons I recommend that a new paragraph be added in its proper place in Section 11 of Article XIV to read as follows:

"Should the I.E.C. determine there is more money in the fund than is needed, then the I.E.C. may authorize the I.S. to transfer such amount to the Pension Benefit Fund."

Article XV

Article XV, Section 5, now reads:

"When there is more than one branch of the electrical trade rep-

resented in a L.U., then this shall be known as a mixed L.U. and the members of each branch of the trade shall define their own scale of wages, hours and working conditions, and submit these to a meeting of the mixed L.U. for approval."

The above wording has caused frequent dissatisfaction and trouble. Under this wording it becomes mandatory that all members must vote on problems of each separate group even though they are completely unfamiliar with any of the questions involved. In a mixed local where the difference between trade groups is clearly defined, it should be the right of each group to determine its own wages, hours and working conditions. I therefore recommend that Article XV, Section 5, be amended to read:

"When there is more than one branch of the electrical trade represented in a L.U., the members of each branch of the trade shall define their own scale of wages, hours and working conditions.

"(However, this section shall not apply when different branches, groups or classifications come under one blanket agreement. When these come under one agreement they shall vote as one unit.)"

Article XV

Death benefits were provided by our Brotherhood for "B" members who were admitted prior to July 15, 1935. A few of these members are left in two local unions.

Article XV, Sections 11 and 12 mention these old "B" members and guarantees payment of this death benefit. Our opponents refer to and misrepresent these provisions to show that we have three types of membership, the "B" being "second class citizens."

Therefore, I recommend that Sections 11 and 12 of this Article be deleted. Also that a letter be sent to each member affected, pledging that they will be protected for the benefit, provided they maintain their continuous standing.

Article XVII

Article XVII, Section 14 now reads:

"Sec. 14. No L.U.'s shall by any

action, law, rule, agreement or understanding, refuse to furnish members to, or prevent their members working for, outside employers who have work within their jurisdiction, under the same working conditions and wages that the L.U. members work for local employers, provided that such outside employers engage only members of the I.B.E.W. on their other work."

Because of State laws we have found it necessary to substitute certain words following the words "outside employers" in the latter part of the above section. Therefore, I recommend that the Section be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. No L.U.'s shall by any action, law, rule, agreement or understanding, refuse to furnish members to, or prevent their members working for, outside employers who have work within their jurisdiction, under the same working conditions and wages that the L.U. members work for local employers, provided that such outside employers recognize the I.B.E.W. as the collective bargaining agency on their other work."

Article XVII

Through the years Joint Boards and System Councils have been formed where more than one local union exists in a single utility company or a single system of utility companies. These boards and councils are often necessary, in the utility and other fields, so that our local unions can act as a unit in dealing with the employer and where needed, employ full time business representatives.

While our Constitution deals with system and regional councils on railroads, nothing is said about the joint boards and councils outside the railroad industry. Therefore, I recommend the following be added to Article XVII to be known as Section 22, the other sections to be renumbered accordingly:

"Sec. 22. L.U.'s outside the railroad industry may form joint boards or system councils, with approval of the I.P., and shall do so when directed by the I.P. Where formed, the L.U.'s affected or in-

volved shall affiliate, and remain so, and shall pay for the support of and conform to the approved by-laws of such joint boards or system councils.

"Such joint boards or system councils, and their officers and representatives, shall be subject to and be governed by the same rules and laws (where such apply to them) as appear in this Constitution for I.B.E.W. L.U.'s."

Article XVII

PARLIAMENTARY RULES

Parliamentary Rules—Rule 3—reads:

"3. Partisan or sectarian discussions shall not be permitted under any circumstances."

In some cases, when one of labor's friends has spoken to our members—or when support was urged for Labor's League for Political Education—there were complaints that the above rule was violated. Therefore, I recommend that the words "Partisan or" be deleted from the above rule.

Article XXI

We have found that a number of members have been admitted to our Brotherhood who are not qualified to do electrical work. Still the local union is not authorized to require that these men revert to the status of apprentice where they rightfully belong.

Therefore, I recommend that Article XXI, Section 2, be amended to read:

"Sec. 2. If, after being admitted to membership, it is later found upon investigation that a member is not sufficiently acquainted with the electrical trade, or with the branch or type of work on which he is engaged, to earn or command the established wages, then a L.U. can, through its Executive or Examining Board or an especially appointed committee, require such member to revert to the proper apprentice grade and pay rate or to attend electrical study classes or devote time toward becoming a competent, properly informed electrical mechanic or employee."

Article XXI

If our recommendation is adopted

ed to establish the Death Benefit Fund as a separate fund, then I recommend that the words "Death Benefit Fund" be used in Article XXI, Section 3. This would then read:

"Sec. 3. Any applicant for 'A' membership disqualified because of physical condition, but otherwise qualified, may be admitted but shall not be entitled to a benefit from the Death Benefit Fund of the I.B.E.W., and his physical qualification shall be reported to the I.S. for the information of the E.W.B.A.

Article XXI

Article XXI, Section 4, should be clarified because it speaks of an applicant when it actually applies to membership. Therefore, I recommend that this be changed to read:

"Sec. 4. Any 'A' member who was over 55 years of age and was initiated prior to January 1, 1947, as an 'A' member but otherwise qualified after one year or more of continuous standing shall upon death be entitled to a death benefit of \$150 payable from the General Fund of the I.B.E.W."

Article XXII

Several of our representatives have complained that the obligation taken by members is too long. They complain that this handicaps them in organizing work. One representative writes:

"I find it harder to sell our obligation to a prospect than to sell him the I.B.E.W."

The obligation now reads:

"Sec. 4. Each applicant admitted, shall, in the presence of members of the I.B.E.W., repeat and sign the following obligation:

"I,
(give name)

freely and without mental reservation, in the presence of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do sincerely promise and agree to conform to and abide by the Constitution and laws of the I.B.E.W. and its local unions. I will faithfully further, by every means within my power, the purposes for which the I.B.E.W. is instituted. I will bear true allegiance to the I.B.E.W. and will never sacrifice its interest in any

manner. I promise and agree not to resort to any court of law for redress for any injustice that I may believe has been done me by the I.B.E.W. or any of its local unions, until I have first resorted to and exhausted the remedies provided for this object by the Constitution, laws and rules of the I.B.E.W. Should I leave the I.B.E.W. of my own free will, be suspended or expelled, I shall consider this obligation to be as binding upon me then as now."

Promising not to resort to the courts for redress, etc., is not needed in the obligation because this is stated as a law in Article XXVII, Section 1. The last sentence quoted above means little in practical effect.

Therefore, I recommend that the last two sentences of the above obligation be deleted. The obligation would then read:

"I,
(give name)

freely and without mental reservation, in the presence of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do sincerely promise and agree to conform to and abide by the Constitution and laws of the I.B.E.W. and its local unions. I will faithfully further, by every means within my power, the purposes for which the I.B.E.W. is instituted. I will bear true allegiance to the I.B.E.W. and will never sacrifice its interest in any manner."

If this recommendation is adopted, then the words—"violating his obligation and"—would be deleted from Article XXVII, Section 1.

Article XXII

Article XVII, Section 15 conflicts with another part of our law. Article XVII, Section 15, provides that:

"... after an apprentice or helper has worked six months under the supervision or jurisdiction of a L.U., he shall be admitted or initiated into the I.B.E.W., through the L.U. . . ."

Therefore, to avoid the conflict I recommend that the words "except as provided in Article XVII" be added to Article XXII, Section 8. The latter would then read:

"Sec. 8. If the applicant or applicants are reported upon favorably, a ballot or vote shall be taken, as the L.U. may decide, except as provided in Article XVII. If a majority of members present vote in the negative, the applicant or applicants shall be rejected, and his or their names shall not again be proposed for six months, and the admission fee shall be returned to the applicant."

Article XXII

If our recommendations to establish the "Death Benefit Fund" are adopted, then I recommend that Article XXII, Section 11, last paragraph, be corrected to conform with the other recommendations.

The last paragraph of Section 11 would then read:

"Sec. 11. If the applicant is not admitted to membership in the E.W.B.A., the \$2 fee shall be returned, unless the applicant is eligible for benefits from the Death Benefit Fund of the I.B.E.W. in which event the \$2 fee shall be placed in the Death Benefit Fund."

Article XXIII

Article XXIII, Sections 3 and 4 reads:

"Sec. 3. Any member indebted to his L.U. for three months' dues, or having any past due indebtedness to the I.B.E.W. for dues or assessments shall stand suspended, and the L.U. may refuse to accept dues from any member who is indebted to it. Such member cannot be reinstated until all indebtedness has been paid, unless remitted by the L.U. However, dues cannot be remitted.

"Sec. 4. Any member indebted to his L.U. for six months' full dues shall be dropped from membership by the F.S. and cannot become a member in good standing again in the I.B.E.W. except by joining as a new member."

In manufacturing and utility companies, we have agreements containing union security clauses. These require union members to pay their dues monthly. However, some employers have interpreted our Constitution to mean that we cannot discipline anyone for non-payment of dues until after six

months. The National Labor Relations Board has also ruled that our Constitution supersedes the agreements which require monthly payment of dues. Therefore, I recommend that the following paragraph be added to Sections 3 and 4:

"A grace period, however, of only 21 days shall be allowed—after the first of the month following the indebtedness—where the member is working under an agreement requiring monthly payment of dues."

Article XXVI

Article XXVI, Section 3 reads:

"Any member not desiring to maintain his standing, who retires from the trade or is unemployed, may be issued an honorary withdrawal card provided dues are paid for the previous month or the current month if the application is made after the 15th of such month."

We have various cases where a member leaves the bargaining unit and becomes a supervisor, foreman, or in some position of management. Our local unions often want to know if Honorary Withdrawal Cards can be issued to these members.

Based on our experience, I believe our locals should be free to decide when such Honorary Cards will be issued, without attempting to name all the titles in-

volved. Therefore, I recommend that the following words be added to Section 3:

"or in such other cases as may be decided by the L.U.,"

The Section would then read:

"Any member not desiring to maintain his standing who retires from the trade or is unemployed, or in such other cases as may be decided by the L.U., may be issued an honorary withdrawal card provided dues are paid for the previous month or the current month if the application is made after the 15th of such month."

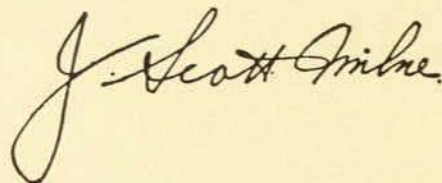
CONCLUSION

In closing this report I should like to say that I believe our Brotherhood is standing on the threshold of a great potential. We are celebrating here at our Twenty-fifth Convention, the Diamond Jubilee of Light. The electrical industry has come a very long way in 75 years, and it might seem that there are no new fields to conquer, but nothing could be farther from the truth. The Federal Power Commission has just issued a report in which it states that the annual electrical consumption in the United States is expected to jump more than 900 billion kilowatt hours between now and the year 1975. Further reports state that there are three times as many electrical appliances in the home of to-

day as were used in the homes of 1929. Atomic power is no longer an impractical dream on the drawing boards of the electrical engineers of this continent. It is ready to be harnessed and put to work. Electrically speaking, the outlook for things to come, in home, factory, transportation, medicine, national defense and every field that touches living, progressive peoples is bright with promise. The electrical industry has not yet even spanned the heights to which it may aspire and where it goes, our Brotherhood will go with it.

In conclusion may I say that I extend my sincere good wishes to you all. I ask for your continued cooperation, your understanding and your help for your new International Officers whoever they may be, that together this great I.B.E.W. of ours may continue to forge ahead, bringing more benefits to our members and a better electrical life to the two great countries we serve.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,



J. SCOTT MILNE,
International President.

About Pension Loans

There have been numerous inquiries made by our local unions concerning the list of locals making loans to our Pension Fund as it appeared on the replica of our Silver Jubilee Scroll in the August-September issue of the JOURNAL. As we explained in "The Pension Story," this is only the first scroll which we prepared in the International Office to honor our locals, and the first 120 locals and individuals making loans to our Pension Fund appear on it. We have several additional scrolls preserved in our Archives on which the names of several hundred more local unions and individual members have been recorded. At a later date, we shall be happy to publish, in full, the name of every local and individual who has helped to strengthen our Pension Fund. Meanwhile, rest assured, our International Office records are complete and no local or individual has been omitted.



Report of J. SCOTT MILNE

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

AUGUST 1, 1950 - APRIL 15, 1954

25th CONVENTION

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

ONCE again it is my pleasant duty to bring to the delegates to our Convention and through them to every member of our local unions everywhere, an accounting of my stewardship as International Secretary, and once again I should like to extend my sincere good wishes to you all. This report is made in compliance with Article III, Section 5 of our Constitution and covers the period from July 1, 1950 to April 15, 1954.

Article VI of our Constitution is that part of our law which states what the responsibilities of the International Secretary are. I should like to say to all the members of our Brotherhood, that I have tried to do the best job I know how, and that I have made every effort to live up to the duties and responsibilities as stated in our Constitution to the fullest extent. And now I believe for the purpose of making the most complete and accurate report possible, that the duties as set forth in our Constitution

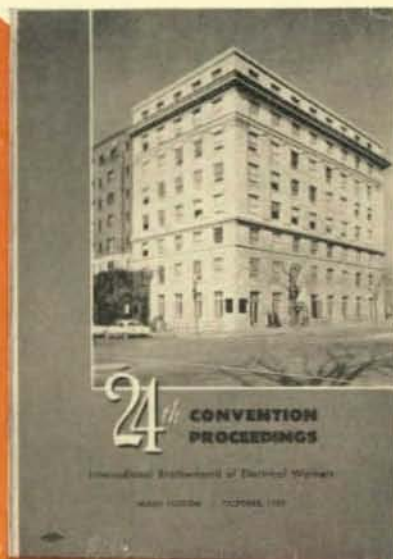
should be consulted point by point, with an accounting of my actions regarding them. As in previous years, I shall present a general summary only and refer you to the complete reports of the supervisors of our various departments for a detailed account of all that has transpired in the International Secretary's Department since July, 1950. And at this point I should like to pay a tribute to the members of my staff. They have worked faithfully and well. I believe that our members will see that material progress has been made in the past four years. This progress could never have been accomplished except for the good work of our supervisors and all the employees who worked right along with them. In this accounting, only the names of our supervisors appear, but I should like to make it crystal clear that it has only been through the work of all that we have been able to go forward.

Here, I should like to make special mention of the splendid co-operation and help given to me by my assistants in the International Office, William W. Robbins, Joseph I. Nichols, R. W. McCambridge and Donald Fancey. I also wish to make mention of the excellent work done by our Stenographic Department. In spite of the marked increase in the volume of correspondence handled and clerical work (estimated to be at least a 50 percent increase over 1950) our stenographers, typists and clerks have done an efficient job under the competent supervision of my secretary, Miss Bernadine

Quinn, ably assisted by Mrs. Dorothy Cherry.

My sincere thanks go to every employee of the International Office for all the assistance they have given me.

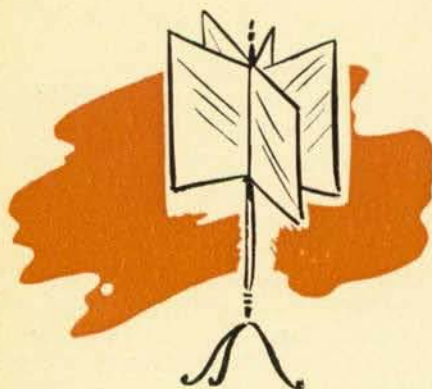
Our Constitution (Article VI, Section 1) states that it shall be the duty of the International Secretary "to keep correct records of the proceedings of the International Convention and preserve all important papers of I.B.E.W. business." The Proceedings of our 1950 Convention in Miami are a part of your Convention packet. These were carefully edited and indexed so as to give as complete and accurate a record of our Convention as possible. In addition, we attempted to make the volume more attractive by including a few pictures and placing a full color cover on the front. This is the first



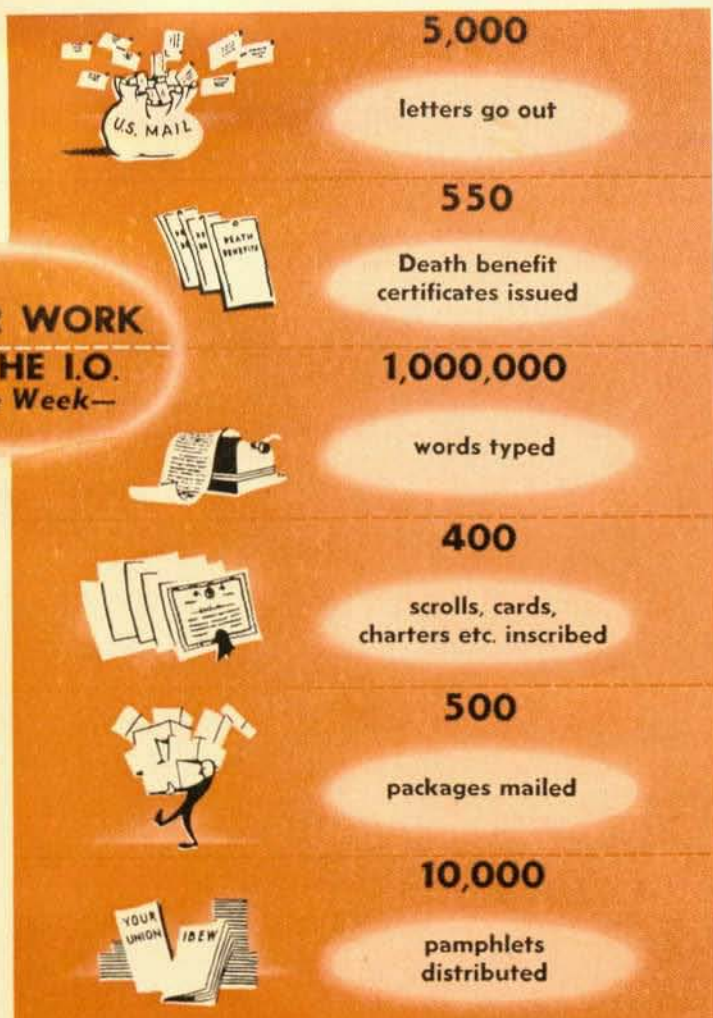
time I.B.E.W. Proceedings have been compiled in this way, and to the best of our knowledge we are the first labor union to attempt to "dress up" our Convention Proceedings and make them more attractive. You will note that for the convenience of delegates, actions on resolutions and Constitutional Changes are recorded at the end of each one with the page reference.

Insofar as the preserving of other important papers goes, all documents, records, correspondence and other items have been carefully stored in vaults, fireproof files or have been microfilmed.

No accounting of the preservation of our records would be complete without some mention of our growing Archives collection. In the course of the past four years, many items have been added to our collection, which is actually becoming a live and personal history of our Brotherhood. Each year, we believe, is making our members and local unions more "Archives conscious" and we are sincerely grateful to all who have sent us precious mementoes to be preserved, and one day exhibited in our International Office, so that all who love our Brotherhood may enjoy them. We are especially pleased that so many of our locals are sending us clippings, photos, programs, badges, souvenirs, etc., pertaining to current activities in their unions. Fifty years from now these items will be cherished Archives material and our experience has most certainly taught us that this is a much easier way to collect such material than after the 50 years have passed. We wish to report that we have a permanent



PAPER WORK AT THE I.O. In One Week—



Archives file for every local union in our Brotherhood. We also have, in addition to the purely historical material, many old electrical gadgets of note and we have made valuable contacts with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington so that this museum is aiding us to add to our collection of physical items of electrical interest.

In the past year we have issued numerous certificates of thanks inscribed in decorative script to individuals who have so graciously added mementoes to our Archives collection.

Section 1, Article VI of our Constitution sets for the duties of the International Secretary insofar as the finances and investment of the funds of our Brotherhood are concerned. I believe that the International Treasurer's Report which contains the complete audit of our books is ready proof that this section of our Constitution has been carefully followed and that our

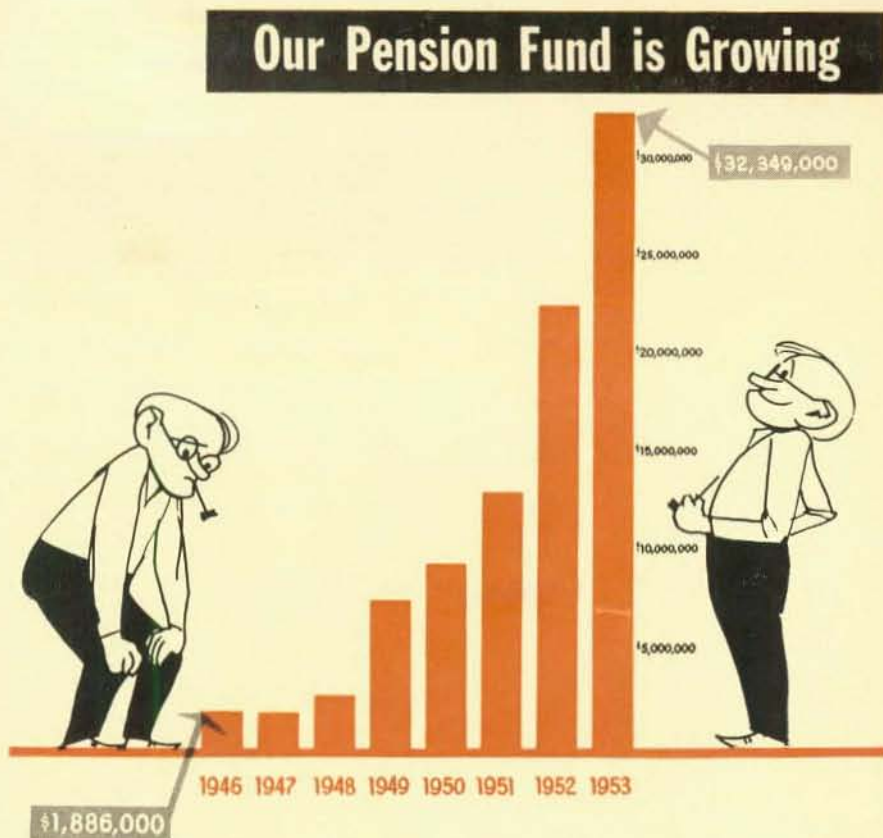
finances and accounting procedures are in good order.

At this point, however, I should like to make special mention of our Pension Funds. It is an item of good-humored comment to most members of the Brotherhood that the Pension Plan is my "baby" and that it is impossible for me to make a speech or prepare a report, or write an article without bringing up the Pension Plan. That plan is very important to me as it is to every member of our Brotherhood.

At the time of my last report to you, there were 3,775 members on pension. Today there are 5,652 and the rolls are rising daily. This increase is completely normal in view of our substantial growth in membership over the years, but it forces us to look ahead and make plans to take advantage of every measure that will enable us to strengthen and secure our plan. Our actuaries estimate that by the

year 1966, 22,503 members will be on our pension rolls and—this is an astounding figure—\$13,501,800 will be needed to pay pensions for this one year. This is not a cause for discouragement, however. Rather it is a challenge, and a challenge that, working together, cooperating, investing wisely, we can meet. Sometimes tasks ahead seem almost impossible, but looking back we see other “impossible” tasks that have been accomplished, and we have the courage and the will to go ahead to even more difficult ones. Let us take a quick look at what has been accomplished in a few short years. In 1946 the amount in our own Pension Benefit Fund which was our only fund then, was \$1,886,000. Today in our combined pension funds, Contractors and ours, at the end of July, 1954, we had \$38,675,000 and actually in our own Pension Benefit Fund alone we had \$24,500,000. This sum has been amassed by virtue of several things—by the referendum vote of our members immediately after our last Convention to increase their payments to the Pension Benefit Fund by \$1.00 a month; second by the splendid cooperation of our Contractors who match our members’ payments to the fund; third by the excellent cooperation of our local unions in our Silver Jubilee Plan, and fourth by our putting all available dollars to work in a careful investment program, so that every penny is earning additional dollars for our fund. A series of charts is included here with my report—charts which have been used at all our Progress Meetings to help us tell the “Pension Story.”

There is one particular point, however, which I feel I must bring forcibly to the attention of our delegates and our members at home in this report. And that is a fact that is pointed out in Chart No. 3 which accompanies this part of my report. The chart shows that we have 300,000 “A” members. Only 123,000 of these are employed by contractors. The others are employed in utility work, on railroads, in radio and television, on Government jobs, in manufacturing, as members of our Interna-



tional staff and in our local union offices. *But* and this is the significant point, the Contractors are matching the amount of money (the \$1.60 per month) being paid into our fund by all 300,000 members. They are carrying the burden for employers of 177,000 of our members who have no claim on the Contractors as employers.

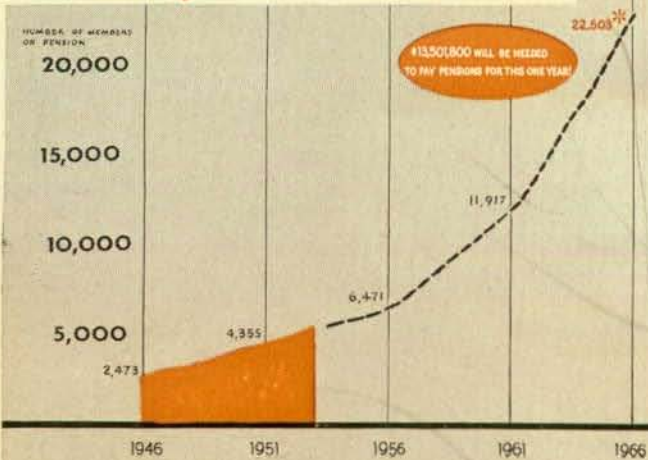
This is not a fair situation. Our employers in the contracting field have been most cooperative in every way on our Pension Plan, but they are not going to put up with an unjust arrangement like the present one, indefinitely. Unless we can effect a change to remedy this condition, it will be only a matter of time before our employers in the contracting field are going to refuse to continue the one percent agreement. This, of course, would be disastrous. We cannot carry the burden alone.

Of course, the solution to the problem is to get the employers of the 177,000 to pay into our fund just as the Contractors are doing. We realize this is not the easiest thing in the world to do—but it is far from impossible and little by little if all our people will work

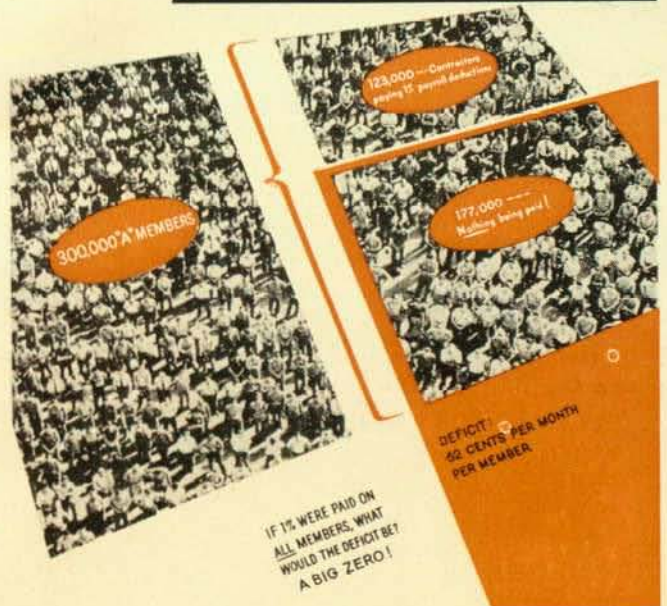
toward that end, we believe it can be done. Where it cannot be done, it is quite conceivable that our “A” members who do not pay into the fund will have to meet the deficit themselves.

I shall not go into further detail concerning our Pension Plan in this report. The full story is contained in the 16-page booklet enclosed in each delegate’s packet of Convention material. This “Pension Story” also appears as a 16-page insert in our August-September JOURNAL now being mailed to all our members. The full story is there for all to read and learn how we stand. The picture is not a bad picture, it is a good one, but we must all work together to keep that picture good. We cannot break faith with the old-timers who built this Brotherhood and who have paid into the Pension Fund through the years in the full expectation that they would receive their pension when the time came. If all our members could read the letters that reach my desk every day, they would realize even more strongly than they do now, how terribly important this Pension Plan of ours really is. There are

But Yearly Our Pension Rolls Rise



Something You Should Know About the Pension Fund



hundreds of letters and they say things like the following:

"You will never know what my \$50 pension check means to my wife and me every month. It makes the difference to use between just existing and having a few of the pleasures we enjoyed when I was working at the trade."

"I have been sick for some time and my \$50 pension check has more than taken care of my doctor's bills and medicines. It has been a great satisfaction to me that I have not been a financial burden to my daughter and her husband."

"I am really enjoying my retirement and it is a satisfaction to

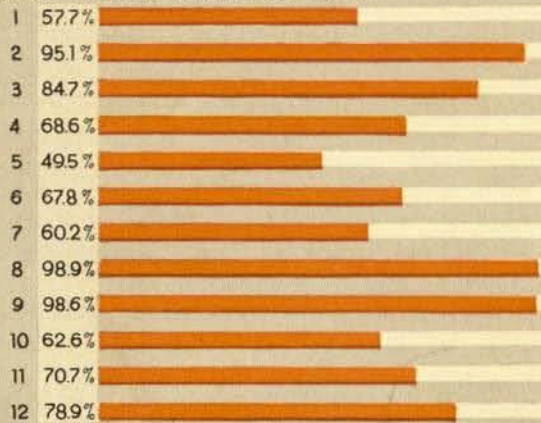
know that there will be a \$50 check coming in from the Brotherhood every month. We have to spend carefully but this pension check gets us by without skimping."

The next duty of the International Secretary as set forth in our Constitution, states that he must keep a record on all members

How Are Our Locals Doing on the Silver Jubilee Plan?



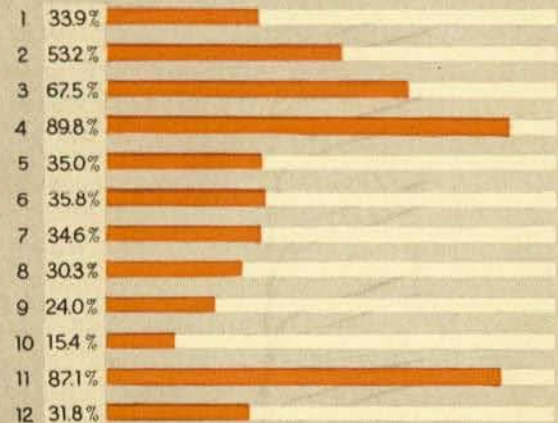
DISTRICT PERCENT OF LOCALS PARTICIPATING



How Much Money Has Been Loaned to the Pension Fund?



DISTRICT PERCENT OF QUOTA



and a correct financial account between every local union and the I.B.E.W.

In this regard we can most certainly say that progress has been made. Our per capita reports to the locals are now on a strictly current basis and our "Suspense Account"—the title given to that money which has been received in the I.O. but must be posted by the Recording Department before it can be credited to its proper account in our Accounting Department—is the lowest in our history, since the time when we became one of the larger unions in the American family of organized labor. Our membership has increased by some 175,000 members since our last Convention and yet without an increase in personnel our records and accounts are in a more favorable state than they have been in 25 years. As you will note in the more detailed reports of our supervisors, a new system of dues accounting is being installed in the International Office, by which all records will be put on punch-card operation. This modern system of record keeping and accounting will effect considerable ease of operation and substantial economy not just for the International Office, but for our local unions, when our changeover from manual posting and receipting to machine operation is complete. At present, under the direction of Joseph I. Nichols and those working with him, the new system has been installed for 375 local unions, covering approximately 150,000 members. We plan to move ahead just as quickly as possible in installing the system for all our local unions. Originally we had expected to have the operation completed by the end of 1955, but there are numerous problems to be worked out and we may have to extend our time limit. We do believe we can complete our program within a two-year period, however.

The use of tabulating machines has streamlined many processes in the International Office, saving many hours of tedious manual labor that can well be applied to other important work of our Brotherhood.

In an effort to aid our financial

The Future of the Pension Plan???



secretaries and other local union officers in the performance of their tasks which are time-consuming and often performed for no compensation, we have continued to try to simplify and improve the various forms used by the International Office and the locals. We have continued to issue Routine Circulars to our financial secretaries as a guide to the use of such forms.

At the time of my report to the 1950 Convention, I stated that in connection with our future Progress Meetings we hoped to hold a one-day meeting for financial sec-

retaries in order to go over various routines with them, discuss their problems and receive their suggestions. At all our Progress Meetings in 1951 and 1953 such meetings were held with good results. At the 1953 meetings a booklet "Suggestions for Financial Secretaries" was distributed to all in attendance and was intended to summarize some of the salient points covered at the meeting.

We have also spoken from time to time about the development of a Financial Secretary's Manual, which will cover in detail the duties of financial secretaries and outline the accounting procedures which they should follow. We are happy to report that such a manual has been prepared and will be ready for presentation to our locals in the near future.

Before leaving this section of our report concerning our membership file and records, I should like to state that our membership figure



now stands at 625,000 which makes us the fifth largest labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

To continue with the duties of the International Secretary as stated in our Constitution, the next section concerns the issuing of charters. This work has been performed in accordance with the Constitution. Since my report to the last Convention, 279 local unions have been chartered. The jurisdictional map on pages 40-41 of this report show the locations of these new local unions.

The next duty listed in our Constitution, concerns the editing and publishing of our official JOURNAL. In this regard I have tried to the best of my ability, to abide by the policy of our Constitution and the will of our membership. It has been our ambition with regard to our official JOURNAL to make it one of the most readable and attractive and best magazines in the labor field. We believe, and the expression of our members in this matter, makes us believe, that we have made some progress. If this is true and there has been improvement, no small portion of the credit is due to the members themselves, for by their contributions, their suggestions and encouragement, they have helped us to go forward. The detailed section of this report devoted to the JOURNAL will give our members a full picture with regard to our official publication.

It is required by our Constitution that the audit of the funds of our Brotherhood be published yearly in the September issue of our magazine. This has been done.

It is the responsibility of the International Secretary to receive all petitions for referenda, to mail out ballots and publish the results in our JOURNAL.

There have been seven referendum votes taken in the period since our last Convention. In June, 1951, the referendum voting an additional dollar to the Pension Fund, to be paid by "A" members, was passed.

In January, 1952, four referendum votes were taken, two on our Pension Plan, one a clarification in wording, the other providing that after May 1, 1952 all "A" members joining the Brotherhood or transferring to "A" membership would receive benefits as follows: At age 65, with 30 years continuous standing, \$50 monthly; at age 65, with 25 years continuous standing, \$40; at age 65, with 20 years continuous standing, \$30.

The third referenda sent out at that time concerned the postponing of our Convention and provided that it meet every four years instead of biennially; and the fourth provided for the elimination of the "B" membership. All these referenda were passed by a large majority and the votes were properly tallied according to local unions and reported in our JOURNAL.

In October, 1952, two additional referenda were mailed out—one relating to a raise in pay for the International Officers, and the other to a revision in the retirement plan for International Officers and staff members. Again the referenda were passed by our membership and the voting record inserted in the JOURNAL.

Our Constitution further ascribes such duties to the International Secretary as the publication of our Local Union Directory, furnishing a correct record of the Convention vote to the International Executive Council 15 days prior to the month in which the Convention convenes, and posting of bond. All these requirements have been met.

In accordance with the action taken at our last Convention, all changes authorized by the delegates were made in our Constitution. It was revised, changes coordinated in all sections, corrected to the best of our ability, re-indexed, printed and sent out to our locals within a 30-day period from the close of the Convention. With the passing of the various refer-

enda, revised Constitutions were issued.

While that concludes the list of duties assigned to the International Secretary in our Constitution, there are certain other services which I felt that in the interests of our Brotherhood, I had a duty to perform. I should like to review these briefly.

In an endeavor to give help to our organizers and local unions, we have undertaken certain work which we hoped would be of assistance to them. The main effort of our Research Department is to provide up-to-date information that will aid our locals and our Representatives when they are engaged in negotiations.

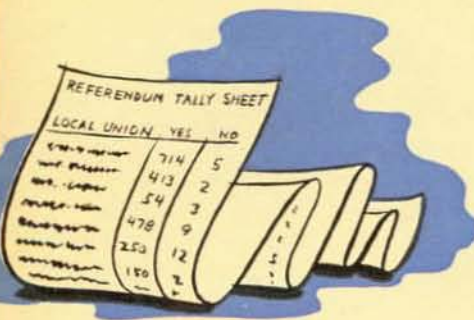
We have attempted to provide organizational and educational literature for the use of all our people. Since our last Convention, 11 new booklets have been issued while six old ones have been revised and brought up to date. More than a million of these have been distributed since our Miami Con-



vention. We have others in mind for issue in the future. We are attempting to create as favorable an impression for our Brotherhood as possible, by endeavoring to make our literature attractive, and for this same reason all items issued from the International Office, including our I.B.E.W. and E.W.B.A. Charters, Constitutions, Proceedings, Rituals, I.O. and Local Union Stationery, forms, etc., have been completely redesigned and modernized in format.

Other items issued from our office for the use of our members and organizers and intended to promote the emblem of our Brotherhood, are large posters of our emblem in full color, windshield decals, pocket calendars. Over a million and a half pocket calendars have been distributed in the last two years.

In the past year a new item was



added to our regular supplies, which we hoped would aid our local unions in notifying members of meetings. Fifteen different post cards directed toward union activities were printed, to be purchased at cost by the locals. Approximately a million of these have been used so far.

In the interests of our members' safety we have continued issuing reprints of our safety covers on heavy cardboard and about 3,000 of these are distributed to our lo-



cals, to utilities, factories, etc., every month. We are building up a file of safety material for a safety manual which we want to issue as soon as possible.

And speaking of manuals, we also have underway a shop steward's manual for which we feel there is great need and which we hope will be of assistance to our membership.

We should like to make note here of certain projects which have been undertaken in the past four years to promote a good public relations policy both for our International and our local unions. The medium employed assumed a number of forms. First by articles in our JOURNAL urging our locals to become public relations conscious, we believe that some good was done, as favorable publicity forwarded to us by our locals proved. By the articles which we have placed in our JOURNAL promoting the goods and services of some 40 other international unions of the AFL we have attempted to promote good will within our own labor family.

We have supplied thousands of pamphlets, pocket calendars and emblems to trade shows, State Fed-

eration of Labor meets, union label exhibits, etc.

We maintain a large complimentary mailing list of our JOURNAL with many schools and libraries as recipients, and on occasion by requests from school teachers we have provided special issues of our JOURNAL for whole classes of students and parent-teacher groups.

In the past four years more than 100 articles have been written on phases of the Brotherhood's history and activities, for various outside papers and magazines. In addition we have prepared a considerable number of speeches and radio addresses for representatives and local union members—both to assist them and to give a little impetus to a good public relations policy.

Now I should like to touch for a moment on the work of Labor's League for Political Education. The Secretary's Department has attempted as has the International President's, to do all possible to promote the League activities. In this connection we employed special articles and editorials in our JOURNAL, issued "Get Out the Vote" Stamps and printed special promotional cards that were inserted in the souvenir plastic card holders distributed at all our Progress Meetings. Speaking of souvenirs, in the nature of a small souvenir also, are the key chains designed especially for members visiting the International Office and issued to visitors only, as a testimony to their visit.

Last year at Christmas time in an effort to promote the very worthwhile principles set forth in the preamble to our IBEW Constitution, framed copies of the preamble were distributed to all local unions.

We want to make mention of a special operation in the Secretary's Department at the I.O. which has grown out of a resolution proposed by L. U. 11 and passed at our 1948 Convention. I refer to the various scrolls and cards being inscribed in decorative script and issued from our office. Tribute records and cards for pension members are issued monthly.

Tribute certificates and pocket cards to be awarded by local unions are also inscribed in our office. Hundreds of NECA-IBEW Joint Apprenticeship Certificates are issued from our Scroll Department yearly and last year we designed a new Brotherhood Apprenticeship Certificate available to all our local union members in utilities, manufacturing, radio and TV—any branch of our service.

Since our last Convention, approximately 40,000 scrolls and cards have been sent out from the I.O. We are especially proud of the fact that about 750 of our members have received 50-year scrolls, cards and pins.

A mention should most certainly be made in the report of the International Secretary concerning an important activity—that of the work of our Ladies Auxiliaries throughout jurisdictions of our Brotherhood. During the course of the past four years we have received hundreds of letters from locals all over the country asking for literature and information on how to organize Ladies Auxiliaries. We have given what information and help we could, and have cooperated with the American Federation of Labor in having these auxiliaries affiliated with their international group which issues charters and additional material.

Now there is one item of unfinished business from our last Convention which I should like to bring into my report at this time. By resolution passed at our 1948 Convention and re-proposed at our 1950 Convention, the International Secretary was assigned the duty of arranging for a song which might become the official theme song of our Brotherhood. I am happy to report that such a song has been written for us by a professional song writer, who prepared the song only after a study of our aims and history, and under specific instructions from our office. That song which takes for its title one of the mottoes ascribed to our Brotherhood, "Where Electricity Goes, There Goes the IBEW," will be introduced at this Chicago Convention and copies of the sheet music will be fur-

nished all delegates. We hope you will be pleased with our efforts.

Before closing this section of my general report and bringing you the reports of our department heads, I should like to make special mention of the I.O. headquarters building in Washington and

certain matters concerning our employes there. We have continued our policy of making improvements to the building and attempting to make our offices attractive as well as efficient.

Our employes are members of Local No. 2 of the Office Employees International Union. A signed agreement with this union is in

effect and negotiations with a shop committee are held regularly in November, and wage increases have been given each year in line with those granted to our members.

In an attempt to educate new employes joining our force, a small brochure was prepared outlining the history, work and aims of our Brotherhood and the set-up of our International Office, for distribution to them.

We feel that a fine spirit of cooperation and good will exists among our office staff.

And now I am pleased to bring you the detailed reports of our Department heads.



RECORDING DEPARTMENT

Miss Mae Bowe, Senior Supervisor
Mrs. Mary Gaver, Supervisor
Mrs. Catherine Hooker, Supervisor

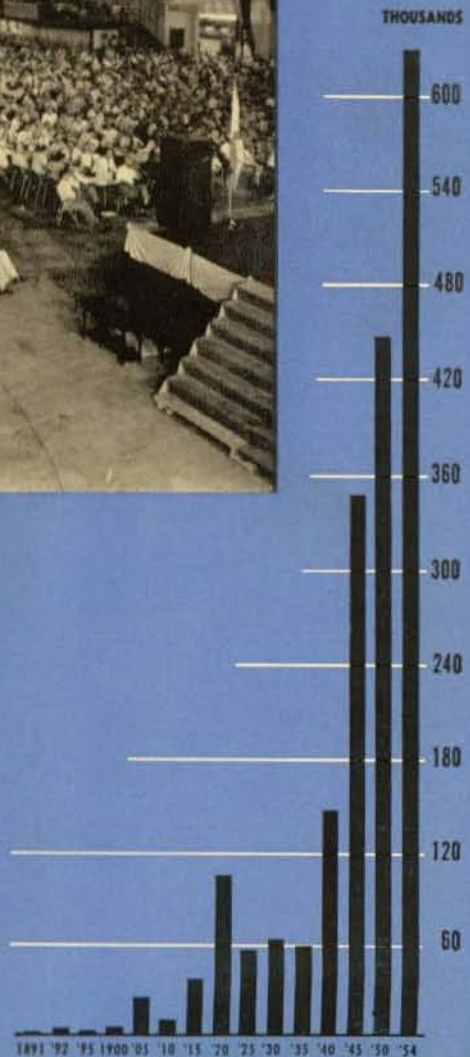
THERE have been numerous innovations introduced into the Recording Department of the International Office since the 1950 Report of the International Secretary to the International Convention in Miami. The receipting of reports from financial secretaries of our 1,675 local unions and the keeping of accurate membership records on 625,000 members is quite a sizable task. The work must necessarily be detailed and exacting, because of the pension and death benefits of our members involved. The International Secretary is extremely anxious to see that every member of our Brotherhood receives all the benefits which are due him but by the same token, in careful performance of his own stewardship, he must be sure that members not entitled to benefits are not paid them in mistake. It is a two-way street.

In the past four years the IBEW membership figure has jumped from 450,000 to 625,000—175,000 additional members' records to be posted, receipted, etc. In addition the military assessment was again introduced at the Miami Convention and later the \$1 assessment to the Pension Fund was voted in referendum. Next the "B" membership was eliminated by referendum involving a complete adjust-

GROWTH OF OUR MEMBERSHIP



1891	286
1892	2,011
1895	1,053
1900	4,290
1905	24,200
1910	7,250
1915	35,533
1920	110,896
1925	56,349
1930	63,963
1935	56,635
1940	145,954
1945	346,465
1950	450,000
1954	625,000



ment of records in the I.O. and requiring many hours devoted to correspondence and clerical work. Needless to say, all these factors contributed materially to the work load. Administration costs in our office necessarily mounted likewise.

To meet these problems it seemed imperative that changes in office procedure be effected and that newer methods of keeping records be introduced into the International Office. Therefore an entirely new system of dues recording and reporting is now being put into effect. The new method known as the Journal Sheet Dues Reporting System employs a high speed tabulating and punch card medium. At the present date the punch card system has been introduced into 375 local unions and it is the plan of the International Secretary and his assistant, Mr. Joseph Nichols who is in charge of the changeover, to install the new system into all local unions of our Brotherhood just as quickly as possible, a period of approximately two years.

The benefit of this new system is three-fold. It is saving a great many tedious work hours for the clerks of the International Office; it is bringing about a substantial economy in our operations costs; and in addition is saving time and money in our local union offices by providing a more simple and less laborious system of sending in reports.

Other benefits which are by-products of our new tabulating system are as follows:

(1) The annual EWBA statement (the count for the state in-

surance departments) required by law is done by machine involving a matter of hours instead of six weeks of effort by some 20 of our fastest clerks.

(2) Machine cards giving pertinent information requested by members can be forwarded them in window envelopes thus eliminating many typed communications.

(3) We have always maintained a master index file of members, cards for which were typed, and presented a voluminous record over the years. Index cards of active members are now produced by machine punch method.

We are pleased to report that due to the many simplifications and changes in our processing procedures, the record and report department is operating on a completely current basis for the first time since our membership passed the 150,000 mark a good many years ago.

In July 1950, at the time of our last report, the total number of dues payments received in the In-

ternational Office amounted to \$1,032,912.94. This month, July 1954, the total was \$1,669,639.50, an increase of more than \$600,000. In July of 1950 our Suspense Account figure (amount of money un-receipted and thus unallocated to proper accounts) stood at \$990,540.25. On July 1 of this year, 1954, our Suspense Fund stood at \$98,000, the lowest it has ever been in the years since our monthly receipts reached the \$100,000 mark.

We know our members will share the sense of satisfaction that we feel in knowing that we are operating on a completely current basis and all reports are being receipted within a 30-day period or less, after they are received in our office.

It is our aim and the aim of all the clerks who work with us and who strive to do a careful and accurate job, that in the next four years until our Convention meets again that with our newer methods and machinery, we will be able to serve our membership with a maximum of efficiency and speed.



I.O. WITHDRAWAL MEMBERS' DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Eunice Prince, Supervisor

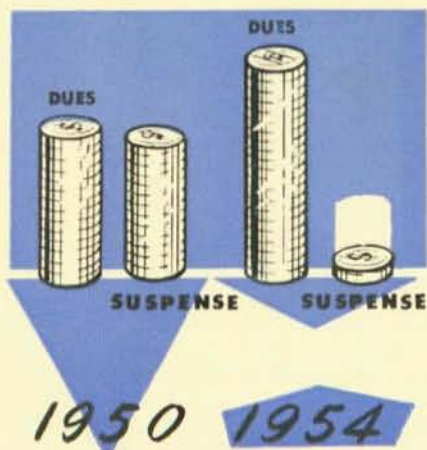
THE I.O. Withdrawal Members' Department is concerned with the acceptance of withdrawal cards of members who have retired from the trade, the receipting of their dues and the maintenance of their records in the International Office.

The number of members on Withdrawal Card remains fairly constant. As of July 31, 1950, when our last report to the Convention was concluded, there were 12,351 Withdrawal Card Members. As of April 30, 1954, when this report was prepared the number stood at 12,561.

In recent months a change has been effected in the operation of our department which was designed and executed with service

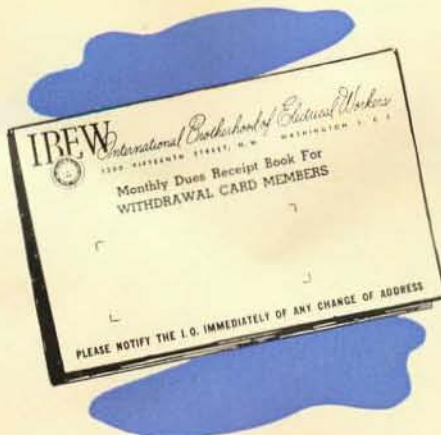
to our membership in mind. A convenient book, patterned after those in use by large insurance companies, was prepared and mailed to all our I.O. members in lieu of the handwritten receipts sent previously. This booklet is a permanent receipt and enables the member to know his status and the amount which he owes to the I.O. at all times. The booklet which is mailed in with payment, receipted and returned, has been most favorably received by our Withdrawal Card members.

While designed for assistance to our membership, it has alleviated much tedious work for the clerks in the I.O. Department. Records can be processed more quickly and accurately and part of the time saved by the new method can now



be devoted to other pressing work of the International Office.

It may be gratifying to our members, as it is to the International Officers and to the employees of our Brotherhood, to know that membership in the IBEW is so valuable to so many of our members. Of course, many being well aware of the high cost of Pension and Death Benefits acquired outside our organization, are anxious to keep theirs intact when retiring from active participation in the electrical industry, but from correspondence received at the International Office and the comments made by Withdrawal Card members whom our officers meet in cities all over the United States and Canada, it is evident that the majority of our members who become contractors or assume supervisory



positions, would choose to keep their membership in the IBEW regardless of any Pension or Death Benefits involved.

Note the comments made in these typical letters received in our office recently:

"I wish it were possible for me

to inform all young members of the advantages I have found as a member of the IBEW."

"My membership in a union of the caliber of our Brotherhood is a source of profound satisfaction to me. I am now in the process of becoming a contractor, but I can tell you, that if this opportunity meant giving up my IBEW membership, I'd pass it by."

"The time has come when I must retire from the trade, but I'll never give up my IBEW membership. It is a source of great pride to me to belong to an organization that is as concerned with its members as individuals, as it is with its local unions as a whole."



TABULATING DEPARTMENT

**Mr. Howard Joraleman,
Supervisor**

IN the reports of several of the other supervisors, mention has been made of the work of the Tabulating Department of the International Office. This is the newest addition to the departments of the I.O. and its work is rapidly coming to be connected at least in part, with nearly all the other departments.

In Mr. Milne's statement of general coverage and in the report of the supervisors of the Records and Receipting Departments, the work of transferring the local unions of the Brotherhood over to Punch Card operations and the saving in work and time to the International Office and to our local unions, has already been covered.

For the benefit of all those who might like to know a little more about the work and possibly the

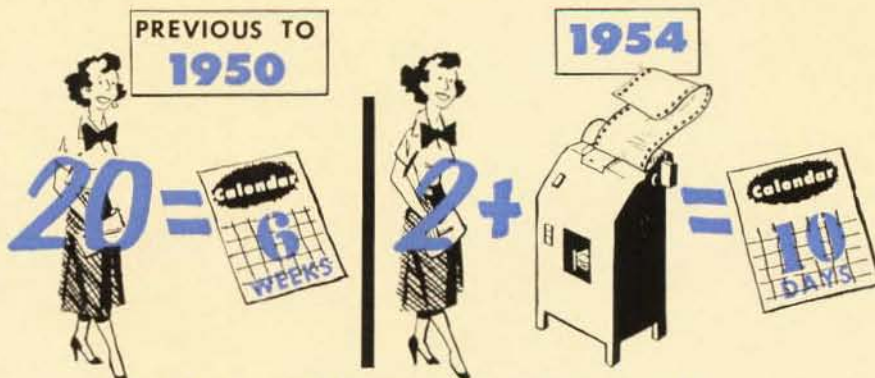
equipment used in our department, I shall add a few details.

The first Remington Rand Tabulating equipment was purchased in 1950 to handle the reports for our actuaries and to facilitate the processing of certain reports on the EWBA members required by law.

The advent of the Journal Sheet

Reporting system, the punching of cards for new members, reporting of drops, transfers and deceased members monthly, plus the Military Service report quarterly, necessitated the use of one key punch, one sorter, one interpreter, one multicontrol reproducing punch and a tabulator.

Since the actuary report was a yearly operation, the Military Service a quarterly, and the other reports monthly, the processing of real estate loans was transferred from the Accounting Department to the Tabulating Department to be done on a day-to-day basis. A summary punch, to create a new balance forward total card, became essential and was purchased at a later date.



Accomplishing the same work

During the past two years development of check numbering and bank reconciliation, man-hours, death claims for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and the yearly report, Vice Presidential Reports, and then Dues Accounting and History File, made it necessary to purchase one tabulator and summary punch, one posting interpreter, one electronic sorter, one collator and five key punches. Per-

sonnel to operate this equipment was increased from 5 to 10.

A number of additional operations including Stock Inventory, is planned as part of the work of our department in the near future. We are happy that the addition of the Tabulating Department is facilitating the work of our other departments and increasing the efficiency of the I.O. service to its members.

the issuance of approximately 100 checks to the various local Pension Boards throughout the country. The referendum passed by the membership since the last Convention which concerned retirement pay for officers and staff under a deduction system, is of course being handled by the I.O. Accounting Department. The number of deductions from employees' pay checks now totals eight. It may interest the members to know that one of these deductions is for Defense Bonds and that International Office employees have purchased more than \$100,000 worth.

The general report of the International Secretary has told of the splendid progress made in the growth of our Pension Funds. The paper work of the investment program has, of course, been assimilated by the Accounting Department. With regard to the Silver Jubilee Plan, 1,200 notes have been issued from our Department and this figure is growing daily. Detailed records are kept on all these loans, and interest checks (2,400 of them) are sent twice a year.

In line with other streamlining procedures which have been attempted in the four-year period



ACCOUNTING AND PENSION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Leo Woolls, Supervisor

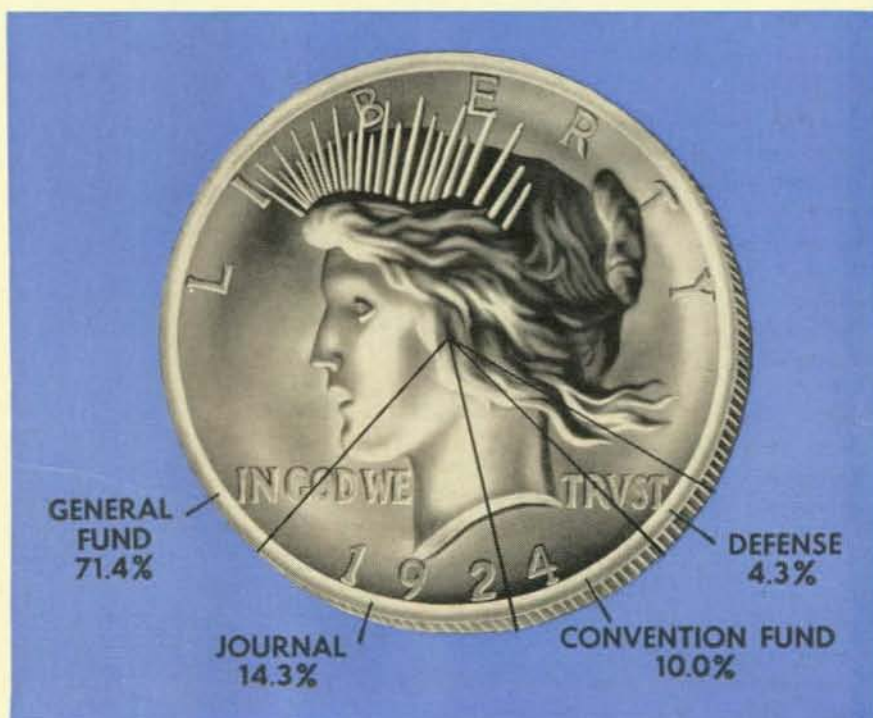
SINCE the first function of an Accounting Department is to keep financial accounts in good order, we call particular attention to the Report of the International Treasurer presented to this Convention, which includes a complete and detailed audit by the firm of Certified Public Accountants employed by the Executive Council of our Brotherhood. This audit is, we believe, conclusive proof that the Accounting Department is functioning adequately and that all books and accounts of the Brotherhood are in good order.

There has been a substantial increase in the work handled by this department of the International Office in the four years which have passed since our last Convention. The 175,000 membership increase, and the greater number of local unions in operation has, of course, increased the volume of work involved in processing the monthly reports from the local unions.

Increase in the number of members on pension from 3,700 to 5,900 has increased the work of issuing pension checks monthly. Our members may be interested to know that in addition to these checks to pensioners, the Accounting Department issues some 1,200 pay checks per month, 400 death claim and refund checks each

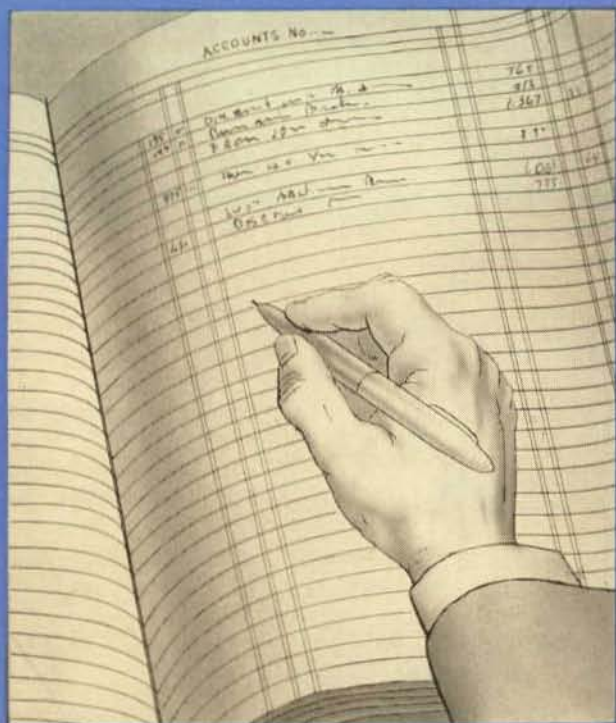
month and more than 200 miscellaneous checks for International Office operating expenses.

A number of innovations at the International Office have increased the work of the Accounting Department. The recent agreement between the NECA and IBEW by which the IBEW has agreed to pay one percent on all "A" members of the Brotherhood employed by the International, necessitates



HOW YOUR I.B.E.W. DOLLAR IS DIVIDED

GROWTH OF OUR ASSETS



1891	MINUS \$	100.00	LOAN
1892		646.10	
1893	MINUS \$	1,016.00	
1900		2,775.68	
1903		56,463.02	
1910		90,254.48	
1915		118,454.09	
1920		377,356.53	
1925		188,678.41	
1930		1,070,122.42	
1935		956,131.50	
1940		1,372,434.74	
1945		7,845,301.34	
1950		13,721,085.54	
1954		34,552,689.04*	



* THIS FIGURE INCLUDES OUR PENSION FUND

just past, new methods have been introduced into the Accounting Department which have cut the time required to close the books from approximately 10 to two days. Books can now be closed and complete figures made available to the International President and Secretary within two working

days. All investments are coded for various classifications and machine operations assist us to compile our reports.

As a part of the service which your Accounting Department attempts to provide, statistical reports are issued monthly to the International President showing a

breakdown by Vice Presidential Districts of where our organizing dollars are spent and what is the cost to bring each new member into the IBEW and what the service cost is on those who are already members.

These statements in brief, summarize the work of our department and the additions to its operations since our Miami Convention. In conformance with the practice inaugurated at the 1948 Convention in Atlantic City, transportation expenses have been figured and checks prepared in advance for payment to all delegates to this Convention, saving time for the delegates and insuring greater accuracy in the issuance of the checks.

Statistical Data

While as stated above, the International Secretary has brought salient facts regarding the Pension Plan to the attention of our delegates, the following statistical information may prove interesting to them:



As of December 31, 1950, there were 4,024 members on the pension rolls and the International paid out \$2,396,591.60 for pensions. On December 31, 1951, the rolls were increased to 4,355 and the cost to the fund was \$2,669,631.80.

The following year on December 31, there were 4,697 drawing pensions totaling \$2,892,652 and on December 31, 1953, the rolls counted 5,264 members drawing \$3,196,768.80.

As of June 30, 1954, there are 5,652 members on the rolls and \$1,764,142.40 has been paid out for the six-month period of this year.



CERTIFICATE DEPARTMENT

**Miss Marjorie Radbourne,
Supervisor**

AT the time of our last convention we were in the midst of transferring Beneficial Records, both EWBA and IBEW from the Recording Departments. The transfer has long been completed. EWBA records are in one set of files and the IBEW in another, each having separate files for active and inactive membership. We are able to maintain our records in this order through the help of our Tabulating Department. Between the first and the tenth of each month we receive from this department a tabulated list of all

beneficial members having dropped their membership or having transferred from "A" to "BA" membership. This procedure has made this phase of our work not only more efficient but it has made it possible to have one clerk handle this phase of the work instead of many.

In order to help the local union secretaries and the members, revisions have been made on EWBA forms No. 124 and No. 128 and IBEW forms No. 121 and No. 127. These are the Applications for Death Benefits and Change of Beneficiary Applications. All forms now give examples showing the language to be used in naming

an original beneficiary or requesting a change in beneficiary. We feel sure this has proven of great help, as the number of applications having to be returned for correction or completion has dropped considerably.

All death benefit certificates are issued from this department. In the past, by the time the Death Benefit Applications had passed through all the various routines, a period of from two to four months lapsed before certificates were issued and mailed to the members. Due to the all-around changes that have been made in the various departments, certificates are now issued and mailed in a matter of weeks rather than months.

The cooperation given this department by the local union secretaries and other officers has done much to help us keep our routine work and correspondence current. We hope by the next Convention to have made other revisions that will be helpful both to the local unions and this department.



DEATH BENEFIT CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Bertha Bridges, Supervisor

AS has been our custom in the past we present herewith a statistical report on the death claims paid in the four-year period that has lapsed since our Twenty-Fourth Convention in Miami. We are also including as being of interest to all our membership, a record of the total amount of money paid out in death claims since inception of our Death Benefit Plan in January of 1922. It is interesting to analyze the figures presented here and realize how steadily our total death claim figure is rising through the years. The amount of death claims paid in the period since our last Convention amounts to nearly a third of the total amount of benefits paid in death claims in the 32 years

that our plan has been in existence.

Paid from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1954—a four-year period.

I.B.E.W.

Death Benefit Fund (Kansas, Michigan and Canada)	\$ 285,625.00
General Fund (Over- age members initi- ated prior to Janu- ary 1, 1947.)	43,450.00

TOTAL I.B.E.W. ...	\$ 329,075.00
E.W.B.A.	\$6,930,759.29

TOTAL I.B.E.W.

AND E.W.B.A. ...\$7,259,834.29

Paid from January 1, 1922 to June 30, 1954—31 years, 6 months.

I.B.E.W.

Death Benefit Fund \$	812,949.63
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General Fund	221,253.00
E.W.B.A.	23,879,119.35

TOTAL.... \$24,913,321.98

The total figure, \$24,913,321.98 may be a mere statistic to some persons who will read this report, but the amount of help and security and comfort that this substantial sum, distributed in individual benefits, has brought to many a bereaved family through the years, is far from a cold statistic.

One of the most progressive and forward-looking steps ever taken by a union was made by our Brotherhood in 1922 when death benefits financed by union members were strange indeed. But the IBEW pioneered the field because in the early days of our Brotherhood, one out of every two Electrical Workers was killed every year in that extremely hazardous electrical trade and there was not an insurance company in the country that would insure an Electrical Worker at any premium.

So the IBEW established its own death benefit program which

has functioned so successfully and brought so much comfort since.

But let our members tell you in their own words what our Death Benefit Fund has meant to them. Here are some samples of typical letters that reach the International Office every month.

"When my husband died, our small savings had been used in his death illness. I have three children and if it had not been for the IBEW insurance check, they would have had to go hungry. I have no people in this country. The \$1,000 kept us going until I could find work. I am very grateful. My husband always said the IBEW was a good organization. I realize that too now more than ever."

"I am writing this letter for my mother, to thank you for the Death Benefit Check for \$1,000 and the kind letter you sent her after my father died. We needed money very badly after father's death to pay doctor's bills and funeral expenses and without the insurance check from father's union, which arrived very shortly after his death, I don't know what we would have done. Thank you again."

"I have been wanting to write you ever since my husband's death to say thank you so much for the \$1,000 check which arrived so promptly and which helped me so much at a time when I needed it most. God bless the IBEW."

"My daughter had been a member of your union some time when she was killed in an automobile accident. I never knew she had any union insurance and I want you to know how much it was needed. It was certainly a blessing not to have to worry about immediate finances during the time of our sudden grief."

Before closing the report from this department we should like to state that in all cases where possible, death payments are forwarded to local union officers so that they may express the sympathy of the local and International Office to the bereaved families and possibly be of service to them.

We should also like to say that it has been a strict rule with the International Secretary that Death

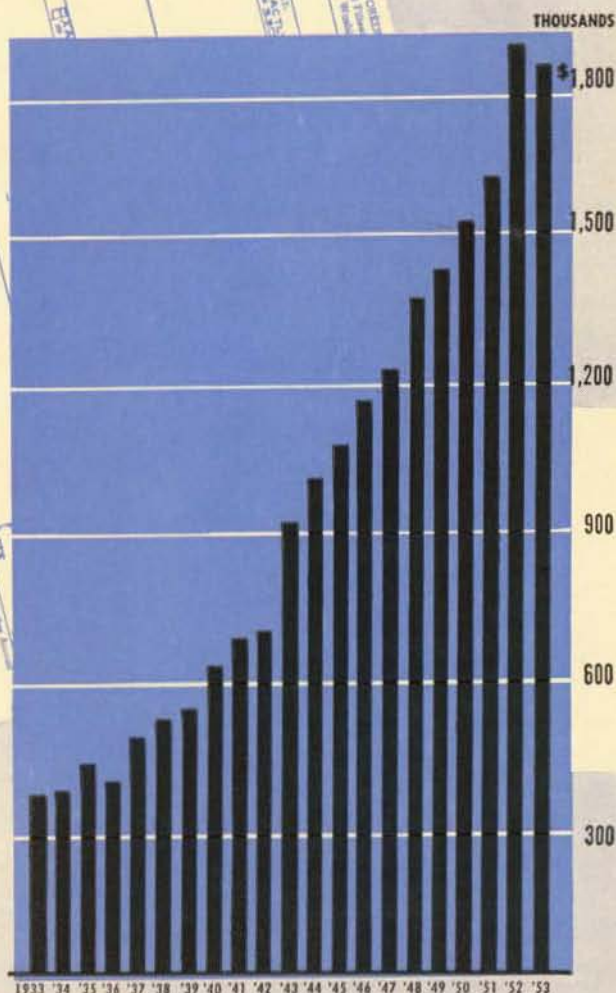
Claims receive first precedence in the I.O. routines and that they be processed and paid just as quickly as possible, so that the death benefit check, often sorely needed as our sample letters above show, may reach the bereaved family without delay. Since our last Convention, Routine Circular 124-B has been issued giving complete instructions for reporting death claims. The

cooperation of our locals in using these forms has materially helped us to speed our work and enabled us to pay all but very unusual cases within three days from the date the claims was received.

We shall continue to do all we can to conduct the business of this department so as to bring prompt assistance to families of our members visited by death.

AMOUNT OF DEATH CLAIMS PAID

1933	\$368,183.34
1934	370,150.00
1935	434,066.64
1936	391,338.35
1937	479,169.41
1938	512,766.62
1939	534,050.15
1940	619,002.34
1941	673,402.75
1942	689,004.19
1943	901,772.25
1944	991,505.04
1945	1,064,970.83
1946	1,150,466.67
1947	1,214,318.75
1948	1,362,734.84
1949	1,426,303.58
1950	1,502,523.46
1951	1,598,812.50
1952	1,864,840.39
1953	1,825,440.51

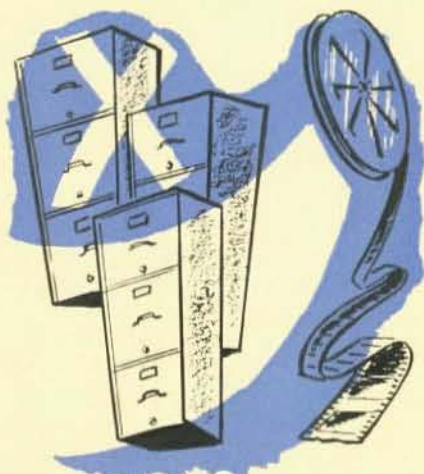




MICROFILMING DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Virginia Fritz, Supervisor

IT was about seven years ago that an ever-increasing problem at the International Office came under intensive study. That problem concerned the storage of the tremendous volume of records which had accumulated over a period of years, as well as those records which were constantly being added. Rapidly increasing membership was making storage space more necessary and at the same time less



available. Out of this study, and with efficiency and economy uppermost in mind, came the beginning of the Microfilm Department.

Microfilm as a space saver first proved its practicality during World War II and after the end of the war, the business world readily adopted this new method of maintaining a permanent, compact, record file.

So, in September 1947, the Microfilm Department was begun with two Film-a-Record machines and two viewers. A substantial backlog of Death Benefit Applications and an even larger group of Obligation Cards were the first things to be filmed. There followed Dues Receipts, Pension Checks, Death Claims, and smaller items.

Since the beginning of the de-

partment, we have added eight steel Microfiles, which are especially designed for microfilm storage. These Microfiles are fireproof and are equipped with humidified drawers to prevent film from drying out. We have also added to our equipment the very latest in microfilming machines — one which photographs both sides of a document simultaneously. This machine is especially satisfactory in the photographing of such documents as checks and Obligation Cards.

The Microfilming Department is happy to report that in the seven years since the task of tackling the backlog was started, we have cleared away most of the vast accumulation of old records. Now we are microfilming more nearly current records including the recently inaugurated Journal Sheet Reports.

Our members may be interested in learning something about the volume of work handled by the Microfilming Department. We esti-

mate that during the four-year period since our last report, approximately 15,000,000 documents have been photographed, inspected, labeled, and stored in our permanent files. Documents so treated include dues receipts, death benefit applications, obligation cards, death claims, pension applications, various checks and records of our Accounting Department as well as particular items of correspondence.

Some of our members may think that filming and storing the Brotherhood records completes the task of the employes of this department. Records are only as valuable as they are useful. Our film records are in constant use by all other departments of the International Office for checking standings, reinstatements, birth dates and similar points of information — all an integral part of our daily work. Microfilm provides clean, compact records which prove quick and convenient for the verification of any information. This advantage, and the knowledge that our records are completely safe and fireproof, coupled with the fact that one microfile of filmed records saves the space required by 160 letter files of the same size, should be reassuring to the members of our Brotherhood interested in both the safety of their records and the efficiency and economy of I.O. operations.



FILING DEPARTMENT

Miss Hilda Rinehart, Supervisor

THIS is the first time that a separate section of the International Secretary's Report has been devoted to the File Department. Of course, all our local union members know that we must keep extensive files, but this year Mr. Milne thought we should tell our people a little bit about them.

We have extensive local union

and general correspondence files and approximately 4,000 letters must be properly consigned to them every week. In addition there are many separate files on particular subjects such as organizers, jurisdiction, amalgamation, National Labor Relations Board, Taft-Hartley, etc. Two of our largest files and two requiring special work are the Agreements and Bylaws files.

Some 60 to 100 agreements are received in our office every week. More than 10,000 agreements are in our files. A card index is kept on all these agreements.

In connection with the filing of our bylaws and amendments, the file room clerks are responsible for sending them to the proper departments for notations as to jurisdiction, bonding, meeting nights, etc. For the Posting Departments we make all the cards which list the fees and dues for each local union.

It is the responsibility of our department to locate and provide all departments of the I.O. with

the proper correspondence or other files needed for their work. Correspondence for the current year and the year previous is retained in our own department. All previous correspondence files are microfilmed and whenever it is necessary to refer to them, a member of this department locates the necessary information by reviewing the film on the viewers in the Microfilming Department.

File work is "behind the scenes" work but we are happy in the knowledge that proper files are an important adjunct of efficient operations.

color covers every other month. Since 1952 we have run four-color covers every month.

You may like to know whether or not the correspondence section of our JOURNAL has increased any since our last Convention. At that last Convention we reported that our correspondence for "Local Lines" had doubled since 1948. A check of 1950 and today, shows that the correspondence has almost tripled again, and there are six times as many contributions being received now for "Local Lines" as were sent in 1948. It may interest our delegates and members at home to know that we now have some 600 local union press secretaries writing in to the JOURNAL periodically.

Regarding pictures in the "Local Lines" section, there are five times as many as in 1950 and 20 times as many as in 1948. We believe that this is further evidence of the interest and approval of our membership, and naturally we are pleased.

With regard to all pictures in the JOURNAL, there has been nearly a 500 percent increase over 1950. For example, a spot check showed 54 pictures in one month in 1950 as against 241 for the same month in 1954.

Now for a word about the articles and features which appear in our JOURNAL. And we want to tell our members here, that our aim has always been to write articles that would appeal to them and to give the Electrical Worker slant wherever possible, for example in our recent story of the circus and our story on the United Nations—



JOURNAL DEPARTMENT

Miss Marie Downey, Supervisor

IN 1950, when the report for this department was made to our Convention, Mr. Milne, our editor, and the members of his JOURNAL staff, had certain definite ambitions and goals in mind for the continued improvement of our official publication. As the time drew near for making a new report to our members and an accounting of our stewardship so far as the JOURNAL was concerned, we approached the task in a spirit of honest appraisal. Had we lived up to our promises? Had we improved the JOURNAL in any way in the past four years? And after weighing the facts and checking back in our correspondence files, we believe we can honestly say "We have done our best," and from the response of our membership, they have been pleased with our efforts. We wish to state here how very much we appreciate the wonderful letters—hundreds of them—received from our members, which gave us encouragement and helped us to do the job as we believed they wanted it done.

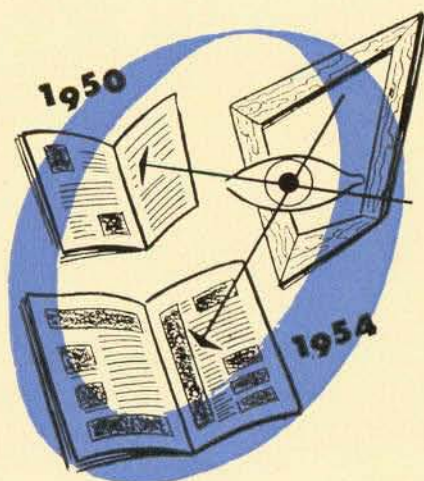
Our members are the ones who have made suggestions which we

tried to incorporate into our magazine to improve it. Our locals have sent us interesting news items. They have made their contributions more interesting with good pictures. Our press secretaries have written faithfully month after month and we should like to say here and now that Electrical Workers are expected to do good electrical work, they are not expected to be writers, but we have an unusual group of accomplished writers among our membership and we are proud of them.

And if our members are proud of their JOURNAL, and if it has improved as they tell us it has, then no small part of the credit goes to them—those who write for the JOURNAL and those who write about it, helping us to know how to do a better job.

Now to bring you some specific notes as to changes in the JOURNAL in the past four years and points we think you will want to know about it.

In 1950, our JOURNAL was running 64 to 80 pages. Today, it is a 96-page magazine with occasional issues running to 128 pages. In 1950, it was our policy to run full



we tried to give all the general facts, plus the details about the part Electrical Workers play in these two great representatives of the entertainment and international worlds, respectively. And we feel that we have a silent pledge with our own people, that we will give them articles and stories that are individual, that are authentic, and truthful, as a result of careful, personal research. Articles are prepared in our own office and never in four years has a single item of "boiler plate" or "canned material" found a space in our columns.

Because of the response of our membership we have continued our health series, stories of innovations at the International Office and our "Know Your AFL" series. Forty articles in this last-mentioned series have now appeared. They have been widely reprinted, sometimes in as many as three languages. A vocational guidance service reprints every one of these articles issued. Apparently this venture by the IBEW is the most extensive ever attempted and requests for copies of the AFL articles are received daily in the JOURNAL office from other unions, schools and individuals.

Among our new series of articles introduced since 1950, is our popular "Spotlight on a City" series in which we have attempted to turn a spotlight as it were, on cities in all parts of our country, particularly highlighting the work of our local union members in them. Cities covered in our series: Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Me.; Columbia, S. C.; Gulfport-Biloxi, Miss.; Pocatello, Idaho; Salt Lake City, Utah; Houston, Tex.; Portland, Oreg.; Vancouver, B. C.; Victoria, B. C. and St. John, New Brunswick. We wish we could have covered more of our great American and Canadian cities and our members at work. However, we wish to say that in the future, our series will be continued and we will do our best to cover just as many cities—not just the large ones but the small ones, too—as is humanly possible.

Since the last Convention, one

Progress Meeting in every District has been completely covered for the JOURNAL by our staff members, with good response from the membership. We shall continue to do our best to give our Progress Meetings all the attention they so well deserve.

A concerted effort was made in the past four years to carry as many and as complete stories as possible on the work of our members in specific fields. A number of varied manufacturing stories have appeared, as well as those directed toward utilities, gas workers, radio and television, radio and television service, railroad and others.

Referring back to our series line, articles on "This Is Your Government," Nature Series, Hobby Series, Pet Series, Sports Series, Culture Series, seem to have met with the approval of our readers.

We have continued our regular features including our Women's Features, six Children's Stories a year (one of which won a national prize) Questions and Answers, and others, and we introduced new features like "Press Secretary of the Month," Monthly Quiz and "Did You Know?"

We have done our best to make the JOURNAL interesting, but also educational, and to include material in it that would appeal to the very diversified segments of our membership. It may interest our members to know that some of our articles have won wide recognition. Our article on the State Department was reprinted in various languages and used abroad. Our "Freedom Story" was used widely in schools all over the country, in connection with history classes.

A word on our safety covers. More than 40 different safety covers have been printed on the back of our JOURNAL. Because of the great demand for these, they are reprinted monthly on heavy cardboard and our mailing list shows that more than 3,000 posters are being distributed to local unions, public utilities, contractors, etc. every month.

We believe we have pointed out that we have tried to make our

magazine a good family magazine. We have tried to keep it a good trade magazine, too, by printing news of electrical developments and experiments, inventions, new products, etc. And while we have continued our policy of accepting no paid advertising, we have run free of charge, notices concerning inventions of our members and articles manufactured by them.

In another vein, we wish to report that in complete union with the stand of the American Federation of Labor on political education, the IBEW has used the JOURNAL as an implement to promote the program of Labor's League for Political Education, has published voting records, carried on campaigns for funds and printed numerous articles and editorials to alert our people to become vote conscious.

And now we come to another part of this report that we hope will be pleasing to our membership. Before we make it we wish to state clearly that our only concern with our JOURNAL is creating a magazine that our members want to read. If they are satisfied, then our job is done. However, it is our hope to make our members proud of their publication also, and have them feel it measures up well against other labor papers and magazines. With this in mind then, we bring you a summary of awards won by your JOURNAL. In 1950, the JOURNAL took the top prize for General Editorial Excellence over all other contestants in the annual contest sponsored by the International Labor Press of America. In 1951, the JOURNAL won two first prizes, the only international union to win two—one was for the best single editorial of the year, the second for best typography and make-up. In 1952 at ILPA's New York Convention, the JOURNAL took two prizes—one for the best cover and one for the best special article. In 1953, the JOURNAL once more took the coveted top honors for general editorial excellence in all fields.

This year, 1954, the awards have not yet been made, but our editor, Mr. Milne has received the following word transmitted by Dean

Earl English, director of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri:

"We are pleased to inform you that your excellent publication has been named a winner in the 1954 Journalistic Award Contest sponsored by the International Labor Press of America. We hope you



can be present in person to accept this great honor."

There are other awards we should like to mention. In the Eastern Labor Press Conference there is a ruling that the same publication cannot win a prize two years in succession. We wish to report, however, that our JOURNAL has taken first honors for editorial content, appearance and makeup, each year that it has been eligible.

The JOURNAL has won recognition in several other fields, but there is one that we must mention specifically to the Convention delegates and others who will read this report. The American Institute of Graphic Arts holds a yearly contest, open to all magazines. Our JOURNAL won a prize at its annual Magazine Show, while in the company of such big publications as *Fortune*, *Time*, *Life*, *Ladies Home Journal*, etc. It is the only labor magazine so far to capture a prize from this highly specialized group.

Our readers will be pleased to learn also that since our last report to you, that 48 of our editorials and 63 of our articles have been reprinted by such diversified sources as two national news services, the State Department, numerous AFL publications, church groups, the CIO, manufacturers'

groups, daily newspapers and even the *Congressional Record*. This is in addition to four of our monthly items which are reprinted regularly, which would run our reprint list way up into the hundreds.

The standards which our editor, Mr. Milne has set and maintained for our JOURNAL, and his wide interest in improving the labor press, has won him personal recognition, which might be difficult for him to report but which his staff is proud to report. At the time of our last Convention Mr. Milne had been elected a vice president of the International Labor Press of America. He also was elected a vice president of the Eastern Labor Press Conference. Subsequently he was elected secretary-treasurer of this latter body and at the International Convention of the International Labor Press of America in St. Louis last year, Mr. Milne was unanimously elected its International President, following the resignation of Matthew Woll who had held the office for 40 years. In the five years that the labor press has sent an official fraternal delegate to the AFL Convention, Mr. Milne has been unani-

mously elected three times to make the report of the Labor Press to the AFL delegates in convention assembled.

There is more we might bring to you in a report on the JOURNAL but the report is already much too long. We will close then, leaving two thoughts with you—one—we are still planning for the future. We are going to do our best to make our JOURNAL worth reading. We will welcome your ideas, criticisms and suggestions. We have taken steps to step up our preparation and production schedules to bring your JOURNAL to you at an earlier date each month from now on.

In conclusion, for the editor of the JOURNAL, and for his staff we express our sincere appreciation to our press secretaries and all who have sent us material and pictures for the JOURNAL. We extend our thanks to our photographer, Jim Weber, to our printers, particularly Jim Ragsdale, and to all who have helped us. With their continued help and the interest and cooperation of all our readers, we pledge our efforts to making your JOURNAL what you want it to be.



MAILING DEPARTMENT

Miss Margaret Cleary, Supervisor

WHEN the report for this department was made to the 1950 Convention in Miami, we attempted to give our members a complete picture of the state of the JOURNAL mailing list when it was transferred from Springfield to Washington and the extensive task that was involved in checking more than half a million names and addresses, having new address files set up and new addressograph stencils made. When this task was completed we had the satisfaction of knowing that between 85 and 90 percent of our members were re-

ceiving their JOURNALS regularly every month. Our members will want to know about the balance. Every day in the Journal Mailing Department our aim is to cut down the number of members who fail to receive their JOURNAL even a single month. But we do wish to mention that a mailing list as large as ours, containing some 625,000 names and addresses, can never be perfectly accurate. New members are being processed constantly, changes in address are being made and unfortunately hundreds of members travel about the country or move to other cities

and fail to send in a change of address. Months later they complain that their JOURNAL is not being sent to them.

We should like to make mention of the fact that at the time of our



last Convention we were making approximately 2,500 changes in address monthly. This figure is now in excess of 7,500 which is

encouraging to us for we know that fewer JOURNALS are now going astray. In the last four years since our last Convention, approximately 350,000 separate operations have been performed in relation to our mailing list. These operations involve checking local numbers, street addresses with postal guides, zone numbers, etc.

Our members may be interested to know that two complete card files are set up in our offices containing the names and addresses of all our members, one in local union order and the other according to geographical location.

We appreciate so much the cooperation of our local union officers and individual members in helping us to keep our lists as complete and accurate as possible and we shall continue to do all that we can to see that every member of our Brotherhood receives his JOURNAL monthly.

(7) Radio and Television Broadcasting.

And recently a new survey, No. 8—Electric Motor Repair Shops, has been released from our Department.

It has brought a sense of satisfaction to the members of our department to feel that we are providing current wage and agreement data to our members on a regular schedule.

However, in order to continue this service and improve it, we need the cooperation of all our local union members. In order to insure accuracy, it has been the policy of the Research Department to develop its surveys only from signed agreements, officially approved and on file in the International Office. Therefore our service to you is in direct proportion to the number of local unions which send their agreements in to us.

Other regular features of work in the Research Department have included furnishing of financial analyses of corporate earnings ability upon request. Frequently other pertinent related information that might be useful in negotiations is secured by members of the Department from the Federal Power Commission, F.C.C., Congressional Library or other sources available in Washington.

Additional normal research activities during the four-year period included appraisals of pension and insurance plans and memoranda on such diversified subjects as profit-sharing proposals, taxation, guaranteed annual wages, credit unions, seniority, severance pay, wages, working conditions, incentive bonus systems, fringe benefit programs, etc. Much of the work in the department of necessity involves tailor-made studies to meet specific requirements.

The Research staff has cooperated with members of the I.O. staff in helping to prepare for major scale negotiations with such key corporations as Westinghouse, RCA, Pacific Gas and Electric, Gould-National Battery, etc. Note should be taken here that it was through efforts of our Research



RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

William W. Robbins, Director

AT our last convention it was reported that the Research Department had made two experimental industry-wide studies of IBEW agreements on file at the International Office. The first two "Surveys," as they are called, covered Inside Wiring Construction and the Electric Sign Industry. They were undertaken in an effort to get more first-hand, up-to-date information on wages and working conditions into the hands of our locals and staff in the field. The Department was also working at that time on a more elaborate survey of IBEW contracts in the electric light and power industry—a study which first appeared in January 1951. Since that time supplements to these surveys, and those made subsequently, have been distributed on suitable peri-

odic schedules, usually quarterly or monthly.

Judging from the response of our members the experimental surveys proved successful. They were therefore improved and coverage extended gradually to several other divisions of industry. We are happy to report to you today that we now have available surveys of all signed and officially approved contracts on file at the I.O. in the following industry branches:

- (1) Inside Building and Construction
- (2) Electric Sign Shops
- (3) Utility (including electric, gas, water, steam heating, ice, sewage and local transportation services)
- (4) Outside Line Construction
- (5) Telephone and Telegraph
- (6) Pulp and Paper Mills

Delegates to 25th I.B.E.W Convention



August 30 —

at International Amphitheater, Chicago



Sept. 4, 1954

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staff that the U. S. Department of Labor released facts not previously published in both the Electronic Tube and the Electric Storage Battery industries. Availability of these statistics proved of inestimable value to us in subsequent negotiations in both of these fields.

To facilitate operations, the Research Department maintains a



card index file showing companies under IBEW contract in major industrial divisions, type of work covered, effective and expiration dates and, for manufacturing firms, principal products made.

In addition to routine work of corporate and agreement analyses, issuing industry-wide surveys, and writing innumerable memoranda, the Research staff is called upon for many services outside normal daily line of duty.

So our members may know the type of operation to which we refer in this instance, the following typical examples will serve as an explanation. On one occasion a staff member visited the U. S. Patent Office in order to ascertain the status of certain patents applied for by our members. Often our department is called on to translate communications in foreign languages which reach our office. A staff member with knowledge of several languages performs these tasks.

During the Wage Stabilization period (early 1951 through early 1953), the staff maintained for ready reference, accounts, on cumulative and month-by-month bases, of maximum wage increases permissible under the Government's wage stabilization formula.

Among other tasks it kept at hand, during this period and later, certain cost-of-living facts not included with the regular monthly Consumers' Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When the Department of Labor completely overhauled this index in January 1953, and shifted the base period for the index from the interval 1935-1939 to the interval 1947-1949 as being equal to 100, the Research staff assisted our members in interpreting the change and in utilizing the conversion charts and tables put out by the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Department.

Another outstanding activity of the Research Department has been its active and very important role in writing and designing the Routine Circulars which we hope have helped to simplify and standardize local union and I.O. office procedures.

With the tremendous growth of our membership we felt it would be difficult to keep pace without standardized procedures. We hope our efforts along these lines have proved of assistance to our local unions.

From the brief summary given here, we believe our members will see that the work of our Research Department is diverse. There are other services performed, for example, compilation of factual and historical data on local union charters, jurisdiction, bylaws and related material, and other jobs too numerous to mention. In connec-

tion with our work of trying to keep abreast of the needs of our members, our department works with the Research Department of the American Federation of Labor and its various affiliates. We participate in meetings of the Joint Labor Advisory Committee, a body composed of Research Directors from A. F. of L., C. I. O., Railroad and other Independent labor organizations combined for the purpose of meeting with Government personnel and making known to them the joint position of organized labor on matters of public interest. Likewise our Research Department is represented at meetings of Educational Directors within the A. F. of L.

The Research Department of our Brotherhood has never maintained the position that we "have all the answers." We do not have the answers to many of the questions and problems of our members, but we do our best and we shall continue to do our best to provide the information and services our local unions and their members desire. We ask our members to bear in mind that the value of our service to them is in direct proportion to their willingness to provide us with the agreements and other material that will help us to help them and others. We appreciate the fine cooperation of so many of our locals in the past four years, and we look forward in the next four to increasing and improving our Research Department service to our members.



BONDING DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Jean Zelig, Supervisor

SINCE our last Convention the International Office has made various changes with reference to bond coverage that is required on the financial officers of all local unions. Our members may recall

from past reports that formerly the Brotherhood bonded these officers under a position-bond schedule type of coverage and the minimum amount of coverage was \$500.

On January 1, 1952, the Brotherhood negotiated an agreement with

our bonding company for the issuance of a new Blanket Bond. Under the provisions of this bond, all officers, representatives, shop stewards and employes, paid or unpaid, of every local union, are now bonded for a minimum amount of



\$2,500. It is no longer necessary to designate the position to be bonded or the amount of bond, unless the amount of bond desired is over \$2,500 on a particular position. This bond is substantially less than the premium charged under the position schedule plan and the excess coverage over \$2,500 on a particular position is available at the rate of \$4.00 per thousand. We are constantly checking the bylaws of our local unions to ascertain that the excess coverage bonds are in accord with the International Office and our bonding company.

We would also like to add that due to the many inquiries from our local unions relative to a com-

bination burglary and robbery policy that we checked with our bonding company relative to this matter. On December 31, 1953 we were in a position to offer this type of coverage to our locals on a year-round protection of union funds. This policy gives the following protection:

1. Holdup Inside the Premises
2. Holdup Outside the Premises
3. Burglary of Safe or Premises
4. Indemnity for Damage.

In approving this policy our International Office was able to offer our local unions this coverage for \$2.50 per year per \$100. In connection with the combination Burglary and Robbery Insurance policy, to date 160 certificates have been issued to various locals and so far no losses have been reported.

As of this date in making this report to you, the amount of bond coverage for all local unions as of June 1, 1954 was \$4,871,000. Our members will be interested to know that during the four-year period since our last Convention that our bonding company has paid to our local unions the sum of \$16,544.00 for reported shortages.

In closing this report we wish to express our appreciation for the splendid cooperation extended by the local union officers in aiding us to make a complete change-over in our bonding practice, thereby putting into effect a more practical and complete system affording more security to our local unions and simplifying the work of the International Office.

The new charter went into effect January 1, 1951 and the practice of having the names inscribed in decorative script was also adopted. The first new charter so inscribed was issued to L. U. 1679 of Richmond, Virginia, January 1, 1951. The new charter has proved very pleasing to our locals, so much so that many have asked to have duplicates of their charters issued on the new Charter form.

Another change in charter form was brought about as a result of an amendment to the Constitution passed at the last Convention. Our charters no longer show trade or territorial jurisdiction. This information is now covered in the local union bylaws in accordance with Article XV, Section 2, of the Constitution.

During the years 1951 and 1952, in accordance with the referendum passed by the membership, a concerted effort was made to eliminate the "B" type of membership and transfer all "B" members to "BA." Through the splendid cooperation of our local unions this change was completely effected as of January 1, 1953.

Another innovation in our charter work has been the deleting of the word "mixed" in connection with trade classifications. At present trade classifications and territorial jurisdiction are "spelled out" in the local union bylaws.

During the period from July 1, 1950 to July 1, 1954, 279 new local unions were chartered. (See map in the center spread, pages 40-41.) During that same period of time, 125 charters were cancelled. However, we did not lose the membership of all these defunct local unions, as 50 of them were amalgamated with other IBEW local unions. Here is a breakdown of our charter statistics:

Local Unions Active as of	
6/30/50	1,521
"A" Local Unions	
chartered in U. S.	125
"A" Local Unions	
chartered in Canada	33
"BA" Local Unions	
chartered in U. S.	87
"BA" Local Unions	
chartered in Canada	34
	<hr/> 1,800



CHARTERS AND LOCAL UNION RECORD

Mrs. Nora Casey, Supervisor

DURING the four-year period which has transpired since our 1950 Convention, there have been a number of changes made in the processes by which our Charters are issued. Following our last

Convention, a new Charter was designed and carefully executed. The art work, color, format, paper were all selected with the thought in mind to preserve the dignity and tradition of our former charters while at the same time adopting an attractive modern design.

94 U.S. (inc. 38 amal.)	
Local Unions Defunct	125
31 Can. (inc. 12 amal.)	
Local Unions Active as of	
5/10/54	1,675

The active local unions listed in the table below show the breakdown as to types of membership.

"A" active local unions	476
"A" and "BA" active local unions	906
"BA" active local unions ..	293
	1,675

Since the last Convention we have discontinued requesting charters to be returned to this office for amendment. A letter approved by the President and followed through by an amendment to the bylaws of a local union is all that is necessary to change the type of membership. This is a very important step toward preserving the charters of the local union. And incidental to this matter, we wish to report that several of our local unions have contacted the International Office concerning the preservation of their charters and we have arranged to have them treated by a careful lamination process so that they can never deteriorate further.

In April 1952, we had an extensive drive to change all non-beneficial members to the "A" type of membership in order that they might benefit from the Pension Plan. This resulted in the changing of many charters from strictly "BA" to "A" and "BA."

During the four-year period, there have been 892 approved amendments to cover changes in either types of membership or trade classifications.

Three Railroad System Councils have been chartered since the last Convention.

We have issued 24 duplicate charters since the last Convention. These duplicates were issued because the original charter had been lost, stolen or destroyed by fire.

As part of the work of the Charter Department, at the end of each fiscal year, a list of newly-char-

tered local unions is sent to the United States Treasury Department with a letter requesting exemption from Federal Income Tax for these local unions. Form 990, revised as of January 1954, must be filed by the local unions each

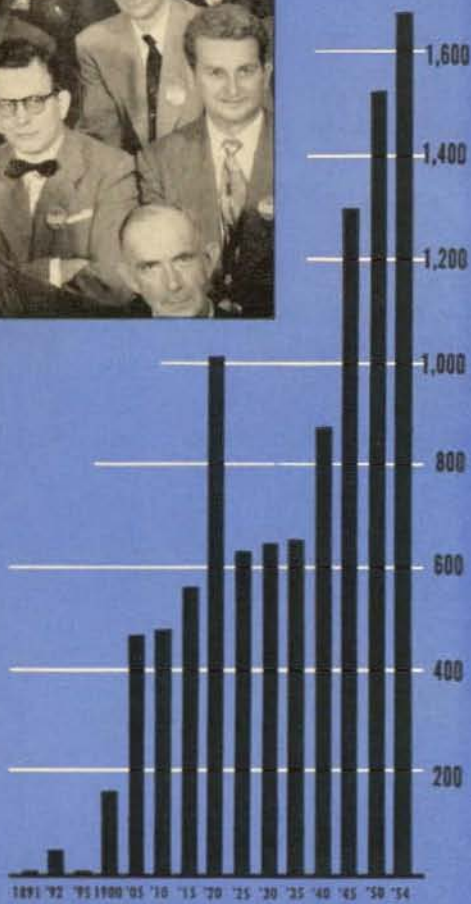
year on or before the 15th of May.

In closing, we wish to thank our International Vice Presidents and all the Representatives and Organizers who work with them, for the splendid cooperation given to us during the past four years.

GROWTH OF OUR LOCAL UNIONS



1891	8
1892	43
1895	8
1900	159
1905	464
1910	476
1915	556
1920	1,010
1925	624
1930	642
1935	644
1940	869
1945	1,293
1950	1,521
1954	1,675





UNION LABEL DEPARTMENT

Miss Doris Froman, Supervisor

AT the time of the last Convention, the International Office had published a booklet entitled "Manufacturers Entitled to Display Official Labels of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." When we were ready to publish this booklet for 1951 we took into consideration the fact that we had received requests from many parts of the United States for names of firms that affixed our labels to fixtures, motors, signs, switchboards, etc. and thought that it would be more advantageous to all concerned to publish a booklet which would supply this information. Therefore, in October of 1951 our first booklet entitled "Firms Using Official Labels of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" was issued. This booklet contained the names of 708 firms that actually apply the IBEW Label to their products. In January of 1953 a new edition of this booklet containing the names of 857 firms became available. When a new booklet is published in 1955 we expect well over 100 additions.

With the continued increase in the number of firms displaying the union label, the need for additional labels, other than our Basic, Fabrication, and Metal Labels became necessary. Thus, we have added three new official labels—the Recording and Transcription Label, the Tape Recording Label, and the Motor Shop Label.

From 1950 to the present date we have received numerous letters from locals in which they advised that manufacturers, to whom they furnish labels, were finding it time-consuming to apply three separate labels to their products—their own, the Underwriters' Lab-

oratories Label and the IBEW Label, and our locals inquired whether or not we could remedy this situation. After careful consideration, we decided on a Combination Label. The Combination



Label is made up at the manufacturer's expense and combines his label, Underwriters' Laboratories Label and the IBEW Label into one. The use of this label is permitted only after the International Office has carefully reviewed the request for same and reaches an



I.O. PRINT SHOP

Mr. Ted Gussin, Supervisor

SINCE the report of the International Secretary to the Miami Convention in 1950, a new department has been added at the International Office. This department arose out of the great need engendered at the International Office to supply numerous copies of forms, agreements, wage surveys and other types of material to

agreement with the local union and the manufacturer. We are happy to report that the Combination Label is working well and has been pleasing to our locals and manufacturers because of the time-saving element.

Because of the efforts made by the International Office to have labels made up to cover the various trades and in order to protect the Official IBEW Label, which is patented, the International Office does not give permission to local unions to have labels made up to fill their individual needs.

It might be well to point out at this time that since the last Convention, the International Office has issued over 90,735,000 labels.

While the following point does not pertain to our union label, it does concern our Brotherhood emblem. We thought that our members would be happy to know that not only has there been a decided increase in the demand of the American public for the union label, but our IBEW members are emphasizing every day the fact that they are the men and women responsible for better-made, union-label electrical products. Our point of proof is this: since 1950 more than 14,500 pieces of IBEW jewelry have been purchased by our members. In addition, 750 50-year pins and three 60-year pins have been awarded to our long-time members.

our local unions, organizers, or officers in a short space of time. The International Office has always employed commercial printing houses to reproduce material for its numerous uses and in addition employed mimeograph and ditto machines operated by office employees for special rush jobs.

However, with the increased volume of work and because of the

importance of the time element in so many cases, it became necessary to set up a Duplicating Department right in the International headquarters, in order to insure quick service in special instances. Offset printing press equipment was installed and union printers were engaged to operate it.



At present, duplicating of letters and directives which concern our 1,675 local unions is performed in this department. Many jobs, which if done manually on typewriters would require many days of work, can be disposed of in an hour or two.

Jobs performed by our Duplicating Department are numerous and varied. Our members may be interested in reading some examples of work performed.

When proposed agreements are being prepared for negotiation, this department reproduces copies so that all members of the Negotiating Committee may have copies to work from. Such jobs must often be ready on a few hours' notice.

Surveys of wages and other contract changes for the Utility Industry, Telephone Industry, Electrical Sign Industry and Inside and Outside Construction Industry are reproduced in our department monthly and sent to the Vice Presidents and to the International Representatives concerned.

Reproduction of local union jurisdictional maps, state by state is another job which is performed by the Duplicating Department. Other work includes the reproducing of briefs for the Legal Department, running of news releases,

speeches, any kind of information required in quantity, as well as letters, directives and inter-office communications. Some of this work, especially the making of forms, includes some art work. Collating, stapling, punching forms and other duplicated information so that material may be delivered in finished form is also the work of this department.

Another adjunct of the Duplicating Department is the Addressograph Division. In this section, permanent mailing address lists are cut and maintained for all local union business managers and financial secretaries as well as the International staff. This makes possible the accurate addressing of thousands of envelopes in a matter of hours.

With the aid of special tabulating keys affixed to the addressograph plates, it is possible to address envelopes or labels for railroad, sign, inside or outside or any other type locals in our Brotherhood without having to separate the plates manually or remove them from their proper numerical sequence.



STOCK AND MAIL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Daniel S. Wrenn, Supervisor

AS we explained in the report of the International Secretary to the Miami Convention, the work of this department involves the handling of all printed material, receipt books, stationery, Constitutions, pamphlets, envelopes and office supplies of all kinds, both for the use of our local unions and the International Office. It is also the responsibility of the employees of this department to dispatch supplies to local unions, and to collect, affix postage and mail all correspondence or material of any kind to be posted, from all the departments of the International Office. Our members have often shown an interest in the volume of supplies

This equipment also makes possible the issuing of the more than 5,000 Pension Members checks monthly, which is also a duty of this department. Checks are run at a rate of 120 per minute which is an important factor in seeing that the Pension Members receive their checks promptly and with a maximum of efficiency on the part of the International Office.

In the conclusion of this brief report we wish to state that activities of our Duplicating Department have not encroached in any way on the sales of the commercial printers with whom our International Office deals. Its purpose is rather to perform quick, on-the-spot service to our members and staff, which can not be performed as quickly and conveniently by those outside our own office, and also to expedite much of the clerical work in the International Office, to eliminate much laborious manual labor, relieving typists and clerks for other important work, and to speed up operations all along the line.

and mail that is regularly processed and dispatched from the Stock Department. The following approximate summary will give an idea of the volume of materials handled since our last Convention—30,000 Receipt Books, 400,000 Constitutions, more than a million pamphlets, 500,000 application blanks, 450,000 Death Benefit Applications, nearly two million pieces of stationery, 15,000 Local Union Record Books and some two and a half million strip receipts.

This was in addition to more than 600,000 pieces of first class mail and some 40,000 parcels which were dispatched from our mail room, 130,000 Safety Posters and a million local union post cards

as well as thousands of other items such as posters, charters, scrolls, display material, local union seals, etc.

Since our last Convention certain changes have been effected in our stock room procedures. The space allotted for our supplies has been extended considerably and shelves and containers which will preserve them dry and safe have been installed. We are now able to order supplies in larger quantities and store them all on our own premises, effecting economy in our purchasing and yet eliminating any storage costs.

As reported at the time of our last Convention, a part of stock room operations is a photostating service. There are occasions when our International Officers, Representatives or staff members find it imperative to have photostatic copies immediately for negotiations, court cases, etc. These copies can be made available to them in a matter of minutes, rather than hours or days as was formerly the case when this work was done by an outside firm.

Daily, new supplies are added to our stock room shelves which supplies are recorded, stored and dispatched, according to the orders from our local unions. In all cases it has been our aim to dispatch supplies to our locals on the same day the order is received at headquarters. We shall continue to persevere in this aim.

That concludes the section devoted to the reports of Department heads.

In closing my report to this Twenty-Fifth Convention of our Brotherhood, which is my final report as your International Secretary, I should like to say to President Emeritus Tracy, our International Officers, Representatives, Organizers, Staff and to the members of our Brotherhood, that the happiest work of my life has been performed in this office of International Secretary. I leave the office in a spirit of sadness and I have only relinquished the office of International Secretary because I felt perhaps I might perform a larger service to our Brotherhood in the office of International Presi-

dent. This position I have assumed with all humility but also with confidence that with the continued support of all our people, the job could be done.

Brother Joseph D. Keenan has taken over the reins of the Secretary's position. He is a man of integrity whose devotion to the labor movement is beyond question. The staff which will aid him is faithful and efficient.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to President Emeritus Tracy, to all our International

Officers, Staff, our local union officers and every member of our Brotherhood for all their kindness, cooperation and assistance during the years I have served as International Secretary. I am most grateful for all the help I have received.

Respectfully submitted,


J. SCOTT MILNE,
International Secretary

Unemployment

(Continued from page 38)

ment of income on dividends amounted to \$350 million alone.

So when you hear the political speakers this fall telling you about the friendly Administration and about the man in Washington and who is a friend of labor, try to keep this record in mind and keep in mind that we have an old-fashioned way in the labor movement of judging people by acts and deeds rather than words; keep in mind that the security of this nation of ours is wrapped up in the success and progress of our domestic economy. Anyone who knows the world situation would know that Moscow can have its greatest victory without firing a shot if this nation of ours should go into an economic depression. I am making no predictions of depression. I am not expert enough on that, but I say a permanent force of four million people unemployed will have a tendency to cause more unemployment. I know there are industries in this country who fear that the perfect situation we should be in is always have four or five million unemployed so that those who are employed are more amenable and more reasonable.

We have got to make our contribution to the free world if it is to remain free. In the very nature of things our country is the only nation with the material resources and the will to stand up against the aggressor who is trying to

dominate the entire world. So we have a job to do as Americans, a job that is tied up with the welfare of our country and a job that fits right in with the purpose of our movement. We are set up to build up the conditions of life and work of our membership, to build up their standards, and we have done that over the years.

The American Federation of Labor is going to move forward in that direction. I haven't the time here this morning to talk to you about some of our other problems. As you know, when you are in a battle you have got to keep your own house in order. You have got to try to see that all of your resources, material and otherwise, are used against a common enemy. That is the reason we are taking steps. We are not running away from the problem of jurisdictional fights. We are trying to find a method to settle them peacefully and amicably. We are trying to stop this raiding not only between A. F. of L. and C. I. O., but between A. F. of L. and A. F. of L. We are going to move forward in that direction, all for the purpose of making our movement a better instrumentality to carry out its prime purpose of improving the conditions of life and of work of its members. And to the extent that we do that we build up the wealth and the integrity and the security of our nation, and I am sure that in this work we are going to have the support of men like Scott Milne and Joe Keenan and this grand old organization of Electrical Workers.

Report of JOSEPH D. KEENAN

INTERNATIONAL
SECRETARY

APRIL 15, 1954 - AUGUST 1, 1954

25th

CONVENTION



To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

IN making this report as your International Secretary, I should first like to extend a cordial greeting to you all.

This report is a supplement to that of former International Secretary Milne and covers the period from April 15, 1954 to July 1, 1954.

The three-month period in which I have served as International Secretary has been a full one for me. During that period I have attended all the Progress Meetings held for the various districts of our Brotherhood, and met with our members wherever possible, in order to ascertain their needs and in order to continue the good service which has been rendered to our locals under the former International Secretary.

During the past three months since I have been your International Secretary, I have also served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the AFL and part of my time has been devoted to the activities of that department. The allotted time which I promised to serve in the Building Trades is now fulfilled and my successor appointed.

Much of the time that I have spent in the International Office has been devoted to the task of becoming familiar with the routines and procedures there, and to this end I have met with our people in several staff conferences.

The complete reports of the Department Heads which are a part of Brother Milne's report, cover

the full period from July 1, 1950 to July 1, 1954, and therefore have brought to you the complete picture of International Office operations up to date.

In the past three months the work of transferring our local unions' records to punch card operations has moved along well and a considerable number of new locals are now operating under the new system.

Two new pamphlets intended to be of service to our organizers were issued last month and copies mailed to all local unions.



During the past month also we have received numerous requests from all over the country both from our own people and from other labor union groups, State Federations, City Central Bodies, etc. for literature and display material to be used in connection with Labor Day celebrations and meetings. All of these requests have been met. We have also received requests for Labor Day messages for papers and magazines and these too have been supplied.

In response to numerous requests from local unions, arrangements were made with a union firm to supply them attractive banners bearing the emblem of our Brotherhood at a reasonable cost.

Considerable time and planning have gone into arrangements for this, our largest Convention, and in cooperation with President Milne by whom much of the preliminary work had been done, and our local committees, I believe that the final product of our joint efforts will meet with your approval. Many physical arrangements as well as the considerable job of printing the Convention material have been taken care of to the best of our ability.

In promotion of the Silver Jubilee Plan of our Brotherhood, I have sent out personally signed letters to all our locals following our Progress Meetings and made a special appeal for their loans to our Pension Fund. The response has been good and much appreciated.

Now there are a few changes which I feel should be made in the Constitution of our Brotherhood and I recommend them for your consideration here. I also request the delegates to this Convention to authorize your International Officers to see that all changes in our Constitution as adopted by amendments passed at this Convention, be made and that these changes be incorporated into every section of the Constitution where applicable, so that every part of our Constitution will be in conformity.

The proposed amendments as suggested by your International Secretary follow.



RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE X

We have all funds mentioned in Article X, Section 1 except the Death Benefit Fund. This should be classified as a separate fund.

Therefore, I recommend Section 1 be changed to read:

"Sec. 1. The receipts of the I.B.E.W. shall be divided into five funds: General Fund, Defense Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Convention Fund and Pension Benefit Fund."

ARTICLE X

In 1951 the membership voted by referendum to add \$1.00 a month to the per capita tax—from 60 cents to \$1.60—to go to the Pension Benefit Fund "Until July 31, 1955."

We have explained at all of our Progress Meetings in the last three years that this increase of \$1.00 must be maintained and additional money received to make the Pension Fund sound.

Therefore, I recommend that the words "Until July 1955" be deleted from Article X and wherever they appear in the Constitution.

ARTICLE X

Only contractors, with very few exceptions, pay the 1 percent toward our Pension Benefit Fund.

The contractors have long complained about the unfairness of their paying the 1 percent when the utilities, railroads, municipalities, government agencies and others, employing our "A" members pay nothing.

Some of the contractors have stated that unless something is done by the IBEW to meet this complaint, the convention of the National Electrical Contractors Association will vote to terminate the Employees' Benefit Agreement. They can do this upon 90 days written notice to us.

We must admit the contractor has a just complaint and we must

try to meet it. The 1 per cent he pays on the working "A" member equals about \$4.00 a month.

Therefore, I recommend that a new paragraph be added to Article X, Section 2 to read:

"Effective January 1, 1955, each 'A' member working for any employer—who is not paying toward the Pension Fund—shall pay 60 cents a month additional for pension purposes. This 60 cents shall go to the Board of Trustees of the I.B.E.W. Pension Benefit Trust Fund. The I.P. is empowered to establish the procedure for the payment of the 60 cents, its administration and disbursement and to issue rulings in connection with such procedure and this section."

There will be various questions asked about the collection of the 60 cents just as there were about collecting the 1 per cent from contractors. However, the questions will be answered and, if the proposal is adopted, International Rulings will be made as and when required.

ARTICLE XII

Article XII, Section 2, Fourth paragraph reads:

"Fourth—The I.S. shall publish in the issue of the official JOURNAL following the regular I.E.C. meeting, the names of those whose applications for pension benefits were acted upon."

The above paragraph has not been necessary because the list is actually published each time in the Executive Council's minutes and report.

Therefore, I recommend the above quoted paragraph be deleted.

ARTICLE XII

Some of our pension members state that they are entitled to pensions from other organizations but are limited in the amount of money they can receive without

losing what is due them from our Pension Fund.

Therefore, I recommend a new paragraph be added to Section 2 of Article XII to read:

"Any member who desires to waive any portion of this pension either monthly or yearly, may do so by notifying the I.S. Any pension so waived will not be returned to the pensioner at a later date."

ARTICLE XII

The language of Article XII, Section 2, last paragraph should be changed. A member could claim pension payments from the Pension Benefit Fund and the Pension Benefit Trust Fund for the same month.

Therefore, I recommend that the following be substituted for the last paragraph of Section 2, Article XII:

"Any member who accepts or has accepted a pension payment for any particular month from the Pension Benefit Trust Fund established by the Employees' Benefit Agreement thereby cancels any claim for pension benefits he may have against the Pension Benefit Fund of the Brotherhood for the same month."

ARTICLE XIX

Article XIX, Section 1, paragraph (9)—Duties of Local Union President—reads:

"(9) He shall see that the amount of bonds on the F.S. and the treasurer is sufficient to protect the L.U. against any loss. The minimum bond on the F.S. and the treasurer shall be \$500, and the bonds are to be made through the I.O."

By using a commercial blanket bond, we have been able to increase the minimum coverage from \$500 to \$2,500. All but two or three local unions are now operating under the \$2,500 bond. One local union making the greatest complaint against the \$2,500 coverage was soon faced with a loss of \$2,500 through its Financial Secretary.

Because the cost is so reasonable and strongly believing that every one of our local unions should be bonded for at least \$2,500, I rec-

(Continued on page 96)

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



Our Convention

As your JOURNAL went to press, an even month had passed since our Convention was held in Chicago, the Convention which was widely hailed in labor and secular circles everywhere as the largest labor Convention ever to be held in the world. We are proud of our Convention. We hope all our members will be proud of it as they read the full account given here in picture and story in this issue of the JOURNAL. Tremendous progress has been made in the last decade, both by the industry in which we serve, and by the Brotherhood of which we are a part. We can all take pride in this fact, that through the work of us all, and cooperation one with another, through learning new methods and working with our employers, a good job has been done.

But there is something far more important for us to do than reflect in pride, and sit back and rest on our laurels. Each day that we do not continue to go forward, we may consider that we have taken a step backward.

Of all the industries in this great world of ours, our industry has the brightest and most promising future. The answer to many of the world's needs, is power and more power, harnessed to create more food and a better life for all the peoples of the world. There are many who predict that if world peace is ever attained, it will come largely through electric power creating enough of the world's goods and services for all—so that none will have to fight the battle of the "survival of the fittest" in order to exist.

As the electrical industry grows, as atomic energy for peaceful purposes comes into its own, so will our Brotherhood and our benefits also grow. But not without our help. It is up to us—not some of us, not most of us, but every one of us, to do our full part to help our industry and our Brotherhood to grow and go forward. Our own members in wiring, in public utilities, in manufacturing, in communications, in every phase of electrical work, are our best organizers and our best public relations officials. This isn't New Years, but it is the beginning of a new period—the four years which will lapse until our next Convention. Let us make a resolution today, each one of us, that we will do our full share—to organize the unorganized, do our work well every day, learn more about our work and the electrical industry as a whole, strive each day for better wages

and hours and conditions, but at the same time remembering our employer, and so performing our work and using his equipment, so that he will make a profit and we may both prosper.

I say to you, Brothers and Sisters, make this resolution today—so that when we meet again four years hence, we will have even a bigger and stronger organization and electrical industry. Let us not build our organization just so that it will be strong and big, but to help the people who belong to us and those who should belong, so that there is meaning in our bigness and our strength. If we will do that, then in 1958, we can again look upon our Convention with pride, while we reflect within ourselves: "This is my doing. I am a part of this organization. I have helped to make it what it is today!"

The A.F.L. Convention

As your JOURNAL went to press, the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor had just been concluded in Los Angeles. Next month on the pages of your JOURNAL we will bring you in photograph and story, as full a picture of that Convention and its deliberations as space will allow. Meanwhile we should like to tell all our readers that we believe this 73rd Convention was the most dynamic, most progressive and most promising Convention ever experienced by the American Federation of Labor. Here are the reasons why.

In order of first importance, because labor unity is nearer to our grasp than it has ever been since the split which rent our ranks in 1935 when the CIO was formed. The No-Raiding Pact consummated by AFL and CIO international unions, is working well, and both AFL President Meany and CIO President Reuther, have gone on record as being of the opinion that real organic unity can be achieved, and soon.

To paraphrase a famous news commentator, "There's good news tonight." That is good news, extremely good news to every man and woman who is a part of the great American labor movement, and in fact to every working man and woman in this country. It is bad news, to those enemies of ours whose method has always been, "Divide and conquer." A united labor front is a formidable object to all those so greedy for profit and personal wealth that they would defraud the laborer of his wages.

Along the unity front too, the AFL unanimously

voted to unify its own house by approving a plan to end jurisdictional strife among AFL affiliates. It will be a great thing for the organized labor movement in this country when those who should call each other "Brother" and act accordingly, stop fighting each other and join together to fight their common enemies, greed, poverty and oppression. We can't expect Utopia overnight, but we do say that prospects for labor unity from within and without are the best we have ever known.

There are other outstanding points concerning this 73rd AFL Convention which we should like to mention. Constructive, intelligent programs were formulated in several fields. Nationally, a 10-point program to stimulate purchasing power and restore full employment was formulated.

Internationally, a foreign policy plan aimed at strengthening the free world's defenses against Communist aggression and promote peace, was formulated and accepted unanimously by the Convention.

With an eye to keeping its own house in order, the AFL took a definite stand with regard to protecting the "sacred funds" of members invested in union health and welfare plans, and pledged itself to see that honesty prevails in this field.

In the field of politics and legislation, the AFL Convention was quick to praise passage of the new Social Security Law, the one redeeming feature of the 83rd Congress, but was also quick to point out failures of Congress and its break of faith with the working people of the United States on every other score, and to urge all affiliates to become active politically in the time-honored method recommended by Samuel Gompers—"Reward your friends and defeat your enemies."

This AFL 73rd Convention was a great Convention and one which inspired pride in its affiliates.

To see the parent organization to which we belong, act with intelligence and courage, foresight and integrity on so many points which concern us all, was cause for pride and satisfaction to your officers and delegates present at that convention. We take pleasure in transmitting our feeling of satisfaction on to you, every member of our Brotherhood.

Political Editorial

This is one editorial we are boldly labeling, "political," for we wish to make no effort to conceal our purpose and intention. The time has long passed, and we do not think it will ever come again, when labor unions will follow the advice of their enemies to "attend to their own business and stay out of politics."

Whatever concerns the working men and women of this country, vitally concerns labor unions. In fact it is the main purpose of their existence, without which they would not longer need to exist. It certainly cannot be denied, that the laws passed by the Congress of our country, concern the people of that country. When they are bad for the working people

labor unions are pledged to represent and protect, then politics becomes an extremely important part of our work and our business and that of every member in our ranks.

We have an election coming up next month. There are friends of ours who stand for reelection. There are those unfriendly to us, who have voted against our best interests every time they came up to vote. What are we going to do about it? It's only a matter of common sense to protect our own interests, our jobs, our wages and working conditions, our collective bargaining rights. We have only one method of protection—at the polls. We urge every member of our Brotherhood who cares whether or not he has a job, who cares whether or not his children have enough to eat and a place to live, who cares whether or not his country remains the free democracy our forefathers designed it to be, to be at the polls on November 2, and vote for those who by past performance or expert testimony he believes to be his friends.

Brothers and Sisters, there's an old saying, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." On other pages of your JOURNAL we bring you the record, read and heed and act accordingly. Remember, it's your country, your job, your home, your security, your future. It's certainly worth *your* vote!

The Handicapped

Once more we should like to bring to you here on the editorial pages of your JOURNAL, a word on a subject which should be of concern to us all. During the month of October, National Employ-the-Physically-Handicapped Week, will be celebrated for the 10th successive year.

Many local unions of our Brotherhood, especially those whose members are engaged in manufacturing, have done a good job of admitting the physically handicapped into their membership and aiding them to find jobs. A trip made to many of our own manufacturing plants will bear testimony to this fact, and will also prove that handicapped workers make good employes.

In my own visits to our plants (all too few because of time limitations) I have observed a number of handicapped persons at work. A blind machine operator turned out parts with speed and precision; a deaf and dumb rotor winder in a motor shop, had the shop's best record; a mute girl, inspector in a record plant, set speed records. Numerous wheel chair cases, amputees, paraplegics, polio victims, employed on assembly line work, not only met or surpassed the production quotas of the physically fit, but their records for work attendance were better than those of their fellow workers without handicaps.

We are proud of what our local unions have done to help these people who so need our help. We must remember, "There, but for the grace of God, go we." We urge every local in our Brotherhood to follow suit and we urge our employers to cooperate with us in a hiring program.



A BRAVE NEW WORLD

Leif Ericson made several trips to America in the Eleventh Century. The Norsemen named the new land Vinland.

IF YOU could travel out into space and reach the moon and walk on the strange new soil of that satellite, what mingled feelings would be yours? How then did the first colonists feel, carried across the endless Atlantic, into a new continent, into a new and unknown world that had waited for long ages to be found by civilized man?

Before the discovery of America, there had been legends dating to the time of Plato of a lost continent which had submerged beneath the black waters of the Atlantic Ocean. And a whole literature grew up about this lost "Atlantis," so that when the Americas were discovered or re-discovered at the turn of the 16th century and men realized that a continent really did exist on the other side of "the shoreless reaches" of the Atlantic, the impact on their imaginations was tremendous. And when bold colonists set out to build a life on the other half of the sphere that was Earth, called to brave new world, they were nearly as adventurous as if they had crossed space and landed on the moon.

The ironic thing was that the man who gave a new world to an old did not realize it and met death still thinking that he had found a westward route to the Indies. When Christopher Columbus sighted the

island which he called San Salvador (probably Watling Island) October 12th, 1492, then went on to Cuba and finally set up a colony on the Island of Haiti before returning to Spain, he had built far better than he ever knew. (On successive voyages, four all together, Columbus discovered in the Caribbean: Dominica, Marigalante, Guadalupe, San Martin, Santa Cruz, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Trinidad and Martinino. Also he established the city of Isabella on Haiti, and explored parts of the coasts of Central and South America.)

While Columbus was not the first European to come to the Americas, his discovery was one of the most important events of all history. For coming as he did at a time in history when nations could back up their discoveries with settlements and send men and supplies to make them endure, without realizing it, it was he who first swung open the door which the new world had closed against Europe for countless centuries.

At the very beginning of the 11th century the Norsemen had reached the North American mainland somewhere between Labrador



Columbus first landed on the shores at San Salvador in the West Indies. Columbus made four voyages.



and New England and named the land Vinland, having first established settlements in Iceland and Greenland. Several expeditions under Leif Eriksen were sent out to Vinland from Greenland, but soon all attempts at colonizing were abandoned, and the new world covered over the would-be colonies of Vinland and Greenland with

of how ships had been filled with cargoes of precious stones and tapestries from the East. And he learned too, how the Turks had thrust a great crescent-shaped sword across the Eastern trade route, cutting off the arm of world trade that stretched from Constantinople to Venice and Genoa.

At that time Prince Henry the

Meanwhile Christopher Columbus, now grown to manhood, married and living in Portugal where he made his living as a map-maker and charter of navigation routes, developed another plan for reaching the Indies. If Marco Polo wrote of a mighty sea that bathed the eastern shores of Cathay and Japan surely this must be the farthest extent of that same mysterious sea pulling at the western slopes of Europe. Then indeed the world must truly be a round ball and not a flat surface dropping off into an abysmal chasm.

The theory of Columbus was corroborated by ancient Greek thinkers whose works were at that time again being studied in Europe under the revival of ancient learning which characterized the Renaissance. If so then one could sail due west into the storms and unknown reaches of the dark Atlantic, to reach the east or Orient. But how far one would have to sail or how long it would take no man could tell. But at least there was the mariners compass, an invention which had found its way from that China which Columbus wished to reach, to guide sailors of the 15th century.

Vainly seeking help for his plan from the King of Portugal, Columbus turned to Spain where he at first met only delays, while Ferdinand and Isabella were in the throes of a war with the Moors who still occupied part of Spain. After 10 years of disappointments, Columbus at last had the title of Admiral conferred upon him by Queen Isabella and was granted the necessary ships and men for his expedition. He set sail from the harbor of Palos August 3, 1492, on history's most famous voyage, bound straight into the unknown.

But what of this new world that Columbus would soon open for colonizing? What of the unknown continent that lay between him and his dream of reaching the Indies?

Countless ages before the time of Columbus or Isabella or Prince Henry the Navigator, several thousand years before any of them were born, it is thought that primitive Asiatic tribes crossed the Bering Strait into Alaska. Distance and a



Columbus' reception at the Court of Barcelona was the most magnificent in all Spanish history.



Rumors of great wealth of the Aztecs drew Cortez to Mexico. Here Montezuma welcomes him.

silent growth and the story of these exploits, voiced for awhile in ancient sagas, was silenced too, and lay forgotten. Documents relating these adventures were not unearthed until their discovery in a library in the 19th century.

Four and one half centuries after the Norsemen, Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy. Here as a boy his mind thrilled with thoughts of the Indies as he listened to the tales told of Marco Polo and of the wonders of far Cathay. He heard how the wharves of his native city had throbbed with the rich pulse of commerce from the Indies and

Navigator, finding the East closed to the western world from the fall of Constantinople in 1453, inspired men of Portugal to attempt to find a new route to India around the skirts of the black continent. It was his wish to send missionaries among eastern pagans, and at the same time to release again the flood gates of eastern trade, to let silks and spices flow freely again into the already rich life of Renaissance Europe. But Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, did not round Africa to reach India until 1498.

later advance of ice cut them off from their mother continent and they spread gradually out over the Americas. Earthworks or mounds were the only traces left by these probable ancestors of the Indians of both North and South America.

At the time of Columbus, Eskimos inhabited most of the Arctic belt while the American Indians were spread throughout the rest of the two continents to their southernmost point. Less than one million Indians occupied the whole of what is now the United States and were roughly divided into five culture areas. More than two-thirds of the Indians lived in two of these five areas, that is, in the Eastern Maize belt, stretching from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi Valley and Texas, and the Bison area which covered the great plains from Canada to Texas.

Indians of the first area relied somewhat for their livelihood on agriculture with corn or maize being the most important product. In this eastern area lived the great Algonquin family whose tribes reached up into Canada as far north as Hudson's Bay and Labrador; the five powerful nations of the Iroquois, a branch of the same ethnical group as the Hurons to the north in Canada; and tribes of the Muskogee family such as Cherokees, Seminoles and powerful Creeks. In the Bison area of the mid-West dependence for life was mostly on the roaming buffalo. Indians ate its meat, used its bones for weapons and its hide for clothing and shelter. Here lived among other groups, the fierce Sioux, while Indians of Shoshonean stock spread out into the west.

In the Pacific Northwest the main food was salmon that came to spawn in the Columbia River. Along the banks of the Columbia lived the Chinookan Indians. To the south along the California coast and stretching inland were tribes who made what would seem to be a poor living from nuts, berries, roots and small game.

In the last area, the Southwest, in what is now Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, the Indians had developed agriculture to a high degree, with both men

and women working the soil through careful tillage methods and irrigation. These were the Pueblos or Cliff-dwellers who lived in huge communal houses of sun-dried brick or stone and numbered among their arts those of cloth and pottery making.

Throughout the area of the present United States, Indians were so divided as to speak more than 500 distinct Indian languages and the number of separate tribes was larger than the number of dialects.

Among Indians in general, lands were held in common, and various groups were segregated with uninhabited zones separating tribal settlements. Custom was the rule—there was no written law. While tribal councils could determine specific questions, the real leaders were shamans or sorcerers who made oracular pronouncements. The occult religious creed of Animism, which gave spirit life to phenomena of nature, was the principal Indian religion and sacrifices were offered to fetishes. In the ab-

sence of a written language, historic events were recorded among some of the more advanced tribes by pictographs.

More advanced natives lived in Central and parts of South America. At the time of the voyages of Columbus, an Aztec confederacy under Montezuma had extensive power in Mexico. The Mayas held the Yucatan, while other powerful tribes were the Chibcha of Central Colombia, and the Incas of Peru.

These peoples supported large populations by using scientific farming methods. Natives developed specialized skills and did outstanding work in pottery and textile making and in the arts of sculpture, architecture, and painting. Government and religion were of a complex nature. So learned were Mayan priests that they studied astronomy and mathematics and worked out an accurate calendar.

Rumors of the great wealth of the Aztecs drew Cortez and the Spanish Conquistadores to Mexico



This was an English artist's conception of the interior of the hut of a Mandan tribal chief. Mandan's lived chiefly in the Dakotas.



The Indians used human "scare crows" to keep the birds from their fields of maize. This picture was created by the army artist.



An American army man drew this picture of an Indian medicine man brewing a potent pot of medicine for his ill tribal chief.



This picture of an Indian buffalo hunt was "drawn, printed and colored" by a Philadelphia lithographic firm, E. C. Biddle, in the year 1837.

and Inca wealth drew Pizarro to Peru. After conquering both these kingdoms the Spanish found such treasures of gold and silver that Spain became one of the most powerful nations of Europe.

In these kingdoms, advanced natives, more able to adopt themselves to civilization than their northern neighbors, continued tilling the soil

and served their new white rulers much as they had chieftans of former days. They inter-married with the whites, accepted Christianity and learned European culture from Catholic missionaries.

Within about 60 years then, after the work of Columbus was done, the bells of Spanish missions called along our Pacific coast, and

Spanish colonies spread like a fan from northern Mexico to Southern Chile, from Ocean to Ocean in Central America, and across the northern coast of South America from the La Plata River. The lengths of the Orinoco and Amazon had been explored as well as the Pacific Coasts of both continents from latitude 44 degrees to Tierra del Fuego. The great expanse of the southern United States beyond the Mississippi had been explored while along the Atlantic shore, Florida, Alabama and Georgia had been opened up by the Spanish explorers.

After the discovery of Columbus, Brazil was granted to Portugal, and four decades later Cartier raised the French flag in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Soon the Jesuits followed to convert the Hurons and Algonquins of New France, which soon was to include the southern territory of Louisiana.

A late-comer was England, who after breaking Spain's sea power built its first colony at Jamestown in 1607. Later came the Pilgrims and the Puritans to Massachusetts and Lord Baltimore to Maryland and William Penn to the state that bears his name. And the English kept coming until there were 13 British colonies in the new world.

The Dutch had come too, early in the 17th century, buying Manhattan Island from the Indians for the famous 24 dollars worth of trinkets.

And still the settlers came until
(Continued on page 159)



A pioneer artist left the world this impression of the first day's work at Jamestown, Va. Settled in 1607, it was the first permanent British settlement in what was to become the United States.



St. Augustine was the first city founded in what is now the U. S. Spaniards laid out the Florida city in 1565.

Secretary's Report

(Continued from page 89)

commend that this figure be substituted for the figure of \$500 in the paragraph quoted above.

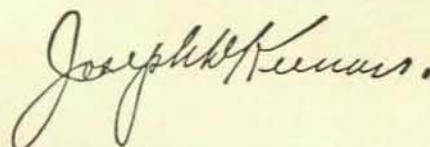
* * *

In concluding this report to our Twenty-Fifth Convention, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to President Milne, the other International Officers, staff members and members of our local unions,

for all the help they have given me in the three months that I have held the office of International Secretary. The job which I assumed was a big one and one that was a hard one to assume, following after Brother Scott Milne and attempting to continue the efficient operations which he had inaugurated. I have done my best and I am grateful for the cooperation and assistance I have received. I can ask no greater favor for any Inter-

national Secretary whom you may elect to office, than that this fine spirit of help and cooperation be continued.

Respectfully submitted,



JOSEPH D. KEENAN,
International Secretary

U.S. INVENTORS...

THOMAS A. EDISON, as everyone knows, perfected the incandescent electric lamp in 1879 and the world has enjoyed the marvelous benefits of its illumination for the past 75 years.

Besides Edison's wonderful electric light there have been many other outstanding American inventions. This month, the JOURNAL quiz will refresh our memories on the subject of these inventions and their authors who have contributed so much to the fields of industry, communication, transportation, defense, entertainment, and to just plain household comfort as well.

Count four points for each correct answer and rate yourself as follows: 100, genius; 92-100, unusually well informed; 84-92, fine memory; 76-84, still above average; 68-76, average amount of general knowledge.

Match the men listed below with their corresponding inventions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. McCormick | First U. S. Locomotive |
| 2. Howe | Movie Projector |
| 3. Franklin | Motion Picture Machine |
| 4. Fulton | First successful airplane with motor |
| 5. Edison | Bifocal lens |
| 6. Whitney | Practical steamboat |
| 7. Duryea Brothers | Cotton Gin |
| 8. Cooper | First successful gasoline motor vehicle in U. S. |
| 9. Jenkins | Reaper |
| 10. Wright Brothers | Sewing Machine (U. S.) |

Fill in the missing words in the spaces below:

11. A man named _____ in 1856 found a way

to make evaporated milk.

12. The ordinary household phosphorus _____ was the achievement of Phillips in 1836.
13. A boon to diaper wearers in 1849 was Hunt's invention of the _____.
14. The fountain pen has its 70th birthday this year, thanks to the invention of Mr. _____.
15. Samuel F. B. Morse gave us the magnetic _____ in 1832.
16. A year before Edison brought out the talking machine, Alexander Graham Bell gave the world the telephone. That memorable year was _____.
17. The electrical world thanks _____ for the A.C. transformer.
18. Our modern fabric, nylon, was developed by Carothers in 1930 and perfected by the _____ laboratory in 1937.
19. In 1897 Pullman gave tired travelers a break when he produced the _____.
20. Vulcanized rubber has been known for more than 100 years because _____ discovered the vulcanizing process way back in 1839.

The following statements can be marked either true or false.

21. Zworykin is the man who developed television in the United States in the year 1934.
22. Alexander Graham Bell pioneered the record wax cylinder in 1888.
23. The Gatling revolver first appeared in 1835.
24. Professor Langley built an experimental airplane as early as 1896.
25. Fiske invented his telescope gun sight in 1891.

(Answers on page 159)



Impressions of a Great Convention

RECENTLY in Chicago, was concluded the largest labor union convention ever to be held in the world. Much has been written about that Convention, for there were dozens of newspaper men in attendance, and it was likewise publicized on the air and by national TV hook-up. There were thousands of delegates present who wrote reports on the Convention for their local union membership. There are articles in this JOURNAL by your officers, by those very close to the Convention and the Brotherhood, and all its deliberations.

Different Account

This is a different kind of an account. It is written by one who is not one of you, but who sat in your Convention hall during the five days of your meeting and observed all that transpired, and has tried to put down on paper an outsider's impression of a great convention. *For it was a great convention in every sense of the word.* Let me bring it to you as I saw it.

First, the setting. The International Amphitheater in Chicago—city of many conventions—was a worthy site for your convention. The walls of that vast hall have seen history made time and time again. It was a setting familiar to many who had reviewed it on television during the days of the 1952 Democratic and Republican Conventions. The amphitheater was a gala and beautiful sight with its flags and its buntings. Over the speakers' platform was a large picture—some 20 feet high, the same that has been reproduced for you

here on the cover of this Convention JOURNAL. This picture is symbolic of your Brotherhood and all it stands for. It shows men and women in all branches of the electrical trade, marching along together, out of the 75 years of light symbolized by the incandescent lamp in the upper left hand corner and into the new atomic age, symbolized by the figure at the lower right. "Where Electricity Goes, There Goes the IBEW!"

Every Occupation

All around the hall were pictures of Electrical Workers at work—four by six feet blow-ups of every representative occupation that touches our industry, interspersed with replicas of our emblem.

The opening of your Convention was dignified and beautiful.

Notice

The official badge for our Twenty-fifth Convention had a utilitarian as well as a decorative purpose. In honor of the Diamond Jubilee of Light which was the theme of our convention, our badge was fashioned in the shape of an incandescent lamp, superimposed with our seal and various symbols of our trade. It was designed with a steel spring in the back so that it might be used permanently as a money clip. Thinking that many of our members would enjoy using this attractive accessory, we ordered an additional supply over and above our convention needs. Any person desiring one of these money clips may secure same by writing to Secretary Keenan and enclosing a dollar contribution for the Pension Fund for each clip ordered.

It embodied two things principally—love of God and love of country. It is significant in a day and age when men in many climes are accused of Godlessness, that each morning the Electrical Workers convened their meetings with prayer, asking God's blessing on the deliberations of the delegates. All the great faiths, Protestant, Catholic and Jew were represented. On opening day, it was an impressive sight to see 3,200 delegates, and hundreds more who were visitors, rise in prayer and stand at attention while the "Star Spangled Banner" and "O Canada" were sung. Observers like myself were impressed and inspired. Here was a loyal group of fine American men and women with love and patriotism in their hearts for the countries that have protected them—and communism and all it stood for seemed very far away.

Your Leaders

Now I must give you an impression of your officers, the leaders of your Brotherhood. They were all assembled on the rostrum that August 30th morning and anyone who saw your Vice Presidents and Council Members assembled there and heard many of them speak, had the strong feeling of confidence that the Brotherhood was in good hands.

Your President is a born leader of men, with honesty and integrity written into his every word and action. Perfectly at ease, his conduct of the Convention was dignified, yet friendly and always fair.

Your new Secretary is a man

well-loved in the labor movement, earnest and sincere, who will serve you well.

It is good to know that a man of the caliber of your former President, D. W. Tracy, is still standing by, still vitally concerned with all that concerns his Brotherhood and serving it as President Emeritus.

Perhaps a word from your observer concerning the staff behind the scenes would not be amiss. Polite, friendly and efficient, the Convention workers who packed kits, registered delegates, typed reports, distributed mileage checks, spoke well for the training they have received from your Officers and the efficiency of your International Office.

Now what about the speakers to the Convention? What impression did an observer receive from them? A very splendid one. It was edifying to have top officials of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois present to open the IBEW Convention. It was a great tribute to have Governor Adlai Stevenson take time out from his busy schedule to address the Brotherhood Convention—the only labor convention so honored this fall.

President Meany

Delegates could be proud of President George Meany of their parent group, the American Federation of Labor, and the address which he presented to them.

Then it was good to have employers present—Willis Gale of Commonwealth Edison and Don Clayton of the NECA—and hear them speak words of praise for the IBEW, its leaders and its members. In this day and age when labor management disputes are often prevalent, it is good to see employers and union, friendly, co-operative, both pulling the same way for the mutual benefit of both.

There were other speakers. All were good, but space is running out and I must come to the most important part of this account "Operation - Observation." What about you—the delegates? What is the impression which you pre-



Harry Hughes, financial secretary of L.U. 134, uses telephone on floor of convention hall to coordinate work of starting convention on first day.

sented to this observer and the visitors at large? I can tell you, friends, it was the very best.

The delegates to the Twenty-Fifth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were an extremely intelligent, well informed, interested, attentive and polite group of men and women. You are most certainly expected to be well versed in your own electrical work. But as you delegates rose, spoke at the "mike," served and reported on committees, carried on your busi-

ness efficiently and according to parliamentary law, it was not hard for an observer to realize that here in the IBEW, is embodied the strongest and finest of trade union tradition and training. May I, an observer, salute you in honor and respect.

Your Convention closed as it had opened—with a prayer to God for deceased members, and with the singing of a song which is both a hymn and a patriotic air, "God Bless America."

It was a great convention, one which I shall never forget and which I felt privileged to attend, but lest you readers may feel that this is but one person's opinion, let me tell you something of the impression which your Convention made on others.

The secular press, so often criticized for its reporting of labor events, must be commended for its coverage of your Convention. Hundreds of press reports came out of this Convention. They were fair and favorable.

Here are some other impressions of your meeting.

Willis Gale, Commonwealth Edison: "We were pleased that the Convention was successful. We



Atmosphere of hurried excitement typical of the beginning of a convention is apparent in this photo of the registration desk. Joseph I. Nichols, assistant to President Milne, is shown at left, supervising registration details.



When the boxes were passed for voluntary collections for Labor's League for Political Education, the delegates thronged forward to contribute to cause. The LLPE realized \$5,000 from the generous membership of our Brotherhood.

know that the IBEW is in good hands."

Wendell Q. Halverson, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, La-Grange, Illinois: "I appreciated so much the opportunity to attend your impressive Convention and I was much thrilled by it."

Rabbi Morton M. Berman: "It was a great privilege to be with you at the Convention and to have a part in it. I shall always cherish the recollection of it."

Perhaps the finest tribute that could be paid to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers came on the last day of the Convention when Captain Reynolds, the officer in charge of the police detail assigned to the International Amphitheater, asked permission of Mr. Milne to say a few words to the Convention. He told the delegates that the IBEW Convention was the most orderly and best conducted ever to be held in International Amphitheater and that included the Democratic and Republican Conventions!

Orderly Conduct

Mr. Thayer, Amphitheater Manager, had this comment for the delegates: "I would like to express to you and your membership our appreciation for the orderly conduct of your members who were in attendance at your Twenty-

Fifth Convention. It has been one of the finest ever held in the Amphitheater."

Those are commendations from some of the people who also observed IBEW delegates in convention assembled. There are comments from one or two more I should like to pass on to you—comments from the "little" people who often can tell us more about ourselves than those higher up, for they see us at a different angle.



A trio of attractive musicians serenaded the arriving delegates as registration was begun in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House in Chicago for the largest labor union convention in the long history of the movement.

The young woman at the hot dog stand at the Amphitheater said "I hate to see this group go. They were the most polite and the most willing-to-wait bunch of people we've ever served."

The elevator operator at Palmer House, Convention hotel headquarters: "You Electrical Workers haven't given us a bit of trouble. Sure can't say that about all the conventions here. But you are real nice people."

A hotel maid: "I hate to see you go. I've never worked after a cleaner bunch of people."

Great and Small

And there you have it, readers of our JOURNAL—observations from the great and the small, about the impression you (and of course many of these comments apply to the wives also) made while in attendance at the Twenty-Fifth Convention of your Brotherhood.

This observer salutes you in admiration. I predict a great future for an organization with the background and tradition, the officers, the employers, and the membership that is yours.

Your Brotherhood will go far and take electricity with it, and the atomic age will see the greatest progress and prosperity Electrical Workers have ever known.

With the Ladies



It Was a Ladies Convention, Too

ONE of the most impressive parts of the IBEW's most impressive Twenty-Fifth Convention was the number of ladies present and the part they played. First off, it was gratifying to note the large number of women who were delegates to the Convention this year. Long gone are the days when electrical work was considered strictly a man's domain, and the large numbers of women members of our Brotherhood, who are engaged in communications and manufacturing and other important phases of our work, has risen to a most impressive figure. Their representatives served as Convention delegates, were members of committees and in every possible way proved themselves worthy members of our Brotherhood's distaff side.

HUNDREDS OF WIVES

But that was only one phase that made our Convention truly a Convention for the ladies too. There were hundreds of wives in attendance, accompanying their husband delegates to Chicago. We had an opportunity to talk with many of these ladies, and I can tell you, it was most interesting and extremely gratifying to learn how much they also know about union principles and how loyal they are to the labor movement and all it stands for. Many of these women are members of auxiliaries. These groups are doing splendid work that is further-

ing the IBEW cause in many ways. One of the most important things they are doing, is promoting union goods and services. It is a well-known fact, (no matter how the men may try to deny it), that women are the purchasing agents in American family life. When a woman is union minded, then the American labor movement never has had a better promoter, because with the persistence and insistence inherent in the female character, a woman will seek out union label products and insist on having union men make repairs in the home, and by so doing contributes mightily to all that the American Federation of Labor is trying every day to accomplish.

OTHER WORK OF AUXILIARIES

That is a part of the job that is being done. We learned from talking with the ladies present at the Convention, of many more activities which are helping our Brotherhood cause so much. The auxiliaries conduct meetings and social affairs in connection with their husbands' union meetings. Thus instead of remaining home and fussing about the hours they spend alone, they too have become interested, and union affairs in many communities have become family affairs, with splendid results.

Then there is another extremely important phase of this work which we want to mention. For many months here on the pages of your *Journal*, Mr. Milne has pounded away, seeking two goals for our membership—a better public relations policy and a political action program. In both of these the auxiliaries of our Brotherhood have done a marvelous job.

So many of our women have served on "Register and Vote" campaigns and on various L.L.P.E. committees, that in many instances they have put the men to shame. As far as Labor's League for Political Education is concerned, the women have done an outstanding job and our Brotherhood is proud of them.

Now, as far as public relations go, there too, our women have contributed

so much toward creating a favorable impression for the Electrical Workers in the communities in which they live. How? Just read some of the letters received from our auxiliaries and printed in our *Journal* and also some of the letters published in "Local Lines." It makes a profound impression on the people of a community to have a group of competent women, identified with a labor union, working so diligently on such community projects as the Crippled Children's Hospital, baskets for the needy at Thanksgiving, parties for underprivileged children at Christmas, Red Cross drives, Community Chest campaigns, the blood bank, and the hundred and one other worthy community enterprises which our labor union women participate in every day.

We learned a lot from talking to the wives of the Convention delegates. The point that impressed us most, was that every year, the wives of our members are becoming more union-minded—they are becoming part and parcel of the labor movement even as their husbands. Helpmeets in daily life, they have become helpmeets in all the economic and social considerations bound up in that life, by virtue of union affiliation.

I can tell you, our Convention was a ladies Convention too and we are proud of the women who were there, of their intelligence, and their zeal, and their loyalty to union principles.



Our Auxiliaries

L. U. 583, EL PASO, TEX.—When the usually sleepy Rio Grande overflowed its banks this summer, members of the women's auxiliary voted to aid flood victims at Piedras Negras, Mexico. Besides contributing \$25.00, the auxiliary sponsored collection of clothes, food and furniture to help those affected by the flood. These donations were distributed through the Methodist Youth Fellowship of Ysleta.

Also, we would like to add a few other things we have done in our three years as an auxiliary. We have donated to the Blood Bank, made dresses and shirts for St. Margarets Orphanage, clothed all boys and girls at the Juvenile detention home, made Easter baskets for the San Juan Orphanage and given individual help to needy persons.

We believe charity begins at home and help any of our local members that need help and try to find and help those that are in dire need.

MRS. RAY N. DUNCAN, P. C.

• • •

L. U. 590, LAWTON, OKLA.—During Lawton's 53rd Birthday Celebration, held August 1st to 6th each year, the Women's Auxiliary to L. U. 590



had a float in the final parade. The color scheme of red and white was carried through (red felt lettering on a white banner) with a poster duplicating the I.B.E.W. emblem in the center. Two members, holding the American Flag and Holy Bible, stood in front of a group of members seated at the back of the float.

We are very proud, not only because members of the auxiliary decorated the float themselves, but mainly because this is the first time since the celebrations began, that organized labor has been represented.

MRS. LOLA SMITH, Secretary



Halloween Recipes



Since October is Halloween month, here are a few recipes especially good for that Hallowe'en dinner or party or for any time during the gay fall season.

JACK O'LANTERN CUP CAKES

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 2½ cups sifted flour | ¼ teaspoon cloves |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | ½ cup shortening |
| ½ teaspoon soda | ½ cup sugar |
| ½ teaspoon salt | 2 eggs |
| 1 teaspoon ginger | 1 cup molasses |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1 cup boiling water |

Sift flour with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Cream shortening and sugar together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add molasses and flour mixture alternately, stirring until smooth. Add boiling water and mix. Pour into well-greased cup cake pans. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes. Makes 1½ dozen cup cakes. Frost with your favorite icing colored orange and make jack o'lantern faces with raisins or bits of prunes.

PIGS IN BLANKETS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ¾ cup tomato juice | 2½ cups all-purpose flour |
| 1 tablespoon sugar | 1 egg |
| 2 cakes fresh yeast | ½ cup grated cheese |
| 1½ teaspoons salt | ¼ cup chopped parsley |
| 1 teaspoon onion juice | 12 frankfurters |
| 3 tablespoons softened shortening | |

Heat until lukewarm ¾ cup tomato juice and 1 tablespoon sugar. Crumble into large bowl 2 cakes fresh yeast. Add lukewarm tomato juice; let stand 5 minutes. Mix in 1½ teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon onion juice and 3 tablespoons softened shortening. Sift and measure 2½ cups all-purpose flour. Add half the sifted flour to tomato-juice mixture; beat well. Beat and add 1 egg. Add remaining flour; beat until dough is shiny. Cover with damp cloth; let rise in warm place (80°F. to 85°F.) until double in bulk. Turn out onto lightly floured board; roll out into large circle ¼ inch thick; brush with melted shortening. Sprinkle with ½ cup grated cheese and ¼ cup chopped parsley. Cut circle into 12 pie-shaped wedges. Place on outer edge of wedges the 12 frankfurters. Roll up dough from wide edge toward point. Place on greased baking sheet; brush with melted shortening. Cover with damp cloth; let rise until double in bulk. Turn on oven and set regulator at moderately hot (425°F.). Bake frankfurter rolls about 15 minutes, or until dough blankets are done and frankfurters are hot. Remove from oven. Serve at once. (Makes 12 hot dogs in blankets.)

MULLED CIDER

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 quarts cider or clear apple juice | 1 teaspoon allspice |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| ½ teaspoon cloves | ¼ teaspoon nutmeg |

Heat to boiling in large saucepan 2 quarts cider or clear apple juice and ¼ teaspoon salt. Tie loosely in cloth or bag: ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Add to hot cider; cover. Steep over low heat for 10 minutes, or until spiced to taste. Makes 8 one-cup servings.

CINNAMON APPLES

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 cup water | 1 or 2 drops red coloring |
| 1 cup sugar | 3-inch stick cinnamon |
| 1 tablespoon vinegar | 6 medium-size cooking apples |

Simmer in a small deep saucepan; 1 cup water, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 or 2 drops red coloring and a 3-inch stick cinnamon. Peel, core, and leave whole or cut in half 6 medium-size cooking apples. Drop into syrup. Cook gently until barely tender. Turn and baste apples while cooking. Remove from syrup. Serve hot or cold. Apples will become somewhat darker when chilled. Serves 6.

IT WAS most certainly a happy coincidence that the Twenty-Fifth and largest Convention of our Brotherhood was held in this year 1954, when the whole world is celebrating the "Diamond Jubilee of Light," the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Edison's invention of the first successful incandescent lamp.

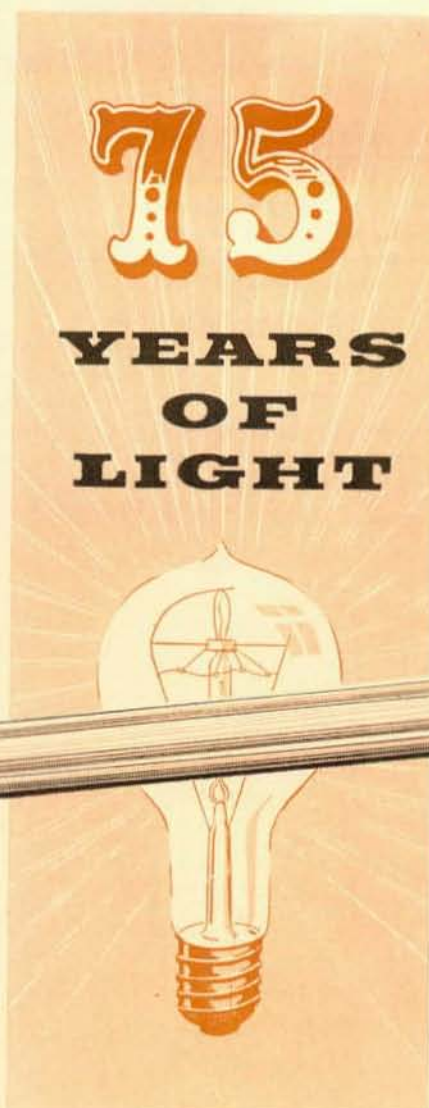
The history of the incandescent lamp and the progress of lighting through the years, runs somewhat parallel to our own history in the labor movement. As experiments were being made with the incandescent lamp in the early days, a few adventurous men were beginning to try their spurs in the electrical game. With the advent of

the successful lamp and literally the bright dawn of the electrical era, numerous jobs opened up in the industry and more and more men were drawn to the trade. Then because the work was hazardous, the hours long, the wages low, the surge toward unionism was born.

Each development in the electrical era had a pronounced effect upon the men laboring in that field, but none was so great as the advent of the incandescent lamp, for it was the means by which electric lights went into the homes of men—clean, bright lights which had never been practical before, replacing the oil pots of the centuries.

The story of the incandescent lamp is an inspiring one and while it speaks of the work and ambition and dream of one particular man, it is also the account of the work and technical experiments of many men, as the lamp evolved through the decades.

The demonstration that took place in Menlo Park, just 75 years ago this month, was the main event in the great production known as electricity, but many events led up to Edison's final triumph and may be classed as valuable pro-



logue to the "Electrical Story." We bring you a brief outline.

Before the dawn of history, man sought light for his darkness. He burned fires in his cave at night to frighten away animals. He made torches from bundles of dry twigs and carried them from place to place to light his way.

Then as man became more and more civilized, his lighting methods became more refined and he used bowls of fat or oil with grass wicks. However, improvements in lighting through the centuries came very, very slowly and there were no major developments until the 19th century when gas lighting came into being.

Then in 1801, Sir Humphrey Davy invented the electric arc light. This light consisted of a holder for two carbon rods which were connected to an electric cur-

rent. When the rods were separated a short distance, between them glowed a blue-white arc of carbon vapor, forming an intense, flickering, smoky glare.

The earliest known attempt at making an incandescent lamp was in 1820 when a man named De Larue made a lamp with a coil of platinum wire for a burner. Cost of running this lamp from the batteries then available, made the operating cost prohibitive and so this lamp is of historic interest only.

In 1841, the first patent on an incandescent lamp was granted by the British Government to Frederick DeMoleyns. His lamp operated by sending current from one

platinum wire to another through a bridge of powdered charcoal, making the latter incandescent.

A young American, J. W. Starr of Cincinnati, Ohio, made two valuable contributions to research in the field of the incandescent lamp. Unfortunately he died in 1846, when only 25 years old. Had he lived he may have stepped up the advent of the incandescent lamp by several years.

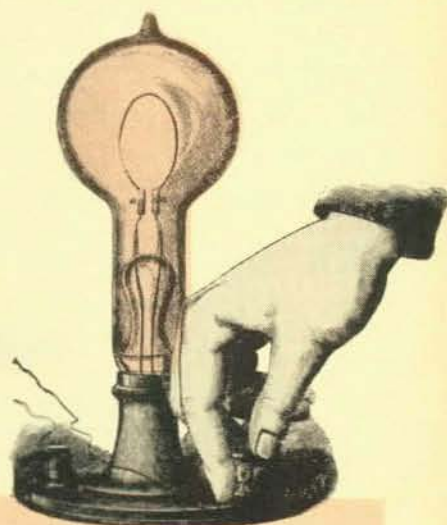
In the course of the next few years, several inventors tried their hand at making incandescent lamps even though they knew their use with current obtained from batteries would not be practical. The dynamo was being improved but was still impractical from a commercial standpoint.

Professor Moses G. Farmer of Newport, Rhode Island, made a valuable contribution to the steadily mounting knowledge of incandescent lamps. His first lamp was made in 1859 and he actually lighted his home with it. His differed from previous models in that the platinum burner was narrowed at its ends so that the entire length became more uniformly incandescent. Edward C. Shephard, M. J. Roberts, a French engineer



Thomas Alva Edison, America's and probably the world's most significant inventor, never lost his love for solving the secrets of electricity. Here he works in his Menlo Park, New Jersey, office on ore separative machinery.

This sketch of Edison's new incandescent lamp appeared in an article in a French Magazine which paid tribute to his accomplishments.



named DeChangy, Sir Joseph W. Swan of England, William Sawyer, Hiram S. Maxim are all names connected with the incandescent lamp in its experimental stages. All made a contribution. Each year brought the inventors a step nearer their goal. But so far no incandescent lamp was practical. All had short lives, all were expensive to operate, none was reliable enough to be used commercially.

By 1877, the arc lamp for street lighting was commercially established. Dynamo electric machines were now available and a great demand had arisen from people everywhere for a smaller electric light than the arc lamp, one that could be used in the home.

It was left to one man, the most prolific of all inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, to finally solve this problem, however, and put into the homes of the people of America and then the world, an incandescent lamp that really worked and was within reach of the working man's pocketbook.

At the time that Edison began experimenting in the field of the incandescent lamp, he had already established himself as an inventor of note, had made a small fortune



This was an artist's conception of the International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia in September, 1884. The big attraction was the illuminated fountain.

from his inventions (in 1882 he had more than 100 patents) and had set up his laboratory and staff of assistants at Menlo Park.

Edison had become fully convinced that the only solution to the problem of creating a successful, practical, incandescent lamp, was one that burned in a vacuum, so that air would not consume the material heated by the current. The young inventor was determined to furnish a light that would operate anywhere and he proposed to "pipe" electric power into homes like gas. Other scientists laughed at him, but soon they were marveling at the genius which accomplished what he said he would.

The first incandescent lamp Edison built, consisted of a strip of charcoal paper, supported in a glass vessel from which the air had been exhausted by a hand pump. The ends of the strip were connected to a source of electricity. On the first trial, the little strip of

carbon glowed for eight minutes before it was consumed. From then on, Edison, the patient, the indefatigable, the determined, made hundreds and hundreds of trials using strips and threads of every imaginable substance from the long, beautiful hair of a New Jersey redhead to the fibers of many rare island plants. His assistants even told tales of his pulling whiskers from their beards and moustaches to experiment with.

Then on October 21, 1879, came that eventful day in the history of invention, and electricity, and development in the world, when man finally found a ready means to turn darkness into light.

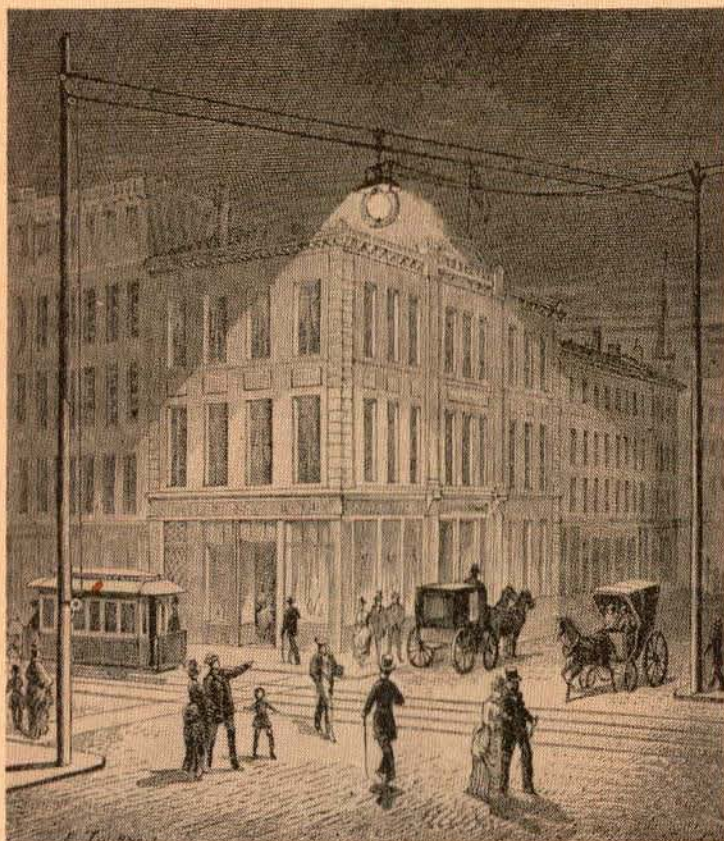
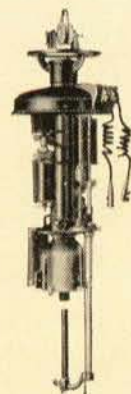
After 14 months of intensive experiment, Edison had perfected a bulb which he was confident would work. His wife's sewing basket had provided him with the material for his final triumph. In his long search for filament material which would carbonize, he bor-



Here a young lady seals the glass socket and carbon filament into the flask of an incandescent lamp.



This was an early day luminous or magnetite arc lamp in use in the first years of the Twentieth Century.



A Frenchman took back this drawing after seeing the street-lights turned on in Minneapolis for the first time. The natives, he said, stood by the hour and looked at the street lights.

rowed a piece of ordinary cotton thread. After carbonizing it, he enclosed it in a glass bulb with a near-perfect vacuum.

Edison had inserted the lamp in a crude socket. He gathered his assistants around him and turned on the current. The light shed by that carbonized thread was by far the brightest that had yet been achieved. The question had been, will it glow? It did glow, bright and strong. The next question became, how long will it glow? Edison and his co-workers watched all through a long night. It glowed for 40 hours. Then Edison said, "I can make a lamp that will glow for a hundred hours." Then it was a thousand, and more and more.

Edison had done it! He had made a practical incandescent

lamp. One year later 35,000 lamps were sold in the United States, at \$1.25 per 60 watt bulb. They lasted about 3000 hours, but blackened early in life.

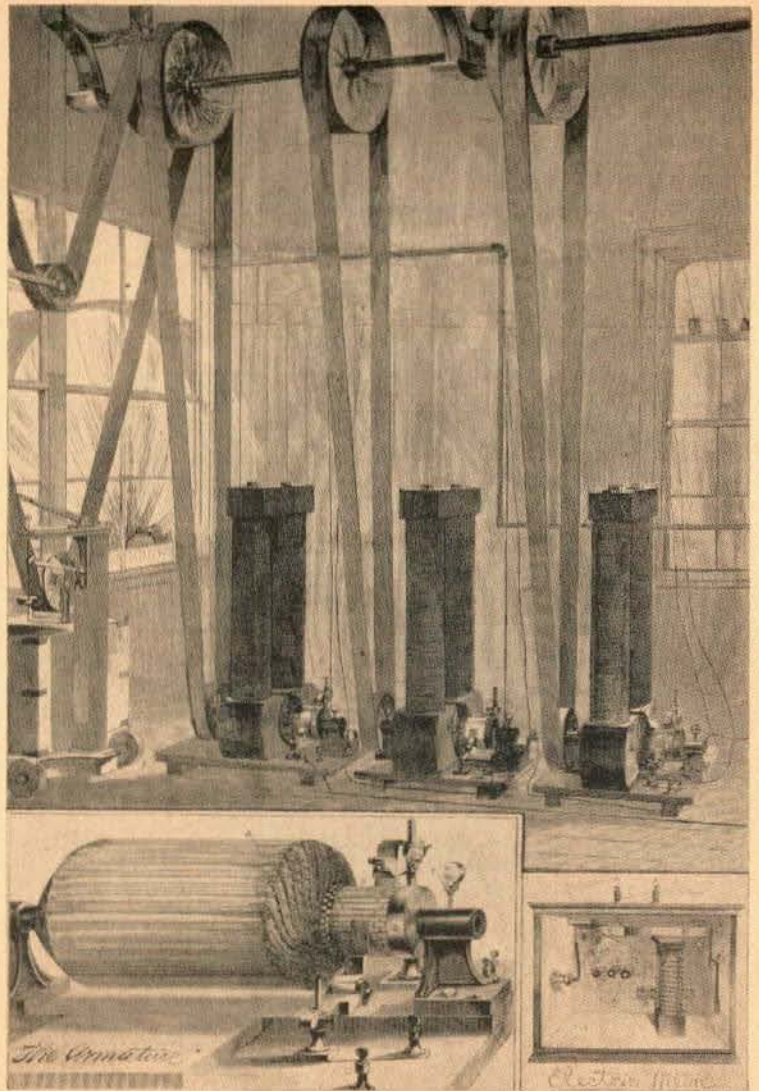
In December, 1879, a public exhibition of the incandescent lamp was made at Menlo Park. Overhead wires were run from the dynamo in the laboratory to several houses and to street lights on poles. This exhibition created a terrific furor and the value of gas-lighting stocks dropped tremendously in the stock market.

From the very beginning Edison had realized that his lamp would not be practical unless he could make it readily available to all people, everywhere. So while he and his staff kept experimenting with the incandescent light, they also worked on the many parts which make up a system to distribute electricity.

An inventor named Thomas Davenport had developed a practical electric motor in 1837. Generators had been manufactured

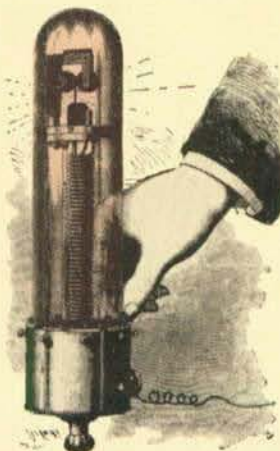


An important man in the early days of electricity was the switchboard operator. This man worked at Proctor and Turners' Theater.



Harper's Weekly ran a series of drawings in January, 1880, to show its readers some of the mysteries of electricity. Here is a sketch of a generator near Philadelphia.

Scientists hailed the arrival of the new "practical working of the Sawyer system of electric lighting." Lamps would last from 90 days to two years, they said.



that could make electricity from steam power. Telegraph companies had already strung wires across the country, and are lights were illuminating the streets of a number of cities. And men had discovered the ability of electricity to heat without combustion. But no one had combined these many electrical parts into a single efficient power system.

But Thomas Edison did. He and his staff developed a new generator which was 90 percent efficient, where previously 30 to 50 percent efficiency was the maximum. Edison developed adequate insulation to protect electric wires. He invented a fuse which would protect

(Continued on page 108)

A multiple exposure series shows some of the rapid motions Brother Struebing goes through in his repertoire of top spinning tricks.



top spinning

IS HIS HOBBY

ONE of the most interesting and unusual hobbies to be called to our attention in recent months is that of Brother Fred E. Struebing of L. U. 1806, Cicero, Illinois. Brother Struebing's hobby is top spinning, and he is really "tops" at it. Pictures on these pages will show Brother Struebing's mastery of what has almost come to be a forgotten art.

Brother Struebing wrote us that as a boy he always liked to spin a top and did it quite well. Some years ago he suffered a serious illness and while recovering, took up top spinning again and built up quite a repertoire of stunts. Since 1946 Brother Struebing has been performing his tricks before groups of Boy Scouts, Church organizations, business men, clubs, father and son banquets, the Junior Deputy Sheriff league and others. His purpose was not just to entertain—it was also to try to inspire new interest in this fading sport, but Brother Struebing says he hasn't gotten very far.

Not so long ago, Brother Struebing demonstrated tops at Marshall Fields in Chicago, but onlookers told him, "That's too hard for kids to do." However, Brother Struebing's eight-year-old son can perform a number of the tricks which his dad has perfected.

Mr. Struebing says that it's almost impossible to buy the old-fashioned type of wooden top any more. He says: "They tell me kids today want something that will operate itself. I don't know. I just know I can't get them interested in the top anymore. Some of them seem to think the yo-yo has taken its place. Why that's ridiculous; the yo-yo can't do the things the top can."

Well regardless of how little interest the boys of today have in top-spinning, if you're good enough people will take notice. They surely have as far as Brother Struebing's skill is concerned. His prowess took him to California to appear on the TV program, "You Asked For It," and also to New

York to appear on the Ted Mack Program.

Now our readers will be as interested in what Brother Struebing does for a living as they are in his success as a hobbyist. He is employed at the big Western Electric Plant at Hawthorne, Illinois, where we recently won such a successful NLRB election. Brother Struebing is keenly interested in the affairs of his Local Union, No. 1806 and serves as its treasurer.

We are pleased to bring our readers the story of Brother Struebing's hobby here on the pages of your JOURNAL this month.

We thought readers of this month's hobby story would be interested in some of the early history of the top.

In antiquity tops were known, and those of the "whipping" variety were mentioned by some of the ancient writers such as Virgil and Perseus. Japanese and Chinese pictures dating from the 13th and 14th centuries show children with both spinning and whipping tops.



Brother Struebing took up top spinning while recovering from a serious illness. Now he puts on shows for boy's groups and clubs. Has been featured on two TV shows.

came the most popular plaything not only of the children of the Japanese nation, but of the children of China, India and Persia as well. In these countries professional top spinning became a recognized form of entertainment. A typical street performance in Japan would go like this: "First he (the performer) throws away from him his great top obliquely into the air and catches it, spinning, on the end of a stick, or point of a sword,

or any other convenient implement; he now sends it about quite carelessly, catching it as it comes back to him from all sorts of directions; he makes it run up the hand-rail of a staircase, into a house by the door, and out again by the window; he makes it travel up like a corkscrew. Now he seizes it in his hands, and with a few dexterous twists gives it a new stock of spinning energy; he makes it travel along a stretched string or the edge of a sword . . ." to completely delight an audience.

In these Eastern countries where top spinning became such a highly developed art, there have been



Above Brother Struebing demonstrates trick of spinning top on hand. Below he sends the third top to spinning on a small drum head.



And a 14th century drawing in the British Museum depicts a man and boy each with a whip, lashing a very large top or "town-top" to keep it in motion. Apparently this was a pastime of villagers who whipped a town-top about the village "in frosty weather, that (they) might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work."

A top-spinning game known as "Diabolo" was in vogue among adults in England at the beginning of this century and had been played earlier in Europe in the time of Napoleon. The complicated play of "Diabolo" involved driving a spool or "Devil" up to a certain velocity with a cord, tossing it into the air, catching it again on the cord and then making the spool perform other motions. (Originally it came from China, where it as well as other games with tops, had been played for centuries.)

But it was in Japan, that top spinning became a mathematical science; while as a toy the top be-



known hundreds of distinct kinds, each having its special use. While in Western countries, there have been used perhaps a dozen distinct kinds of tops.

There have been hand tops or twirling tops, pinching tops, catching tops, and fighting tops, thunder or humming tops, whistling tops, lantern tops, and even one which released miniature tops from its

circumference as it spun. But whatever the variety, the top has been a universal plaything, known in ancient and modern times, to the children and adults of the world from Hawaii to Borneo, from China to Iran, from England to the United States. And doubtless many of our members recall playing with one form or another of this toy as children.

of relief from drudgery, and progress, and the great American way of life.

With the advent of electricity, man's inventive genius rose to new heights, and produced the first electrical servants which are now part and parcel of nearly every American home. The first electric sewing machine appeared in the late 1880's. The first electric dishwasher was marketed about 1910 and the electric range and vacuum cleaner were introduced about the same time. The first electric refrigerator was installed in 1913. Year after year new uses for electricity were found in the home and man met them and placed new appliances on the market.

Today, just 75 years since Edison invented the first successful incandescent lamp, practically every home in America has electric light. All but two percent of our farms have electric power available to them.

All but two percent of our homes have radios. Over three-quarters of the houses in America have electric irons, refrigerators, clocks and clothes washers. And more than half of them have television sets.

Much Dependent

But electricity has gone much farther and penetrated far deeper into the lives of men than these familiar home applications indicate. Modern industry depends lock, stock and barrel on electricity. Transportation and communication are completely dependent upon it. Electricity is a vital instrument of science and of medicine. Electricity has given us in North America the highest standards of living ever enjoyed by any people in all history. And as we look forward to the next 75 years of light and energy and electricity and progress, and the bright future which the atom holds out for the members of our trade, we also look forward to a great future for our Brotherhood. It has been an integral part of electrical progress in the Diamond Jubilee of years just passed. It will be an integral part of progress and prosperity in the years ahead for "Where Electricity Goes, There Goes the IBEW!"

75 Years of Light

(Continued from page 105)

his system against short circuits. He discovered a way to measure the amount of electricity which would be delivered to each customer. He developed a way to operate lamps individually and regulate the amount of current delivered by the system. All this he did, and still more. He devised fixtures, sockets, switches, and numerous smaller parts to complete the electrical system.

Edison was now ready to put his electrical system to work and bring light into the homes of the multitude. He realized however, that the undertaking was too large for one man's financial resources. He appealed to a group of New York business men for capital. At that point the predictions of other scientists regarding Edison's project were not good, but on the strength of Edison's reputation, these business men backed him to the extent of \$300,000.

First Power Station

And so on September 4, 1882, the first central power station to supply the public with electricity went into operation on Pearl Street in New York City. When the "juice" was turned on, six "jumbo" dynamos lighted 800 incandescent lamps. Within 14 months the station listed 500 customers using 12,700 lights.

Of course, our readers know the rest. Commercial development of electric power was a huge success and clearly beyond the capability of any one company. Thomas Edison, therefore licensed others to use his system and by 1887 there were over 90 companies in opera-

tion. Soon electric companies had sprung up in all parts of our nation, bringing the benefits of electricity to their communities.

And hand in hand with the development of electrical power went the development of our Brotherhood—the history of which has been brought to you many times on the pages of your JOURNAL.

Many Innovations

Of course, 75 years have brought many innovations to the world of light. Today, the millions of bulbs used all over the world are highly evacuated, gas-filled tungsten bulbs. Large lights are filled with nitrogen and special lamps are made for every type of service man desires, from projecting motion pictures to producing an artificial sun tan.

The dreams, the plans, the effort, and most of all, the hard work of the many men who labored through the years to create a workable light that everyday working people could afford, has paid off. The nearly perfect lighting enjoyed in homes, in offices, on farms and in factories all over our country and in many more, is living, glowing tribute to men who devoted a goodly part of their lives to make the miracle possible, and to many more in our own Brotherhood, who also dreamed, and labored and even died on the highlines, to bring to their neighbors, light for their darkness.

And of course, the electrical story only begins with the incandescent light and its remarkable progress through the years. The story of electricity is also the story



HERE ARE THE FACTS . . . ACT ACCORDINGLY

JOINT STATEMENT BY

J. SCOTT MILNE
International President

JOSEPH D. KEENAN
International Secretary

FEW issues of our ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL have been published in recent years without a message in the editorial columns or elsewhere, of political nature. Month after month, your IBEW officers have made one plea after another—"Support the LLPE!" "Register and Vote!" "Reward Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies!"

Why have we done this? Why have we hammered away month after month at something which many say is none of our business?

Best Interests

Because we feel it is *our business to look out for the best interests of our people*, our own membership, who have elected us to do the best job we can, of seeing that they have jobs and security and decent wages and conditions, and free collective bargaining rights. Brothers and Sisters, in these days and times, many of the things we mentioned above are directly dependent on our Government and the kind of laws which our Congress makes. A few years ago, Congress passed a law, talked about so much that we hate the sound of it even as we hate the law itself—Taft-Hartley. That law has been a thorn in the flesh of labor for seven years, but if its full strength were ever applied, as in the case of a major recession, the gains which organized labor has made so slowly and painfully through the years, could be wiped out overnight. Its potential is like a time bomb to organized labor.

Only Recourse

Thus today, the only recourse which working men and women have, to keep what they have and go forward, is the polling places of our nation and their own votes. However, this is recourse enough, for there, every man is equal and his vote which speaks for him is all powerful.

Years ago, labor men and women learned to stand together to get necessities of life for themselves and for their children. They found out that alone they could do nothing, but united, they could do much. Today, that same old spirit, "United we stand, divided we fall," should prevail with regard to our votes.

According to the most recent census, some 100 million Americans are of voting age, but how many will vote? That's not easy to predict. One year, during the last five non-Presidential year elections, only one-third of the citizens old enough to vote, cast a ballot.

The best record was 42 percent—certainly a deplorable record for people who proclaim to love their country and value their right to vote, the way they say they do.

Well, what the rest of the citizens of our country do, we are not responsible for. But we do feel a responsibility for the action of our own membership and we urge you, with all our strength, to vote on this November 2, and have every eligible member of your family at the polls on that Election Day.

Now about how you vote. That is up to you, of course, but it's only a matter of common sense that you vote to elect the people who have helped you, and that you vote against the people who have hurt you.

Ballyhoo Boys

The ballyhoo boys are whooping it up and proclaiming that the 83rd Congress was a "pro-labor" Congress. Perhaps they are fooling some of the people, but they haven't fooled your AFL Council, and they haven't fooled your IBEW officers, and they haven't fooled most of our membership. The American people voted for a change in 1952. That change so far has cost us, among other things, three and a half million unemployed and \$14 billion in lost wages. In the face of crises at home and abroad, the 83rd Congress took a "stand pat" attitude and just did nothing.

These are times that call for action, and we of organized labor must use our votes wisely and put men in office who will *act*, and who will *act every time*—not for special interests, not for selfish gains for a few, but in the best interests of our country and *all* of the people of that country.

Voting Records

On the following pages of your JOURNAL we bring you the voting records of the incumbents in the House and the Senate. Out of the hundreds of votes cast each session, only a few are key test votes that clearly separate our foes from our friends. In the limited space available in the JOURNAL we have tried to bring you as many test votes as possible, from different Congresses, on straight labor votes like Taft-Hartley, and also on key domestic issues of vital concern to working people, like housing and social security.

Here is the record. Here are your friends and your enemies. *Read and Heed and Act Accordingly!*

Senate Voting Record:

We record for you here a brief analysis of each of the 20 key votes recorded on the following pages. Read these explanations and then see how your Senator voted.

(1) TAFT-HARTLEY (HR 3020)

May 13, 1947

Passed 68 to 24

Nay=R

Final passage of act destroying protection of Norris-LaGuardia and Wagner Acts; subjecting unions to injunctions and suits for damages; outlawing secondary boycott and union control over hiring. Purpose of act was destruction of free trade unions.

(2) TAFT-HARTLEY (HR 3020)

June 23, 1947

Veto overridden 68 to 25

Nay=R

Vote to override President Truman's veto.

(3) LUCAS ANTI-INJUNCTION AMDT. (S 249)

June 28, 1949

Defeated 44 to 46

Yea=R

Amendment would abolish injunctions in so-called national emergency strikes. Clear vote for or against use of injunctions, and did not involve an expression for or against seizure or other means of settling strikes.

(4) TAFT-SMITH-DONNELL AMDT. (S 249)

June 30, 1949

Passed 49 to 44

Nay=R

Substitution of major anti-labor provisions of T-H in place of the Thomas repeal bill. After this passed, only the first nine lines of AFL-supported Thomas bill were left.

(5) NLRB REORGANIZATION (S RES 248)

May 11, 1950

Passed 53 to 30

Nay=R

Resolution disapproving Plan #12 which eliminated division of authority between General Counsel Denham and the Board. Existing arrangement created chaos because Denham used his independent status to harass labor.

(6) BYRD INJUNCTION AMDT. (S 2594)

June 10, 1952

Passed 49 to 30

Nay=R

Amdt. requested the President to invoke Taft-Hartley injunction against steel union in 1952 strike.

(7) MINIMUM WAGE (S 653)

August 30, 1949

Passed 50 to 23

Nay=R

Holland amdt. removing 250,000 retail store employees from the protection of the Wage and Hour Act.

(8) SOCIAL SECURITY (HJ RES 296)

June 14, 1948

Veto overridden 65 to 12

Nay=R

Vote on President Truman's veto of Gearhart Resolution which took 750,000 people out from under Social Security coverage.

(9) SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 6000)

June 20, 1950

Passed 45 to 37

Nay=R

Knowland amdt. destroying federal regulation of unemployment compensation laws in each state. States would now be allowed to set their own standards of pay, decide whom to pay, and force the unemployed to break strikes or go without compensation.

(10) AID TO EDUCATION (S 472)

April 1, 1948

Passed 58 to 22

Yea=R

Bill authorized \$300 million in annual grants to states for school systems. The bill was never brought to a vote in the House.

(11) SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 3587)

May 10, 1951

Defeated 35 to 41

Yea=R

Kerr amdt. increasing funds by \$50 million for school construction in defense areas where servicemen, defense workers and their families crowded the existing school facilities.

(12) PUBLIC HOUSING (S 866)

April 21, 1948

Defeated 35 to 49

Nay=R

Cain amdt. striking public housing section from Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill.

(13) 45,000 HOUSING UNITS (HR 7072)

June 3, 1952

Passed 37 to 31

Yea=R

Amendment increasing number of housing starts from the 5,000 House-approved figure to 45,000. Later, House-Senate compromise agreed to 35,000 units of the 135,000 authorized by 1949 Housing Act.

(14) MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSING (S 2246)

March 15, 1950

Passed 43 to 38

Nay=R

Bricker amdt. eliminating cooperative housing section. Cooperative housing was supported by AFL as the best means of providing decent homes for middle-income groups at reasonable cost.

(15) INCOME TAX (HR 3950)

July 18, 1947

Veto sustained 57 to 36

Nay=R

Vote on President's veto of Knutson tax bill. Bill gave unfair percentage reductions to wealthy corporations and individuals while leaving a heavy burden on low-income groups. House overrode veto.

(16) RENT CONTROL (S 2594)

June 5, 1952

Defeated 29 to 46

Nay=R

Cain amdt. giving local city councils the power to veto the recontol of rents in critical defense areas. Recontol of critical defense areas was permitted following the outbreak of war in Korea.

(17) PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS (S 1081)

May 19, 1953

Passed 45 to 41

Nay=R

Byrd amdt. forbidding any price, wage and rent controls unless war is declared or Congress declares existence of national emergency. Speculators and war profiteers will benefit because of delay in passing necessary legislation.

(18) NATURAL GAS (HR 5976)

March 15, 1954

Defeated 25 to 52

Yea=R

Vote to hold hearings on Bricker bill exempting distributing gas companies from federal regulation. Sponsor of bill is partner in law firm representing company which will benefit from passage of bill. Consumer gas bills will be increased by millions. Bill later passed by voice vote.

(19) CUT MILITARY AID (HR 5895)

Sept. 22, 1949

Defeated 32 to 46

Nay=R

George amdt. which attempted to cut \$200 million from the Military Assistance Act. This Act provided \$27.6 million for Korea, Philippines and Iran.

(20) POINT FOUR (S 3304)

May 5, 1950

Passed 37 to 36

Yea=R

Connally motion to add Title V, the Point Four Program. Point Four is necessary to develop backward areas and prevent Communist encroachment.

Senate Voting Record:

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
ALABAMA																					
Hill	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sparkman	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
ARIZONA																					
Goldwater	(R)																		W	W	
Hayden	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARKANSAS																					
Fulbright	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McClellan	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	
CALIFORNIA																					
Knowland	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kuchel	(R)																		W	W	
COLORADO																					
Johnson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	R
Millikin	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT																					
Bush	(R)																		R	—	
Purtell	(R)																		W	W	
DELAWARE																					
Frear	(D)			R	R	—	W	R	W	—			R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	
Williams	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA																					
Holland	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	
Smathers	(D)											R		R		R	R	W			
GEORGIA																					
George	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
Russell	(D)	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	R	R	R	—	W	R	—	—	—	W	W	W
IDAHO																					
Dworshak	(R)	W	W		W	W		W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Welker	(R)					W						W		W		W	W	W			
ILLINOIS																					
Dirksen	(R)					W						W		W		W	W	W			
Douglas	(D)			R	R	R	R		R		W		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA																					
Capehart	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Jenner	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
IOWA																					
Gillette	(D)			R	R	W	—	W		R		W		—	W		R	R	R	W	R
Hickenlooper	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—
KANSAS																					
Carlson	(R)					—	W					R		—	W		—	W	—	W	—
Schoeppel	(R)			W	W	W	W		W		R		W	W		—	W	W	W	—	
KENTUCKY																					
Clements	(D)					R					R		R		W		R	R	R		
Cooper	(R)	W	W					W		R		—			W		R	R	W		
LOUISIANA																					
Ellender	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R
Long	(D)			R	R	R	R		R		R		R	R		R	R	W	W	W	R
MAINE																					
Payne	(R)																		R	W	
Smith	(R)			W	R	W	W	W		R		R		W	R		R	W	W	R	R
MARYLAND																					
Beall	(R)																		R	W	
Butler	(R)						W				W		—			W	W	W			
MASSACHUSETTS																					
Kennedy	(D)																		R	R	
Saltonstall	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	—	R	—	W	W	
MICHIGAN																					
Ferguson	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Potter	(R)																		W	W	
MINNESOTA																					
Humphrey	(D)			R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R		R	R	—	R	R		
Thye	(R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
MISSISSIPPI																					
Eastland	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
Stennis	(D)			W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W		R	W	W	R	W	
MISSOURI																					
Hennings	(D)						R					R		R		R	R	R			
Symington	(D)																		R	R	

THE RECORD: HOW TO READ

(W)—voted or paired wrong
(R)—voted or paired right

(—)—no vote recorded
()—blank—not in office

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
MONTANA																					
Mansfield	(D)																		R	R	
Murray	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEBRASKA																					
Butler	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W
Bowring	(R)	Appointed, April 16, 1954										Appointed, April 16, 1954									
NEVADA																					
Malone	(R)	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
McCarran	(D)	R	R	R	R	—	W	—	—	R	R	—	R	R	—	W	W	—	—	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE																					
Bridges	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Upton	(R)																		W		
NEW JERSEY																					
Hendrickson	(R)			W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W		R	W		R	W	W	W	R
Smith	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
NEW MEXICO																					
Anderson	(D)			R	R	R	R	W	—	R		R		R	R		R	—	W	R	R
Chavez	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
NEW YORK																					
Ives	(R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
Lehman	(D)					R	R			R		R		R	R		R	R	—		R
NORTH CAROLINA																					
Hoey	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	R	W
Lennon	(D)																		W		
NORTH DAKOTA																					
Langer	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	W	—
Young	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	—	W	—	R	W	W	W
OHIO																					
Bricker	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Burke	(D)																		R		
OKLAHOMA																					
Kerr	(D)			R	R	W	R	W		R		R		R	R		R	—	—	R	R
Monroney	(D)						R					R		R			R	R	R		
OREGON																					
Cordon	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Morse	(I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA																					
Duff	(R)						—				—			R			W	R	W		
Martin	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND																					
Green	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
Pastore	(D)						R					R		R			R	R	—		
SOUTH CAROLINA																					
Johnston	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
Maybank	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
SOUTH DAKOTA																					
Case	(R)					W					W		—			W	W	R			
Mundt	(R)		W	W	W	W	W			—	W		W	W		W	W	R	—	W	
TENNESSEE																					
Gore	(D)																	R	R		
Kefauver	(D)		R	R	R	R	—			R		R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R
TEXAS																					
Daniel	(D)																	W	W		
Johnson	(D)		W	W	W	W	W		W		R		R	R		R	R	W	R	R	
UTAH																					
Bennett	(R)					W					W		W			W	W	W			
Watkins	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT																					
Aiken	(R)	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Flanders	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	
VIRGINIA																					
Byrd	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Robertson	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
WASHINGTON																					
Jackson	(D)																	R	R		
Magnuson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA																					
Kilgore	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Neely	(D)			R	R	R	R	R		R		R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN																					
McCarthy	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Wiley	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
WYOMING																					
Barrett	(R)																	W	W		
Hunt	(D)		R	R	R	R	—			R	—		R	R		R	R	W	W	R	R

House Voting Record:

Here is a brief explanation of the 20 key issues recorded on the following pages. Read these summaries and then see how your Representative voted.

(1) TAFT-HARTLEY (HR 3020)

April 17, 1947

Passed 308 to 107

Nay=R

Final passage of act destroying protection of Norris-LaGuardia and Wagner Acts; subjecting unions to injunctions and suits for damages; and outlawing secondary boycott and union control over hiring. Purpose of act was destruction of free trade unions.

(2) TAFT-HARTLEY (HR 3020)

June 20, 1947

Veto overridden 331 to 83

Nay=R

Vote to override President Truman's veto.

(3) WOOD BILL (HR 2032)

May 3, 1949

Passed 217 to 203

Nay=R

Vote to substitute anti-labor Wood bill, which contained all the most obnoxious features of Taft-Hartley, in place of AFL-backed Lesinski Bill.

(4) WOOD BILL (HR 2032)

May 4, 1949

Recommitted 212 to 209

Yea=R

Vote to recommit anti-labor Wood bill. No representative who voted against recommitment can be considered a friend of labor.

(5) SMITH INJUNCTION AMDT. (HR 8120)

June 26, 1952

Passed 228 to 164

Nay=R

Amdt. requested the President to invoke Taft-Hartley injunction against steel union in 1952 strike.

(6) MINIMUM WAGE (HR 5856)

August 10, 1949

Passed 225 to 181

Nay=R

Lucas amdt. removing one million people previously protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(7) SOCIAL SECURITY (HJ RES 296)

Feb. 27, 1948

Veto overridden 275 to 52

Nay=R

Vote on President Truman's veto of Gearhart Resolution which took 750,000 people out from under Social Security coverage.

(8) SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 6000)

August 16, 1950

Passed 188 to 186

Nay=R

Doughton motion to shut off debate and prevent a vote to recommit the bill in order to remove the Knowland Amdt. The Knowland Amdt. destroyed federal regulation of unemployment compensation laws and permitted states to force the unemployed to break strikes or go without compensation.

(9) SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7800)

May 19, 1952

Defeated 150 to 140

Yea=R

Vote on bill increasing Old Age Benefits by \$5 per month and protecting the insurance rights of those permanently disabled. This bill was killed by the American Medical Association lobbyists. Bill later passed by band-wagon vote, 361 to 22.

(10) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (HR 5173)

July 8, 1953

Defeated 93 to 292

Yea=R

Vote to recommit bill which would seriously weaken enforcement of federal standards. Bill would permit states to use excess federal unemployment tax funds as administrative slush funds rather than as reserves for payment of benefits.

(11) PUBLIC HOUSING (HR 4009)

June 29, 1949

Defeated 204 to 209

Nay=R

Rees amdt. eliminating section II of the 1949 Housing Act, thus preventing federal financing of low-rent public housing developments.

(12) 5,000 HOUSING UNITS (HR 3880)

May 4, 1951

Passed 181 to 113

Nay=R

Gossett amdt. cutting funds thus providing only 5,000 public housing units instead of 135,000 authorized by 1949 Housing Act. House later reversed itself and approved 50,000 units.

(13) 5,000 HOUSING UNITS (HR 7072)

March 21, 1952

Passed 192 to 168

Nay=R

Fisher amdt. cutting funds thus providing only 5,000 public housing units instead of 135,000 authorized by 1949 Housing Act. The House later reversed itself and approved 35,000 units.

(14) PUBLIC HOUSING (HR 4663)

July 21, 1953

Passed 239 to 161

Nay=R

Phillips motion forbidding any new units and halting construction on all except 20,000 of 62,000 public housing units previously contracted for. Rep. Phillips admitted his motion would end public housing.

(15) 140,000 HOUSING UNITS (HR 7839)

April 2, 1954

Defeated 176 to 211

Yea=R

Bolling motion to recommit and authorize 35,000 public housing units annually for next four years. This motion, which would have authorized only the small amount recommended by Eisenhower, was opposed by a majority of Republican Congressmen.

(16) WIRETAPPING (HR 8649)

April 8, 1954

Passed 221 to 166

Yea=R

Willis motion which would forbid the U. S. Attorney General to authorize wiretapping without first receiving a federal court order. Supreme Court has ruled that evidence obtained by secretly tapping phone conversations is not admissible in federal courts.

(17) RENT CONTROL (HR 8120)

June 26, 1952

Passed 226 to 169

Nay=R

Wheeler amdt. ending all rent control on September 30, 1952, except in critical defense areas or where local authorities request its continuance.

(18) PRICE CONTROLS (HR 8120)

June 26, 1952

Passed 210 to 182

Nay=R

Talle amdt. ending all controls except on a handful of scarce materials now being allocated or rationed for civilian use.

(19) KOREAN AID (HR 5330)

Jan. 19, 1950

Defeated 191 to 192

Yea=R

Vote on Korean Aid Act which provided \$60 million in economic assistance. Failure to provide funds was the worst blow to U. S. prestige in Orient. Later, funds were restored.

(20) POINT FOUR (HR 7797)

March 31, 1950

Defeated 150 to 220

Nay=R

Smith motion to recommit with instructions to eliminate the Point Four program. Point Four is necessary to develop backward areas and prevent Communist encroachment.

House of Representatives Voting Record

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
ALABAMA																					
Andrews	(D)	3	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
Battle	(D)	9	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	—	R	—	R	W	W	R
Boykin	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	—	R	—	—	W	W	—	—
Elliott	(D)	7			R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
Grant	(D)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	—
Jones	(D)	8	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
Rains	(D)	5	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
Roberts	(D)	4								R	W			R	—	R	—	R	R		
Selden	(D)	6									W				R	W	R				

ARIZONA																					
Patten	(D)	2			R	R	W	R		R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
Rhodes	(R)	1										W			W	W	W				

ARKANSAS																					
Gathings	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
Harris	(D)	4	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
Hays	(D)	5	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mills	(D)	2	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
Norrell	(D)	6	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
Trimble	(D)	3	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

CALIFORNIA																					
Allen	(R)	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
Bramblett	(R)	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Condon	(D)	6									R				R	R	R	R			
Engle	(D)	2	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Gubser	(R)	10									W				W	W	W				
Hagen	(D)	14									R				R	—	R				
Hunter	(R)	12				W				—	W		W	W	W	W	W	W			
Johnson	(R)	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Mailliard	(R)	4									W				W	W	W				
Miller	(D)	8	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
Moss	(D)	3									R				R	R	R				
Phillips	(R)	29	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Scudder	(R)	1			W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Shelley	(D)	5				R				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sheppard	(D)	27	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—
Utt	(R)	28									W					W	W	W			
Wilson	(R)	30									W					W	W	W			
Younger	(R)	9									W					W	R	W			

LOS ANGELES COUNTY																					
Doyle	(D)	23			R	R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hiestand	(R)	21									W				W	W	W				
Hillings	(R)	25				W				R	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Hinshaw	(R)	20	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Holfield	(D)	19	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Holt	(R)	22									W				W	W	W				
Hosmer	(R)	18									W				W	W	W				
Jackson	(R)	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
King	(D)	17	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lipscomb	(R)	24														W	W				
McDonough	(R)	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Yorty	(D)	26				R				R	R		R	R	—	—	—	R	R		

COLORADO																					
Aspinall	(D)	4			R	R	R	R		R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Chenoweth	(R)	3	W	W			W		W	W			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hill	(R)	2	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Rogers	(D)	1				R				—	R			R	R	R	R	R	R		

CONNECTICUT																					
Cretella	(R)	3									W				R	R	R				
Dodd	(D)	1									R				R	R	R				
Morano	(R)	4				R				W	R		—	—	R	R	W	R	R		

THE RECORD: HOW TO READ

(W)—voted or paired wrong
(R)—voted or paired right

(—)—no vote recorded
()—blank—not in office

CONNECTICUT—(Continued)

Patterson	(R)	5	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
Sadlak	(R)	AL	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
Seely-Brown	(R)	2	W	W			R		W		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		

DELAWARE

Warburton	(R)	AL									W				W	W	W				
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FLORIDA

Bennett	(D)	2			R	R	W	R		W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
Campbell	(D)	1										W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Haley	(D)	7										W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Herlong	(D)	5			W	R	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
Lantaff	(D)	4					W				R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
Matthews	(D)	8										W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
Rogers	(D)	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
Sikes	(D)	3	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R

GEORGIA

Brown	(D)	10	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Camp	(D)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	—	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
Davis	(D)	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Forrester	(D)	3					W				W	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	
Landrum	(D)	9										W	W			W	R	R	R	R	W	
Lanham	(D)	7	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Pilcher	(D)	2										W	W			W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Preston	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W
Vinson	(D)	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	R	—	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R
Wheeler	(D)	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W

IDAHO

Budge	(R)	2				R				W	W		—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pfost	(D)	1									R				R	R	R				

ILLINOIS

Allen	(R)	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Arends	(R)	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bishop	(R)	25	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Chipfield	(R)	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W
Mack	(D)	21			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mason	(R)	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Price	(D)	24	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reed	(R)	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Simpson	(R)	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Springer	(R)	22					W				R	—		W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Velde	(R)	18			W	W	W	W		W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Vursell	(R)	23	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W

CHICAGO (COOK COUNTY)

Bowler	(D)	7														R	R	—				
Busbey	(R)	3	W	W			W		W		W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Church	(R)	13					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Dawson	(D)	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
Gordon	(D)	8	R	R			R	R	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Hoffman	(R)	10			W	W	W	W		W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Jonas	(R)	12			W	W	W	—		W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Kluczynski	(D)	5					W				R	W		—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
McVey	(R)	4					W				W	—		W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
O'Brien	(D)	6	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
O'Hara	(D)	2			R	R		R		R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sheehan	(R)	11					R			—	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Yates	(D)	9			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

INDIANA

Adair	(R)	4				W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Beamer	(R)	5				R				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bray	(R)	7				R	R			W	R		—	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Brownson	(R)	11				R	R			—	W		W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Crumpacker	(R)	3				R				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Halleck	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Harden	(R)	6			W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Harvey	(R)	10			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
Madden	(D)	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Merrill	(R)	8									W					W	W	W				
Wilson	(R)	9	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
IOWA																					
Cunningham	(R)	5	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Dolliver	(R)	6	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
Gross	(R)	3			R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Hoeven	(R)	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jensen	(R)	7	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W
LeCompte	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Martin	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Talle	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KANSAS																					
George	(R)	3				—				R	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Hope	(R)	5	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Miller	(D)	1								W	W				R	R	R				
Rees	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Scrivner	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Smith	(R)	6	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY																					
Chelf	(D)	4	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	—	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Golden	(R)	8			R	R	—	W		R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gregory	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	—	W		R	R	W	R	—	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
Natcher	(D)	2															R	R	R		
Perkins	(D)	7			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robison	(R)	3									W					W	R	R			
Spence	(D)	5	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
Watts	(D)	6				W				—	W		—	R	R	R	R	R	R		
LOUISIANA																					
Boggs	(D)	2	R	W	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brooks	(D)	4	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
Hebert	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
Long	(D)	8										W				R	R	R	R		
Morrison	(D)	6	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	W	—	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Passman	(D)	5	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Thompson	(D)	7									W					W	W	R			
Willis	(D)	3			W	W	R	R		R	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W
MAINE																					
Hale	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
McIntire	(R)	3				W				—	W				W	W	W	—	W	W	
Nelson	(R)	2			W	W	R	R		W	—	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	—
MARYLAND																					
Devereux	(R)	2				W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Fallon	(D)	4	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
Friedel	(D)	7									R				R	R	R	R			
Garmatz	(D)	3			R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hyde	(R)	6									W				W	W	W				
Miller	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Small	(R)	5									W				W	W	W				
MASSACHUSETTS																					
Bates	(R)	6				W			W	W	—		W	W	W	W	W	W	R		W
Boland	(D)	2									R				W	R	R				
Curtis	(R)	10									W				—	R	W				
Donohue	(D)	4	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Goodwin	(R)	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Heseltun	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Lane	(D)	7	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Martin	(R)	14																			
McCormack	(D)	12	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Nicholson	(R)	9			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
O'Neill	(D)	11									—					R	R	R			
Philbin	(D)	3	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	W
Rogers	(R)	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Wigglesworth	(R)	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	R	R	R	W
MICHIGAN																					
Bennett	(R)	12	W	—	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	R	W
Bentley	(R)	8									W					W	W	W			
Cederberg	(R)	10									W					R	W	W			
Clardy	(R)	6									W					W	W	W			
Dondero	(R)	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ford	(R)	5									W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Hoffman	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Knox	(R)	11									W					W	W	W			
Meador	(R)	2				W					W	W			W	W	W	W	R	W	W
Shafer	(R)	3	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Thompson	(R)	9				W					W	W			W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Wolcott	(R)	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
DETROIT (WAYNE COUNTY)																					
Dingell	(D)	15	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R
Lesinski	(D)	16				R	R			—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Machrowicz	(D)	1				R				—	R		—	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Oakman	(R)	17									—				W	W	W				
O'Brien	(D)	13		—	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rabaut	(D)	14		R	R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MINNESOTA																					
Andersen	(R)	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Andresen	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blatnik	(D)	8	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
Hagen	(R)	9	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Judd	(R)	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
Marshall	(D)	6			R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McCarthy	(D)	4			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
O'Hara	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Wier	(D)	3			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R
MISSISSIPPI																					
Abernethy	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	—	W	W
Colmer	(D)	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Smith	(D)	3				W				W	—		W	W	W	W	R	R	R		
Whitten	(D)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Williams	(D)	4	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Winstead	(D)	5	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
MISSOURI																					
Bolling	(D)	5			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cannon	(D)	9	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Carnahan	(D)	8			R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R
Cole	(R)	6	W	W				W			W				W	W	W	W			
Curtis	(R)	2				R				W	W		W	R	W	W	W	W	W		
Hillelson	(R)	4								W	W				W	W	W	W			
Jones	(D)	10			R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	—	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R
Karsten	(D)	1	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Moulder	(D)	11			R	R	R	R	—	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Short	(R)	7	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Sullivan	(D)	3									R				R	R	R				
MONTANA																					
D'Ewart	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Metcalf	(D)	1									R				R	R	R				
NEBRASKA																					
Curtis	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Harrison	(R)	3				W				—	W			W	W	W	W	W	W		
Hruska	(R)	2									W				W	W	W				
Miller	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA																					
Young	(R)	AL									W				W	W	R				
NEW HAMPSHIRE																					
Cotton	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
Morrow	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
NEW JERSEY																					
Addonizio	(D)	11			R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Auchincloss	(R)	3	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
Canfield	(R)	8	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
Frelinghuysen	(R)	5									W				R	R	R				
Hand	(R)	2	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W
Hart	(D)	14	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Howell	(D)	4			R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kean	(R)	12	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Osmers	(R)	9				R				—	W			W	W	W	W	W	W		
Rodino	(D)	10			R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sieminski	(D)	13				R				—	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Widnall	(R)	7				W			W	R	W		—	R	R	R	R	W	W		R
Williams	(D)	6														R	R				
Wolverton	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO																					
Dempsey	(D)	AL				—				R	R		W	W	W	W	R	—	—		
Fernandez	(D)	AL	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
NEW YORK																					
Becker	(R)	3									W				W	W	W				
Cole	(R)	37	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
Derounian	(R)	2									W				W	W	W				
Gamble	(R)	26	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

NEW YORK—(Continued)		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Gwinn	(R) 27	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kearney	(R) 32	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Keating	(R) 38	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kilburn	(R) 33	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R
Miller	(R) 40					W				W	W		—	W	W	W	W	W	W		
O'Brien	(D) 30					R				R					R	R	R	R	R		
Ostertag	(R) 39					W				—	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Pillion	(R) 42									W	W				W	W	W	W	W		
Radwan	(R) 41					W				R	W		—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	
Reed	(R) 43	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Riehlman	(R) 35	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
St. George	(R) 28	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Taber	(R) 36	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Taylor	(R) 31	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
Wainwright	(R) 1									W	W				W	W	R	R			
Wharton	(R) 29					W				—	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Williams	(R) 34					R				W	W		W	R	W	W	W	W	W		

NEW YORK CITY		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Bosch	(R) 5										W				W	W	W				
Buckley	(D) 24	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R
Celler	(D) 11	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R
Coudert	(R) 17	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
Delaney	(D) 7	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dollinger	(D) 23																				
Donovan	(D) 18					R				R	W		—	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Dorn	(R) 12									W				R	R	R	R	R	R		
Fine	(D) 22					R				—	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Fino	(R) 25									R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Heller	(D) 8			R	R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Holtzman	(D) 6										R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Javits	(R) 21	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kelly	(D) 10									—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Keogh	(D) 9	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Klein	(D) 19	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Latham	(R) 4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Multer	(D) 13									—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Powell	(D) 16	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	W	—	—	W	W
Ray	(R) 15										W				W	W	R	—	—	W	W
Rooney	(D) 14	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Roosevelt	(D) 20					R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

NORTH CAROLINA		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Alexander	(D) 9										W				W	W	R				
Barden	(D) 3	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
Bonner	(D) 1	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	R
Carlyle	(D) 7			W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	—	W	W	R
Chatham	(D) 5			W	W	W	W	—	W	—	—	—	—	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	R
Cooley	(D) 4	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Deane	(D) 8	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	W	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
Durham	(D) 6	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	—	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	R
Fountain	(D) 2										W				W	—	R	R			
Jonas	(R) 10										W				W	W	R				
Jones	(D) 11									R	W		W	W	W	W	R	W	W		
Shuford	(D) 12										W				W	W	R				

NORTH DAKOTA		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Burdick	(R) AL			R	R	—	R		R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	W	—	—	—	W
Krueger	(R) AL										W				W	W	—				

OHIO		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Ayres	(R) 14					W				R	W		W	R	R	R	W	W	R		
Bender	(R) 23	W	W			W		—		—	W		W	R	R	R	—	W	R		
Betts	(R) 8					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Bolton, F. P.	(R) 22	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
Bolton, O. P.	(R) 11									W					W	W	W	W			
Bow	(R) 16					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Brown	(R) 7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Clevenger	(R) 5	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Crosser	(D) 21	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Feighan	(D) 20	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hays	(D) 18			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hess	(R) 2	W	W			W		W		W	W		W	R	W	W	W	W	R		
Jenkins	(R) 10	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kirwan	(D) 19	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McCulloch	(R) 4			W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
McGregor	(R) 17	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Polk	(D) 6			R	R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reams	Ind. 9					W				R	R		—	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Schenck	(R) 3					W				W	W			W	—	W	W	W	W		
Scherer	(R) 1									W	W				W	W	W	W			
Secrest	(D) 15			R	R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Vorys	(R) 12	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Weichel	(R) 13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
OKLAHOMA																						
Albert	(D)	3	R	W	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R
Belcher	(R)	1					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W			
Edmondson	(D)	2										W				R	R	R				
Jarman	(D)	5					W				—	W		W	W	W	W	R	W	W		
Steed	(D)	4			R	R	—	R		—	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R
Wickersham	(D)	6			R	R	—	R		R	—	W	W	R	—	W	W	R	—	—	R	R
OREGON																						
Angell	(R)	3	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
Coon	(R)	2										W				W	W	W				
Ellsworth	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Norblad	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Bonin	(R)	11										W			W	W	W					
Buchanan	(D)	30					R				R	R			—	R	R	R	R	R		
Bush	(R)	17					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Carrigg	(R)	10					R				R	W			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Corbett	(R)	29	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Dague	(R)	9	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Eberharter	(D)	28	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fenton	(R)	12	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	
Fulton	(R)	27	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Gavin	(R)	23	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Graham	(R)	25	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
James	(R)	7			W	W	R	W		W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kearns	(R)	24	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kelley	(D)	21	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
King	(R)	8					R				—	W			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
McConnell	(R)	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Morgan	(D)	26	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mumma	(R)	16					W				W	W		W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Rhodes	(D)	14			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Saylor	(R)	22					R			R	R	W		R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
Simpson	(R)	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	W
Stauffer	(R)	19										W				W	W					
VanZandt	(R)	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
Walter	(D)	15	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PHILADELPHIA																						
Barrett	(D)	1			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
Byrne	(D)	3										R				R	R	R				
Chudoff	(D)	4			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Grenahan	(D)	2			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Green	(D)	5			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Scott	(R)	6	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	—	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
RHODE ISLAND																						
Fogarty	(D)	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Forand	(D)	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA																						
Ashmore	(D)	4										W			W	W	R					
Dorn	(D)	3	W	W			W		W		R	W		R	R	R	R	W	W			
McMillan	(D)	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	—	W	
Richards	(D)	5	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	—	R	R
Riley	(D)	2	W	W			W		W		W	W		W	W	W	W	—	W	W		
Rivers	(D)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA																						
Berry	(R)	2					W				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Lovre	(R)	1			W	W	W	W		W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE																						
Baker	(R)	2					—				R	W		R	W	W	R	W	R	W		
Cooper	(D)	8	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Davis	(D)	9	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	—	—	—	—	W	R
Evins	(D)	4	W	W	W	R	—	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	—	R	R
Frazier	(D)	3			R	R	—	R		R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	W	R
Murray	(D)	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Priest	(D)	5	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reece	(R)	1					—				W	W		W	W	W	W	W	—	W		
Sutton	(D)	6			R	R	—	R		R	—	W	R	R	R	W	—	—	—	—	W	W

			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
TEXAS																						
Bentson	(D)	15			W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
Brooks	(D)	2										W				R	R	R				
Burleson	(D)	17	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Dies	(D)	AL										W				W	W	R				
Dowdy	(D)	7										W				W	W	R				
Fisher	(D)	21	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Gentry	(D)	3										W				W	W	R				
Ikard	(D)	13					W				W	W			W	W	W	R	W	W		
Kilday	(D)	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W
Lucas	(D)	12	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Lyle	(D)	14	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	R	R
Mahon	(D)	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Patman	(D)	1	W	—	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Poage	(D)	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
Rayburn	(D)	4										W				R	R	R				
Regan	(D)	16			W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
Rogers	(D)	18					W				W			W	W	R	W	R	W	W		
Teague	(D)	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
Thomas	(D)	8	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
Thompson	(D)	9			R	R	—	W		W	—	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	—	—	R	R
Thornberry	(D)	10			R	R	W	W		W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wilson	(D)	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
UTAH																						
Dawson	(R)	2	W	W					—			W				W	W	W				
Stringfellow	(R)	1										W				W	W	W				
VERMONT																						
Prouty	(R)	AL					W				—	W	—	W	W	R	W	R	W	W		
VIRGINIA																						
Abbitt	(D)	4			W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	—	R
Broyhill	(R)	10										W				W	W	W				
Gary	(D)	3	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
Hardy	(D)	2	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
Harrison	(D)	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Poff	(R)	6										W				W	W	W				
Robeson	(D)	1					W			W	—	W		R	R	W	W	R	W	W		
Smith	(D)	8	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Tuck	(D)	5										W				W	W	R				
Wampler	(R)	9										W				W	R	W				
WASHINGTON																						
Holmes	(R)	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W
Horan	(R)	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
Mack	(R)	3			R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Magnuson	(D)	AL										R				R	R	R				
Pelly	(R)	1										W				W	R	W				
Tollefson	(R)	6	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
Westland	(R)	2										W				W	W	W				
WEST VIRGINIA																						
Bailey	(D)	3			R	R	R	R		R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Byrd	(D)	6										R				R	R	R				
Kee	(D)	5				R					R	R			—	R	R	R	R	R		
Mollohan	(D)	1										R				R	R	R				
Neal	(R)	4										W				W	W	W				
Staggers	(D)	2			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN																						
Byrnes	(R)	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Davis	(R)	2		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Johnson	(D)	9															R	R				
Kersten	(R)	5	W	W			W		W		W	W		—	W	W	R	W	W	W		
Laird	(R)	7										W				W	W	W				
O'Konski	(R)	10	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
Smith	(R)	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Van Pelt	(R)	6					W			—	W		—	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Withrow	(R)	3			R	R	R	R		R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Zablocki	(D)	4			R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WYOMING																						
Harrison	(R)	AL					W			—	W			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Organization of Neon Tube Benders Noted

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—St. Louis and Local Union No. 1 have long ranked as leaders in the field of manufacturing neon tubing. Even back in the lean days of the depression when people were looking for their next meal instead of at neon signs, Local No. 1 saw ahead to the possibilities of organizing this part of the electrical industry into a sound, well-paying, highly skilled part of our union.

At that time, experienced neon tube benders held membership in a number of trade unions such as painters, glass bottle blowers, sheet metal workers, and others. But, by persistent organizing by the officers of Local No. 1, all neon tube benders became a part of the IBEW. About the same time, we were successful in inducing the sign hangers to affiliate with the I.B.E.W.—which makes them the only chartered strictly sign-hanging local union in the Brotherhood.

With its other activities in the sign industry, Local No. 1 furnished one of the first neon tube bender instructors to the Florida school operated by the International Office. Later, Local No. 1 opened its own neon tube benders school, operating two classes a day. Here, many first class two-year apprentices were turned out in three months of day schooling. Graduates of this school are employed throughout Local No. 1 neon shops.

Probably the largest users of neon signs are the breweries, and as a brewing capital with five major breweries, St. Louis sign makers profit

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

from their business. Thousands of window, back bar and spectaculars are ordered from large and small neon shops within the city. Every sign that leaves St. Louis—or is used in taverns within the area—carries the I.B.E.W., the Painters and Sheet Metal Workers labels.

Here again is another example of our large industry working successfully with our union . . . and both profiting by the harmonious relationship.

FRANK G. KAUFFMAN, P. S.

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Urges Interest in Forthcoming Elections

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Summer is on the way out, Labor Day is just around the corner and fall is approaching "on horseback," as this is being written. Many primary elections have been held and some of those nominated are anything but friends of organized labor. In some sections of the country where there is one party rule, and we do not necessarily mean only the Southern

States, it is really a waste of money to hold the regular elections because the man that wins the primary election is "in." If you live in such a community and haven't done or do not do all you can to see that the right men are nominated then all we can say is we hope you can live with your conscience.

With the regular elections coming up we must remember that the Taft-Hartley Law is still in force and still a menacing cudgel over the head of organized labor which, incidentally, it always was intended to be. The best our friends in Congress could do to prevent it from being amended in such fashion that it would be even more stringent, was to have it sent back to committee. Do you have to have a diagram to know what will happen if the balance of power goes the wrong way? Do you want more and "better" "Right-to-Work" laws? You will get them sure as two and two are four if you go out on election day and vote a party ticket because your father or grandfather voted it or vote for some candidate that gives you a lot of glib promises without checking to see what sort of a "past performance" record he has.

St. Louis Neon Tube Benders



Left: This is the tube shop of the Missouri Jewelite Co. who make the bulk of the beer signs for the St. Louis Breweries. At this time this shop is engaged in making and erecting a large number of spectacular signs for the Griesedieck Bros. brewery in conjunction with their two million dollar advertising program. Center is Walter Meyer head of the Missouri Jewelite Co., left rear is veteran Local 1 member George Theise, Sam Ancia and Jacke Schneider. Theise was the instructor in the tube benders school operated by Local 1. At right is one of the hundreds of neon displays being built by the Missouri Jewelite Co. for Griesedieck Bros. On the low scaffold is Chas. Eckardt and on the high scaffold above the GB shield is Frank Kovar.

At the moment we do not remember the details of the institution of Labor Day as a National holiday but we do know that all too many members of organized labor accept it as just another holiday without giving thought to the people that gave of their time and energy to bring it about. This was done at a time when to belong to a labor union was, in the eyes of many, to be unclean somewhat like those afflicted with leprosy. Election Day is also labor's day if labor will have it so. Those in organized labor today, will have to take the places of those pioneers that led the way to better things for those of us that work with our hands and minds, and have since gone to their reward.

The 83rd Congress has gone home "to mend its fences." The newspapers generally speaking are going all out to praise its work. True the Congress improved the Social Security Act and revamped the tax laws, among other things. The first is good but could have been better. However we can't have everything but the tax bill is far from being the big help to the

small income citizen that it is cracked up to be. Study it a little yourself. See how much or little it helps you. Then find out who is to blame and act accordingly. Will you?

May God bless us and guide us in our daily living.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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First 50-Year Pueblo Veteran

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—It is with deep regret that Local No. 7 reports the death of Melvin I. Hill on May 25th. He was a very active member and served on several committees. He was a member of the "E" Board, acting recording secretary, and a member of the Auditing Board. He was a member of Local No. 7 since June 1923. He gave freely and willingly of his time and effort toward the welfare and interest of the Brotherhood. His sudden death was a shock to all of us. On behalf of the Brother-

ers, I wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Our Annual Clambake was held August 15th at Turner's Park in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. On the Clambake Committee were B. A. "Bill" Wylie, "Bill" Bailey, "Tom" Dignan, and "Jerry" McCarthy. They did an excellent job to see that every one had a good time with plenty to eat and drink. A large number of "Old Timers" showed up to reminisce with their buddies while the younger fellows played softball. After the famous Turner Park "Bake" was served, door prizes were drawn and movies of Local No. 1 "Bakes" in the past were shown. The weather was good, the attendance was good, the Bake was good, and it was good to see every one together having a good time.

During the month of August, the contributions to the local Red Cross Blood Bank were Robert McCarron, Irving Weiner, Thomas Brunton, and Arthur Illig, Jr. Have you given? If not, get in touch with B. A. "Bill" Wylie.

IRVING WEINER, P.S.

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Neon Tubes by Local 1



Our BUDWEISER is the largest user of neon of all St. Louis Breweries. This business is distributed among several sign companies with the Kirn Sign Co. receiving a large portion of this business. Here is George Sutter, veteran Local 1 member, on the left pointing to the famous Anheuser Busch flying eagle. Each Busch eagle has five layers of tubes to show the Busch colors. Man on the right of sign is Art Koch.



Thousands of the smaller type neon signs used by the St. Louis breweries are made in the small shops in the jurisdiction of Local 1. Here tube bender "Andy" Anderson, veteran member of Local 1 bends a "FALSTAFF" shield for Falstaff Beer as Bud Brunner, general foreman of Alladin Lights Co. gets into the picture.

Springfield Local Leader Passes

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—At this time Local 12 has a few items of interest. We had the opportunity and privilege of being present for the presentation of a 50-year pin and honor scroll, our first recognition of a member who has compiled a 50-year service record. Shown in the accompanying picture during the formal observance at the Labor Temple are William H. Hart (right) as he was congratulated by G. R. Allenbach, business manager.

Members of Local 12 have installed new light fixtures in the local boy scout and girl scout offices in the Community Welfare Building as the first in a series of repair, maintenance and construction projects scheduled for this summer at various Single Fund agencies.

Work on the Community Welfare Building, which houses the Scout councils, Family Service Society and Community Clinic, plus the Single Fund Headquarters, got under way four years ago through the program in which union members donate their time, and contractors and construction material dealers contribute material to maintain facilities of the city's two dozen health, welfare and character-building agencies.

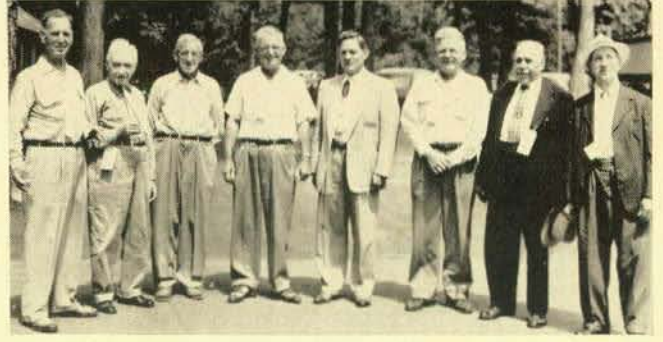
We are again trying for a vacation plan and an increase in wages. Negotiations are coming along slowly but with the men we have on the committee we can rest assured of a good deal.

HARRY J. AMICK, JR. P.S.

Local 7 Holds Clambake

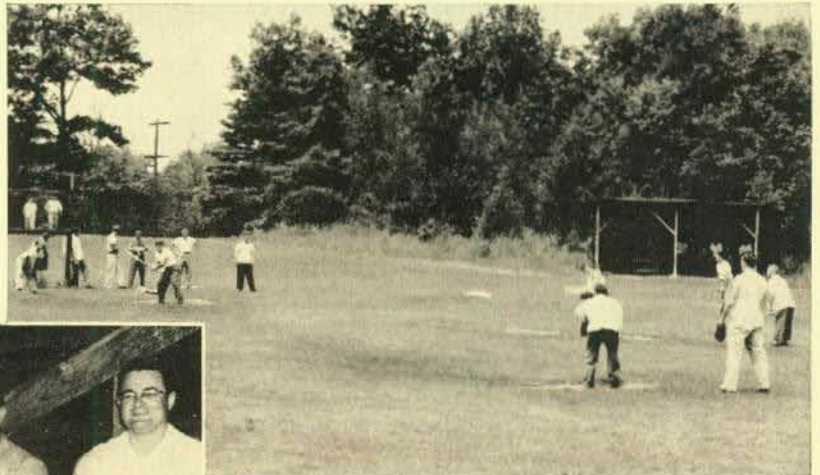


Visiting officials and leaders of Local 7, Springfield, Mass., enjoyed the local's recent annual clambake. From left, they are: Sam Donnelly, Worcester; Jock Gilmore, Boston; Bart Saunders, Boston; Vice President Thomas Dignan; B. A. Bill Wylie; Bill Poulin; President Arthur Illig; International Vice President John Regan; International Representative Walter Kenefick; Thomas Kearney; Timothy Grady; (front) International Executive Board Member Charles Caffrey.



During the afternoon, retired members of the local gathered with Mayor Daniel Brunton and local officers (from left): L. to R.: Edward McCarthy; William Kavanaugh; William Luzarder; Business Agent William Wylie; Mayor Brunton; President Arthur Illig; Adelard Arsenault, and William Wilson

Below: Rooters from the sidelines of the softball diamond are: John Dakers; Dave Goggin; John Larounis; Mitch Labudo, and Bernard Fleming.



Above: Local 7's softball team goes into action at the clambake.



Above: These local members constituted the hard-working clambake committee: Bill Bailey; Vice President Tom Dignan; Jerry McCarthy, and Business Agent Bill Wylie.

Below: During a pause in the afternoon's festivities, Jerry McCarthy, Mayor Daniel Brunton and Bill McAuliffe have a chat in the picnic pavilion.



Public Service by Local 12



These members of Local 12, Pueblo, Colo., contributed their time and skill to install new light fixtures in the Boy and Girl Scout headquarters there. From left are: Art Adams; Kenneth Swope; Harry Amick; Edward Grutt; Arthur Lazzarini, and George R. Allenbach.



Business Manager G. R. Allenbach takes great pleasure in presenting a 50-year pin and scroll to Brother William H. Hart, the local's first golden jubilarian.

Unemployment Clears In Baltimore Area

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—The best news for this month is that the unemployment situation is nearly cleared up. Very few members are out of work. Two very large jobs in the Baltimore area are getting under way, which will take care of the unemployed.

We are proud to have elected at our June meeting a fine delegation to attend the Convention in Chicago in September. We hope that our delegates will bring back some good reports.

On Saturday, August 7, 1954, we held our 19th Annual Stag Outing, at Conrad Ruth Villa. We are pleased to note the weather was very pleasant. According to count there were

some 990 members and guests present. There was plenty to eat and drink. All in all we had a successful and filling day. We wish to extend our thanks to the committee who worked so hard to make this a successful affair.

Members of Local Union No. 28, have something to look forward to this fall, and that is our Electronics Classes. The Educational Committee has worked out a program for the instruction of Industrial Electronics. This program was started last year. Classes were held in the Mergenthaler Vocational High School. We had a class of about 40 members, but only about 50 per cent of these were able to attend the full year. This year a large sum of money was appropriated to renovate the fourth floor of our local office building to hold the classes there. This was necessary to extend our courses and give us a place to keep the equipment that was not available to us at the school. We hope to have a much larger enrollment this year.

On the lighter side there is a funny story circulating about two of our Brothers, namely John Coles and Russell Tracey. It seems that on a recent Saturday, they made up a fishing trip. While arranging their gear in the boat, Tracey, who weighs about 300 pounds, got too close to the side of the boat, tipped it, lost his balance and fell overboard. Luckily there was another boat nearby, and Tracey supported himself on both boats. Coles asked, "Can you swim Tracey?" Tracey answered, "Hell no." Coles then asked, "Can you float?" Tracey answered, "My bottom half isn't, and I'm not taking any chances with the top half." Brother Coles knew he could not lift 300 pounds, so he started calling for help. When help arrived, they looked the situation over, went back to shore and brought out a scow, onto which they rolled Brother Tracey, and took him to shore. This was a fishing trip in which the only thing landed was Tracey, a 300 pounder. Some fish, huh!

PETE HAMILL, P. S.

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Vacationer Realizes Joys of the Job

L. U. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Some years ago a sociologist reporting on conditions here and abroad, as observed by him, made the apt statement that "there is no substitute for a job." After my absence from one for nearly 10 months while leading a gypsy-like life in my trailer, I heartily endorse that statement! Returning to Syracuse after covering nearly 21,000 miles since leaving here in October of last year, I returned to work with the tools and experienced

On Los Angeles City Project



Members of Local 18, Los Angeles, Calif., pose on the site of the Valley Steam Plant of the city-owned Department of Water and Power.

the joy that comes to all of us in the trade after hooking up electrical equipment and watching it come to life when the switch is turned on. I sincerely believe that there is no more satisfying work in the world than that of the electrician and we in the I.B.E.W. have every cause to feel proud of our trade and the results of our labor. So much for my philosophical effort and back to the reporting of events from Syracuse.

The big event of the year was, of course, the annual clam bake which fully justified the efforts of the committee who put a lot of effort into making it as good or better than the previous ones honored by our ladies of Local Union 43—wives and sweethearts. More than 400 men and women were present to partake of the good food provided by the committee consisting of Brothers Bill Butler, Jack Barry, Ed Klee, Ed Murphy, Tom Keating, Charlie Kennedy and Art Chaplin. Among the guests were a number of employers who seemed to enjoy the opportunity to sit with our members at the tables that were lit-

erally groaning with the weight of good things to eat. The International Office was represented by Joseph Liggett, International Vice President and Jerome Winterhalt, District Organizer. John R. Weigelt was also present as well as many visitors from the neighboring locals. These included Brother Liggett from Schenectady, John Downs of Rochester, Frank Snyder of Utica, Joe Koreman of Albany, Walter Maxim of Watertown, Herb Schmitz of Niagara Falls, Charlie Theise of Geneva, Phil Brady of Scranton, Tony Natoli of Cortland, Lawrence Bateman of Oswego, Dick Rose of Ithaca, Brother Osborne of Auburn and Ed Peek of Syracuse Local Union 1249. Many valuable gifts had been donated by our contractors and these were awarded to the lucky holders of the winning numbers picked from a hat by a fair daughter of one of our members. Our worthy President Bill Quigley was present with his cigar and the accompanying snapshots indicate that everyone had a good time.

BILL NIGHT, P.S.

Picnic Highlights Summer Schedule

L. U. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.—As another Labor Day rolls past, it is supposed to remind us that another summer is ended. Actually ours out here hasn't got started yet. We really got cheated when it came to nice weather but while reading the news, your scribe received the distinct impression that many regions this year struggled through "unseasonal" storms and heat waves. At least we were spared those and our forests are beautifully green.

Our summer highlight was our annual picnic held jointly with Local 77 at Shadow Lake. This is one time when the linemen and our narrowbacks can get together for a good time with ma and the kids getting in on the games and contests. Our committee composed of Clarence Graves, Jerry Hartman and Curt Jacobson, did a swell job. The picnic was the scene of a close shave for David Boyd, grandson of Malcolm Boyd (on the Executive Board). The five-year-old

Campaign for RCA Votes



Immediately following the N.L.R.B. election at the Findlay, Ohio, R.C.A. plant, this photo, sent us by International Representative Paul H. Menger, was taken, showing the campaigning spirit of the employees.

New York Graduation Exercises



The Class of 1955 of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N. Y., is represented by the graduating apprentices and members of the Joint Apprentice Committee. Left to right, back row: J. Costello; W. Pursley; W. Kraker; R. Porcelli; W. Thomson; E. Howell; V. Walsh; T. Nadvornik; E. Askerberg, and R. Harlow. Front row: Members of J.A.C., A. Peto; P. Currie; R. Hedlund; W. McKay; B. Giuliano, and R. DiNapoli.



Graduates of the course in Foremanship, conducted by Local 25, are (left to right) back row: George Doan, Robert Webster; Howard Mayham; Maurice L'Hommedieu; George Lang; Joseph Bermel, and Henry Kedler. Front row: Herbert L'Hommedieu, assistant business manager; Joseph Gramer, business manager; H. Scheld, N.E.C.A. Chapter president; Andrew Everett, president, Local 25; Al Terry, O. representative, and Jack Kiernan, Chapter manager.



At left, Apprentice W. Kraker receives his Certificate of Completion from R. Hedlund, J.A.C. chairman, and at right J. Bermel is presented his diploma from the Foreman course by Joseph Gramer, Local 25 business manager.

At Clambake in Syracuse, N. Y.



These members and guests of Local 43, Syracuse, N.Y., were caught by the camera at the group's recent clambake. At left is Jack Barry, member of the committee which provided for over 400 guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard (Goldie) Cavanaugh, Syracuse's chief electrical inspector. At right, local President Bill Quigley; Art Maroney; Ed Murphy, committee member; and Sandy Hassett.

while in swimming, slipped away, got into deep water and had gone down twice when he was pulled out sputtering, by an unknown bystander who jumped in after him. Malcolm would like very much to get in touch with the rescuer and thank him as he missed him during the confusion.

An important reminder should go this month to all our members and especially wiremen, about keeping personal records of their wages and hours worked. Now that our Health and Welfare and Vacation Plans are in printed form, it should be apparent to all, the amount of bookkeeping involved and thence the possibilities of errors and omissions. The hours you work, the dates and your employers' names have assumed a new importance now that a number of our benefits are determined by them.

So we figure it's a good idea for each member to keep his many check stubs in a business-like manner in a safe place but where someone else can find them in case of an accident. This should apply to your dues receipts, too.

We heard of a case here in town recently where a middle-aged man died of a heart attack and six months later his widow just accidentally ran across safekeeping receipts for \$1,000 worth of Government Bonds that she didn't know he had. They were in an old book that was headed for the ash can.

So it might pay to keep duplicate records especially if you move around. We might even get our office to print us some little note books to assist in the orderly keeping of our records. All those in favor—say so.

The other reminder to everyone this month is to get out the vote for the right Congressmen, and to get your womenfolk to do the same. They are the new target for thousands of dollars worth of expensive political TV advertising that many candidates cannot afford. It appears that labor's enemies seem to always have the

handsome faces, the smooth delivery and the necessary \$\$\$ to pressure the ladies vote. The facts will bear me out that the new look in politics is that the women's vote both young and old, is now as important as that of the men's.

The Congress that we will elect now, is very important, in that what it does in the next two years can easily determine who our next President will be. Check in our office for the voting records of your Congressmen and vote right. It's urgent.

KNUTE MALLET, P.S.

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Honor Pensioners At Portland Dinner

L. U. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.—The Third Annual Pensioners' Dinner was held in the Eagles Hall this year with

Brothers O. G. Harbak, 9th District Vice President, William Myers and Gene Heiss International Representatives of the 9th District, as guests.

Pensioners attending were Brothers C. M. Barlow, C. D. Binkley, O. L. Bloomfield, Herb Boynton, James Caine, W. W. Crabtree, Charles Crider, L. A. Garwood, B. H. Graham, Emory Hicks, Clyde Ketchum, Homer Kirkpatrick, R. R. McCarthy, A. E. McCoy, Gordon MacQuarrie, Frank Moyer, Robert Oster, Fred Ream, Eugene Richardson, J. H. Richardson, A. F. Sall, E. L. Sayres, Fred Schrader, J. W. Seabold, Albert Stone, Carl Todd and W. E. Zingsheim.

Also present were officers of Local 48 and from information received from Brother H. H. Harrison, business manager, everyone had a very good time. Many more tales of the older days were heard as many of

ADDRESS CHANGED?



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name

L. U.

Card No.

NEW ADDRESS

.....

.....

OLD ADDRESS

.....

(Zone No.)

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

At Seattle Joint Picnic



When Locals 77 and 46 combined efforts to stage a joint picnic, these veteran members were in attendance (left to right), first row: A. Supan-sick; W. B. Spaulding; T. C. Stewart; E. M. Scheib; J. B. Croll; D. H. Weir; A. L. Miller; M. C. Hornbeck; A. B. Schuck; E. Hubbard, and F. W. Miles. Second row: S. Hess; N. S. Hansen; T. Wetterlind; H. W. Swim; J. Skene; F. L. Tucker; W. Sroufe; F. A. Rosenberg; L. A. Klein; J. H. Runde, and F. Swan. Third row: E. T. Bodwin; O. Peterson; J. McLeod; K. L. Cameron; G. T. Brown; W. D. Stephenson; F. Hale; D. Kelly; G. R. Egner; C. R. (Panhandle) Peterson; G. H. Metzgar, and B. Edwards.

the old timers were newcomers to our Annual Pension Dinner.

Portland has finally decided to become a big time city as thousands of dollars have been voted and passed for new schools, a new zoo, new docks and new bridges. Also a new 20-story, one block square hotel is being built. Labor unions in Portland are financing half of the cost of the hotel.

I am also happy to report that Local 48's recording secretary, Brother Chet Craig has finally reached one of his many goals. For the past four or five years, Brother Craig has mentioned and suggested that Local 48 start a credit union for our brothers. He has finally succeeded and as to date over 100 names are on the charter.

Local 48 held its Annual Picnic at Paradizo Park again this year. Once again a very successful picnic was held with over 700 attending. A big "pat" on the back goes to our President Brother Clothier for picking such a fine committee which consisted of Brothers Munnings, Brust, Connell, Harrison, Chandler, Sheriff, Zimmerman and Gerrard. The afternoon was spent with races of all types: egg tossing, balloon tossing, swimming and bingo.

Some wonderful prizes were taken home by the winners of all events. Gate prizes consisted of electrical appliances, bags of groceries, frozen



Some of the officers of Locals 46 and 77 who attended the picnic, top row: E. Patton, president, 46; Emil Racine, and Alex Campbell. Middle row: Jake Gilbert; Art Kent; Art Dakers, and J. Kalsted. Bottom row: Mr. Hornbeck; Dave Davis; Kurt Jacobson, and Bill Powell.



The Joint Picnic Committee of Locals 46 and 77, top row: Jerry Hartman, 46; Don Moore, 77, co-chairman; Lionel Delong, 77; Don Hays, 77. Bottom row: Kurt Jacobson, 46; Clarence Graves, 46, co-chairman, and C. McMeel, 77.

turkeys and picnic hams.

Also receiving prizes were Brother Bill Brust for being the oldest person in the park—77 years young. Brother Al Williams for having the youngest child in the park, a two-months-old bouncing baby. Bill Zingsheim for being the oldest member of Local 48, excluding Bill Brust's 49 years and Bill Shird as the youngest Local 48 member, 19 years old.

The L.L.P.E. was \$9.27 richer after the picnic as 10 per cent of the bingo games take was put in the L.L.P.E. Campaign Fund.

E. L. KELLAS, P. S.

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Local Shares in Houston's Growth

L. U. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS—Greetings Brothers, from Local 66, Houston, Texas, the City which boasts of having reached a million in population. This of course is not Houston proper but metropolitan Houston, which includes many smaller communities in this area which have in the past several years literally swelled together and merged into one huge metropolis.

Local 66 takes pride in being one of many labor organizations which represents thousands of skilled working men in the Houston area, men whose skill and efforts have helped make our community economically strong and healthy. We especially think "66" has contributed more than its part to such a healthy community. We give as an example our record of productivity. The H.L. and P. Company has just reached 1,000,000 KW peak demand load, which is somewhat better than twice the demand load their system had several years ago. This increase in generation, transmission and distribution of electric power is being accomplished with approximately the same number of employees. This means that the employees of the H.L. and P. Company are delivering more than twice as much KW per man to our one million citizens than we were several years ago. We are all proud of our record of productivity and take pride in our contribution to the growth of our city.

We have selected our delegates to represent us at our 25th Convention. I understand for the past several weeks they have been rather anxious for the journey to the "Convention City." By the time this goes to press we hope they will be somewhat simmered down and be sincerely at work representing "66" at the convention.

Our I.B.E.W. Convention is supposed to be the largest labor convention ever held anywhere in the world. We sincerely hope that our delegates and all delegates alike will support and give weight to any actions that will be for the best interest of all working men and certainly for the

best interest of our great country. I especially hope that the convention will pass a resolution that will spell out in no uncertain terms of our desires to be vigilant in our efforts to keep racketeering and communist influences out of the I.B.E.W.

R. R. ANSLEY, P. S.

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Describes Status Of Welfare Plan

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—At the last Unit Conference Committee meeting the delegates gave the business office their approval to negotiate a prepaid health and welfare plan for Local 77's membership. As of September 1, 1954, 10 percent of the membership is covered by such a plan.

The following utilities pay the full cost of a health and welfare plan for the employee and his dependents:

PBX Operators, Seattle
Chelan County Public Utility District
Douglas County Public Utility District
Ferry County Public Utility District
Grant County Public Utility District
Okanogan County Public Utility District
Seattle Transit

The following utilities pay one-half the cost:

Benton County Public Utility District
Franklin County Public Utility District
Pend O'Reille County Public Utility District
Kootenai Rural Electrification Association, Inc.

At a meeting of the Northwest Communications Council, composed of six members from Local 77 and six members of Local 125, it was decided to request a prepaid health and welfare plan in the coming negotiations with the West Coast Telephone Company. This plan would provide coverage for 1200 members, 600 in Washington and 600 in Oregon. The meeting was held in Portland, August 7th and 8th. The following delegates represented Local 77: Beulah Flynn, president of the Council; Ruth Schultz, secretary; Gertrude McColl, Jeanne Kister, Erick Johanson and Ted Riedlinger. Local 77's business office was represented by Lloyd C. Smith, business manager; Robert McAlpin, business representative and Gordon Smith, director of research. Requests for changes in the present agreement and health and welfare plans were discussed at length.

Local 77 is starting a series of shop stewards meetings which will be held in various cities in the State. The purpose of these meetings is to give the shop stewards a chance to exchange ideas and discuss their problems. These meetings also provide a

means for getting information on labor history, labor laws and labor-management relations to the shop stewards.

Negotiations are in progress with Ellensburg, Centralia and Seattle City Lights. The agreement with the Northwest Line Constructors Chapter of the N.E.C.A. is also being negotiated at the present time.

GORDON L. SMITH, P.S.

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New Slate for Norfolk Local 80

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Since our last installment, Local 80 elected and installed the following officers, to serve until June 30, 1956: Brothers J. W. Amory, president (he is also a past president); M. B. White, vice president; and reelected: H. A. Tarrall, recording secretary; E. M. Moore, financial secretary; J. P. Potts, treasurer; and B. G. Castles, business manager. Our new Executive Board consists of Brothers W. O. White, H. F. Hand, V. K. Alexander, L. R. Thomas, C. W. Ashley and George Hickman. Our new Examining Board members are: Brothers N. E. Murrell (reelected), Bruce Ross, J. E. Baker, J. H. Hall and J. R. Ferguson. The delegates elected to the International Convention were Brothers E. M. Key and W. K. Alexander; their alternates were Brothers L. R. Thomas and C. W. Ashley.

Yours truly once more covers the water front. For the information of our out-of-town Brothers our work is fast catching up and several projects will finish in the near future. Our Agreement Committee was unable to get any pay increase for journeymen this time. But, it did however, establish a definite percentage basis, resulting in a fair raise for our apprentices.

Seems like the most controversial issue at this time, is that big tax bill completed by Congress in July. We just happen to have two Associated Press releases at hand, dated July 31, from Washington and feel that a few excerpts at this time could serve a useful purpose. Here is the first one: "that big tax bill completed by Congress this week makes a historic turning point in the Federal Government's attitude toward business. Boiled down, the bill represents a victory for those who hold the following economic philosophy: A prime way to create more and better jobs, to make the whole nation more prosperous is to ease the tax burden on business, too encourage it to start new ventures and expand old ones. That philosophy was not the dominant one in the 20 years of the 'New Deal' and 'Fair Deal.' Then the argument was that the road toward prosperity lay in direct measures to put more purchasing power into the hands of the consumers . . . But all

Activities of Local 112, Pasco



In this scene from a meeting of Local 112, Pasco, Wash., seated at the table from left to right are: R. H. Smith, vice chairman; G. A. Foster, organizer; Business Manager H. A. Flaherty; H. H. Ehmson, recorder, and J. Aycock, chairman.



International Representative Verel R. Johnson, extreme right, distributes gold membership pins to members of Local 112. Left to right, back row: Financial Secretary G. A. Foster; Assistant Business Manager William Boyd; President William Sneddon, and Business Manager H. A. Flaherty. Middle row: Ernest G. Doskey; Earl William Milton; George Neher, Jr.; A. LaDouceur, and Edwin B. Ives. Front row: Allen Bell; Myron Perry, E. B. Foster, and H. M. Gifford.

put together, they reflect the fundamental view of the Eisenhower administration and many Republicans in Congress that for years the tax laws have been running down the wrong track . . . Sure: During these 20 years the economy has grown as never before; business expansion into new products, new plants, new equipment has been unprecedented." And several columns more telling of the hundreds of thousands of dollars now deductible for the investor.

The second release: "A four-and-one-half-billion dollar further reduction in Federal taxes and a three-billion dollar increase in Government spending to lift consumer buying power was proposed today by the newly-formed Conference on Economic Progress . . . The 'true level' of unemployment has risen to the equivalent of five million persons . . . Production is 'at least 27 billion dollars below the full production level' . . . If production does not rise, the group estimated, the 'true level' of unemployment will be close to seven million by early next year . . . An increase in Government outlays by about three billion dollars to meet gaps in our defense or domestic programs, and a further four-and-one-half-billion-dollar reduction in taxes now imposed on lower income con-

sumers, would powerfully stimulate business investment and consumer buying, the report said. Additional steps to lift consumer buying by about 20 billion dollars include: improved farm income through creating wider markets for surpluses; wage increases and a higher minimum wage; selective price adjustments; and expanded Social Security."

So, in all fairness to both groups, the "haves" and the "have-nots," we might logically ask, somewhat wistfully though, who in this great country of ours is going to buy and thereby protect the investment of this select minority (the investors), if the vast multitudes of consumers just can't raise the cash? Echoes of '29?

J. V. (JOE) HOCKMAN, P.S.

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Urges Individual Interest by Local

L. U. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—One of our members has seen fit to drop out of the local after 16 years of good standing. As your financial secretary I called this Brother on the phone to inquire as to his reason for leaving the I.B.E.W. and to my amazement this is what he said. "I am no longer working in construc-

tion but rather have taken a maintenance job. I requested a withdrawal card from the business manager and he turned me down. Now that my income is far less than before I must therefore drop out."

And then I read a letter sent in to the International Office Withdrawal Department by some member of the I.B.E.W., and I quote. "The time has come when I must retire from the trade, but I'll never give up my I.B.E.W. membership. It is a source of great pride to me to belong to an organization that is as concerned with its members as individuals, as it is with its local unions as a whole."

And now getting back to our own Brother member I asked myself this question. Are we enough concerned with this individual? Are we going to stand by and let this sort of thing get by the board? Wake up L. U. 107. I don't condone our Brother's attitude and neither do I relish losing this Brother member. Let's do something about it.

Brother Jake Dumond has passed away, after a lingering illness of three years' duration. He was one of the old-timers as the expression goes. We shall miss him and to the widow we extend our deepest sympathy. And in his memory our character has been draped.

LLOYD R. BLOOMBERG, P.S.

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Washington Scribe In JOURNAL Debut

L. U. 112, PASCO, WASH.—In this my first report to the JOURNAL, as press secretary for Local Union 112, Pasco, Washington, I feel that it would be of general interest to the Brotherhood to mention a few high points in our local's progress from July, 1951, to the present time.

From June 1, 1947, to October 29, 1952, we were under direct supervision by the International office, and it was with justifiable pride that we accepted the responsibility of direct

D. C. Local Marks 20 Years



At the 20th Anniversary Dinner and Dance of Local 121, Washington, D. C., Local president William F. Rhodes, left in left hand picture, was presented the "Carl B. Johnson Memorial Gavel" by Local Vice President Fusca, and at right, the evening's guest of honor, International President Emeritus Dan W. Tracy, rises to address the guests.



Guests speakers of the evening included, left to right: Frank G. Werden of the International; Dr. Roy B. Eastin of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Alvin W. Hall of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

supervision of our jurisdiction when it was turned over to us by the International Vice-President of the Ninth District, O. G. Harbak, in October, 1952.

On December 2, 1951, when Brother H. A. Flaherty was appointed as business manager, we had in our files 800 members of 112, plus 133 members from other locals. Today we have 1,070 members of 112 plus 640 from other locals. In 1951 we had approximately 30 contractors in our jurisdiction. Today we have twice that number that are signed to our agreement plus several out-of-jurisdiction contractors working through our local. Prior to September 18, 1952, we had separate agreements for

our Oregon and Washington jurisdictions. With the able assistance of International Representatives Otto Rieman and V. Briellot of the Ninth District staff, a new consolidated agreement and addendum thereto for the Hanford Project was negotiated and approved.

In 1951 our scale was \$2.50 and no travel time. Today our scale is \$2.90 and a very good travel time clause is in our agreement. On the Hanford Project in 1951 our scale was \$2.75 with \$2.50 a day travel. Today our scale is \$3.00 and \$4.00 reporting pay.

In October of 1952 Brother William Boyd was appointed assistant business manager to help in covering the

large territory in our jurisdiction, and is doing an excellent job of organizing and policing the territory.

The two major projects on the Hanford Plant are scheduled to reach their peak of employment along in September, 1954, and gradually taper off. With a 12-million dollar chemical plant and a five-million dollar Hump Yard, our prospects for 1954 and 1955 look very good.

After the regular meeting February 19, 1953, a special social hour meeting was turned over to International Representative Verel R. Johnson, to present gold badge pins to the following Brothers for 25 years and longer membership in the I.B. E.W.: George Neher, Jr., Myron

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



Granville O. Allen

For our press secretary salute for this month, we go "way down south in Dixie" to Sheffield, Alabama and L.U. 558 where a press correspondent by the name of Granville O. Allen holds forth.

Brother Allen has been sending us his interesting contributions to "Local Lines" for more than two years and doing a good job of keeping the

Brotherhood informed as to the activities of the members of his local union.

Brother Allen is 38 years old and has been engaged in electrical work for some 14 years, during part of which time he "tramped around quite a lot."

While Brother Allen has never served L.U. 558 as an officer, he has been active in its work for some time—has acted as shop steward on a number of jobs and as a delegate to the Alabama State Federation of Labor Convention.

Brother Allen is an ex-Marine sergeant veteran of World War II, is married has three children, a daughter and two sons. His hobbies are baseball and quail hunting. For extra curricular activity too, Brother Allen is active in his church, serving as song director and Sunday school teacher.

Keep up the good work, Brother Granville Allen. The IBEW needs community-minded citizens in every one of its local unions and writers interested enough to keep us informed of all that concerns us as union members.

Perry, Ernest G. Doskey, Allen James Bell with 25 years, Earl Wm. Milton with 26 years, A. LaDouceur, Edwin B. Ives, E. B. Foster with 30 years, and H. M. Gifford with 35 years. International Representative Verel R. Johnson made a splendid presentation address, after which refreshments were served and a very enjoyable social hour followed.

I am also happy to report that a new unit has been added to Local Union 112 at Richland, Washington, known as Radiation Monitoring Unit.

The job classification of radiation monitor journeyman added to the steadily increasing job classifications within the Brotherhood brings a very high type of membership training to the responsibility of protecting the craftsmen, operating personnel in the maintenance and operations of atomic plants in the United States and Canada against the hazards of contamination and radiation in accordance with international and national standards. We are happy and proud to welcome to the Brotherhood the radiation monitor classifications.

Under the guidance of our International Representative Verel R. Johnson, aided by our Business Manager, H. A. Flaherty, and the writer, the unit's Negotiating Committee has completed negotiations with the General Electric Company, which operates the Hanford Atomic Products Operation for the Atomic Energy Commission. The committee deserves a

lot of credit for negotiating one of the best Appendix As to the general agreement between the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council covering maintenance and operating personnel within the bargaining unit, under which the membership of the I.B.E.W. and 19 other local unions of the A.F.L. operate.

It has been my privilege to have taken an active part in connection with organizing the maintenance and operating personnel within the existing bargaining unit on the Hanford Atomic Product Operation, having served in 1946 as general chairman of all A.F.L. crafts on the project, also as president of the Hanford Section of the Columbia Power Trades Council and in June, 1947, when the Metal Trades Department, A.F.L.,

Wife of Vice President Petty Passes

The entire Brotherhood will be sorry to learn of the death on September 18, 1954, of Mrs. Ellen Petty, wife of the Vice President of our Twelfth District, Brother W. B. Petty. We know we express the feeling of all our membership in extending our most sincere sympathy to Vice President Petty in his bereavement.

granted a charter to the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council, I served as President from 1947 to December, 1949. Also as business representative for the Council from June, 1949, to August, 1950. Since that time have been serving in various phases of Local Union 112 and the council activities in organizing, etc., and I am looking forward to many more years of active service in behalf of the Brotherhood, especially in the radiation monitoring and electronic instrumentation phases of our jurisdiction.

In conclusion I feel that a great deal of credit is due the officers and members of the Executive Board, both past and present, for the untiring efforts they have put into making Local Union 112 the fine local that it is today, and that goes also to the great number of members who have so ably assisted.

G. A. FOSTER, P.S.

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Local Marks 20th Milestone at Banquet

L. U. 121, WASHINGTON, D. C.—On June 19, 1954, I.B.E.W. Local 121, Federal Electrical Workers celebrated the 20th anniversary of their charter with a dinner and dance at the Hamilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. A delicious steak dinner was served to approximately 160 members, their wives and honored guests.

We were most fortunate in having for one of our honored guests Mr. Dan W. Tracy, President Emeritus of the I.B.E.W. We hold Mr. Tracy in especial regard as the "father" of our local. During the dinner we were pleasantly entertained by two accomplished and versatile musicians. The master of ceremonies job was ably handled by Brother "Tex" Hodgkins.

After the dinner a "Carl B. Johnson Memorial Gavel" was presented to the local's president, Brother William F. Rhodes.

The late Carl B. Johnson was the beloved President of Local 121 for the first 18 years of its existence. The memory of Brother Johnson will be forever engraved in our hearts.

President Tracy told of his pride in the growth of the local since its inception.

Mr. Frank G. Werden assistant to President J. Scott Milne expressed regrets of the President on being unable to be present and wished us good luck in the future.

The next honored speaker was Honorable Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Approximately half of Local 121's membership are employees of the Bureau. Mr. Hall paid a fine tribute to the fine workmanship performed every day around the clock by the electricians of the Bureau. All paper

currency, stamps and bonds are printed there.

Following Director Hall was a witty and humorous oration by Dr. Roy B. Eastin, executive assistant to the Public Printer of the Government Printing Office. The remaining half of our membership are employees of the United States Government Printing Office, the largest printing plant in the country.

Dr. Eastin stressed in particular the amicable relations existing between the members of Local 121 and the United States Government. Following the orations, greetings were extended to all our retired members.

Next on the program was the presentation of 20-year pins to all 20-year members present. Particular notice was paid to Brother "Pop" Torney who has a few months over 49 years in the Brotherhood.

Following this, came a spellbinding interlude occasioned by the skilful performance of Mr. George Farmer, a noted magician.

The memorable evening was climaxed by several hours of enjoyable dancing.

WILLIAM F. RHODES,
President

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Local Wins Rocket Power Contract

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Sunflower Ordnance Works is the flowery name of a scattered collection of grim buildings 25 miles west of Kansas City. The plant is one of the largest producers of rocket powder in the nation. A large part of the 7,000 buildings in the group are partly hidden by earthen barricades attesting the menacing nature of their contents. However, during 11 years of production, there has been only one major accident when a nitro-glycerine neutralizer blew up in which four men disappeared as completely as if they had never lived.

What makes the plant newsworthy at this time is that the jurisdiction of electrical construction work has been permanently awarded to L. U. 124. When the project was begun, in 1942, the local rather reluctantly accepted responsibility for manning the job. At the peak of construction there were more than 2,500 electricians employed, and since then—except for five years when the plant was in "mothballs"—there have been members of 124 on the job in varying numbers making changes and building new buildings as new methods of making powder were perfected.

Presently there are about 100 members employed under the direction of Laurence Riley, superintendent and George Conrad and Hal McDermott, general foremen. The friction and minor irritations which seem to be inherent on a job of this nature are al-

most entirely absent at this time. We feel that the steward, Jerry Magelssen, deserves part of the credit for this. Jerry has that rare combination of geniality and firmness which is essential in a good steward.

We are happy to announce the signing of a new contract to take effect September first. The advance of 15 cents per hour to the wages and 2½ cents to the Welfare Fund is not all the committee asked for but it is a steady forward movement by which all enduring progress is made. The addition to the Welfare Fund is especially gratifying to the members many of whom were dubious of its benefits at first but who are now enthusiastic supporters of the plan.

As this piece goes into the mail, the delegates to the Brotherhood Convention at Chicago are preparing to leave. They have been selected by popular vote as the men most fitted to express the will of the members of this local in the democratic process of making laws to guide the destiny of the Brotherhood through the next two years. They are: Andy Harvey, Roy Smiley, Frank Murphy, Don Murphy, George Kennard, Al Sullivan, Al Karl, Warren Bott, Robert Jones, L. V. Riley, Art Erickson and G. Magelssen. They are an able body of men and Local Union 124 is proud to be represented by them.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P.S.

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Labor Group Enters Rose Parade Float

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—The damp weather of June provided an abundant supply of flowers for the beautiful floats in Portland's Rose Parade on June 12th. For the first time in many years labor took an active part in the parade with the

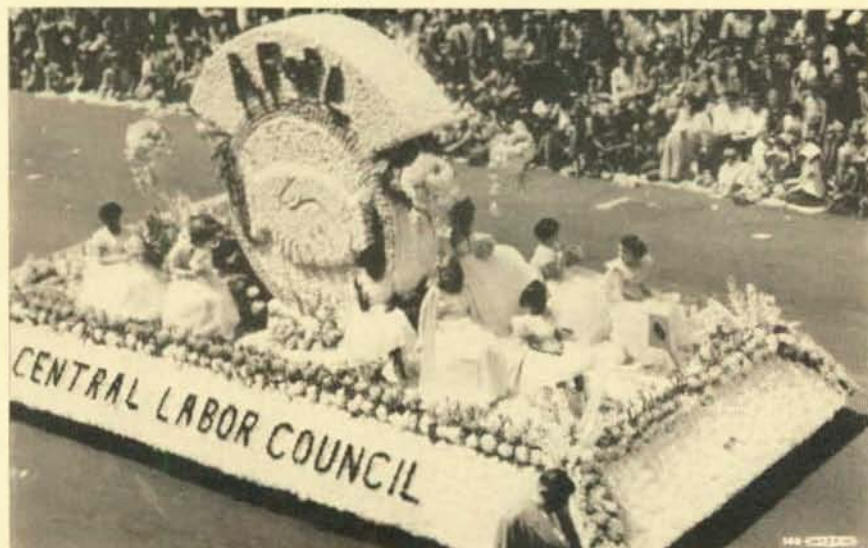
entry of a float by the Central Labor Council, AFL. While it did not take first prize, it did receive many favorable comments. It also indicated to many thousands who watched the parade that the Central Labor Council is an active civic organization as well as a labor organization.

Negotiations seem to be on a continuing basis. Two have just been completed and agreements signed with Public Utility Districts granting wage increases and additional benefits. Something new in the way of benefits was achieved when the Hood River Electric Cooperative agreed to match payments of 2½% of wages paid by each employee into a welfare or savings fund. The West Salem Co-op has agreed to a similar plan but with larger percentage payments. This is the first such plan of which we are aware that has been adopted.

It has been inferred many times that the small "public" utilities have, as a general rule, lagged behind the "private" utilities in wages and conditions. These inferences are refuted by this action and also by the fact that a number of "public" utilities (PUDs) in the Northwest maintain the highest wage rate in the area and hence the highest utility rate in the United States.

Two more negotiations, the West Coast Telephone Company and the Line Construction Contractors, have yet to be consummated and this activity will be completed for the year. Reaching an understanding with the contractors is a rather knotty problem this year and for a very strange reason. The several different unions involved have not been able to agree on some of the items in question. Rather an awkward position as our relations with the line contractors are the best on record.

Entry for Rose Parade



Local 125, Portland, Ore., participated in the entry of this lovely float in the Portland Rose Parade by the local Central Labor Union.

New Home for Decatur Local



Standing at the entrance of their local's new home, currently under construction, are these members of Local 146, Decatur, Ill.: Mel Williams; Bob Scherer; Harry Ritter; Tom Ragsdale; Mervil Logue; Fred Ullom; John Toth, and Wayne Wright. In front is "Junior Wireman" Larrie Logue, son of Mervil Logue. At right, John Toth an apprentice who will begin his 6th 6 months in September, took time out to have his picture taken.



Journeyman Wiremen Mervil Logue, Wayne Wright and Fred Ullom give advice to another journeyman, Bob Scherer.

Employment is holding up very well again this summer and will probably remain at a high level until late autumn. This in spite of a crippling strike in the logging and lumber industry which in this area is a major source of general employment. Both the CIO and AFL unions are out and picket lines of both unions are being respected. It appears that the continuous efforts being exerted to bring these two organizations a little closer together is bringing results. Let us

hope that this effort continues and that the results will multiply rapidly.

Surprise greeted us on the first of August on receipt of a letter from President Milne and shortly thereafter our Business Manager W. L. Vinson departed for the Washington office. He had been appointed chairman of the Law Committee for the coming Convention. We are proud of this recognition of ability and extend to him our sincere congratulations. This appointment will mean a lot of

hard work and little opportunity to engage in other convention activities.

Following the biennial task of counting general election ballots two new faces appeared in our roster of union officers, i.e.; Wesley Harvey as vice president and Harold Meyers as a member of the Executive Board. Ten members were elected delegates to the International Convention, this writer being one of the fortunate. I am now looking forward to meeting a number of old acquaintances and making new ones.

The news that Frank Edwards had severed his relations as radio commentator for the AFL was somewhat of a surprise and shock. We shall miss his informative summary of the news items vital to labor. His sudden departure without a reasonable explanation and with accompanying rumors of dissension allow concern to appear. Charges of "slanted news" are detestable and, if true, should be corrected at once if the confidence of the membership, which this program has established, is to be maintained.

The rapid approach of Labor Day signifies that in only a few short weeks national and local elections will be at hand, elections that will be particularly vital to everyone who works for a living. Issues are at stake that will vitally effect every union member. Candidates who will promise most anything are clamoring for election. Do you know of these issues and the background and reliability of these candidates? If not, believe me Brother, you better get busy and find out. Your local union

and the local committees for the L.L.P.E. are certainly doing their best to disseminate information concerning these issues and candidates which should help you make up your mind. If you can't make up your mind or are too negligent or too disinterested to listen to the information forthcoming from these hard working bodies, follow their recommendations and you won't go wrong when you pull that lever or check that ballot. Just remember that your vote, and your vote is as valuable as any other vote, will help determine the outcome of these issues.

FLOYD D. PARKER, P.S.

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Progress on Decatur Locals New Home

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—The new home of Local 146 is rapidly taking shape and Business Manager A. C. Kohli has predicted that our regular September meeting will be held in the new hall. Good weather and a good general contractor, plus the cooperation of members in donating their time and energy for the wiring of the building, has enabled a good time schedule for completion of the job.

We dislike to brag, but Local 146, IBEW, is the first union in Decatur, Illinois to own their own home, which we feel is something to be proud of. The Building Committee can be justly proud of the contribution they have made towards the future security of Local 146. Of course the Business Manager A. C. Kohli and our energetic President Melvin Williams are largely responsible for the guidance and judgment which influenced the committee in its decisions.

We did have our annual summer picnic, although for a while it seemed a little doubtful whether the affair would be held this year. Carl Noll and Donald Harris secured a date on July 17, at Spittler's Woods State Park. About 300 turned out for the gathering and everyone seemed to have a good time. Members who served on the Picnic Committee were as follows: Floyd Snyder, James Current, Mervil Logue, Edward White, Elston Twiss, Stuart Mercer, Carl Noll, Fred Ullom, Wayne Wright, Ninnion O. Primm, Harold Montgomery, A. C. Kohli and Robert Wayne. Anyone who thinks this is just an honorary committee, with no work involved, has another guess coming, and should get themselves appointed to one of President Melvin Williams' committees. If all goes well, this year's Annual Christmas Party will no doubt be held in our new hall.

Lyle Dingman of Local 146, was injured recently while at work at the Macon Arms Plant. Dingman, an employe of the Long Electric Company, Peoria, Illinois was hit in the head by

a piece of metal which fell from a machine about 20 feet above the place where he was working. He was taken to Decatur and Macon County Hospital in a Brintlinger ambulance. X-Rays were taken to determine the extent of his injuries. Since then he has returned to work and it is to be hoped he will suffer no further ill effects.

Members can thank our Negotiating Committee for a ten-cent per-hour increase over the present scale, effective August 21, which, incidentally is the anniversary date of our contract with the National Electrical Contractors, Illinois Chapter. Much credit is due to the committee for the expert handling of the negotiations and the fine cooperation received from the contractor's committee.

Local Electrical Workers are now enjoying some of the best conditions in the country gained through the wise guidance of our very capable Business Manager A. C. Kohli, who has had the advice and counsel of our energetic Executive Board. Members of this board, which also acts as our Negotiating Committee are as follows: Floyd Snyder, Fred Ullom, Elston Twiss, Cecil Wilson, Mervil Logue and Melvin Williams. Hats off to these boys for a job well done!!!

At the present time our only report of any member on the sick list is Journeyman Robert Comerford. We trust you have a speedy recovery, Bob.

There is a story circulating about Percy Twiss having gone to sleep while fishin' gettin' his feet sunburned so badly he couldn't go to work for a few days. Is there any truth to this story, Perc???

BOB WAYNE, P.S.

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Account of Fourth District's Meeting

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—The Fourth District Progress Meeting was held in Cincinnati at the Netherland Plaza. Delegates arrived on Friday the 23rd to be ready for the two-day session held July 24th and 25th. Local 212, being host, was on hand to welcome the delegates. Among those present were J. Scott Milne, International President; Joe Keenan, International Secretary; Carly McMillan and Carl Scholtz of the Executive Council and Frank Graham and Jack Bobbitt, assistants to the President. There were also several hundred business representatives and financial secretaries of the 185 locals that make up the Fourth District of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

John J. Hurst, president of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council gave the welcoming address and International Vice President Gordon Freeman presided over all of the business meetings.

J. Scott Milne blasted the changes made by the National Labor Rela-

tions Board, saying it has removed its protective cloak from millions of American workers. He also stated that the relinquishing of jurisdiction over many fields has changed the intent of the Taft-Hartley law. So far all the changes have been detrimental to organized labor. Our International President also stated that he was happy to be one of the signers of the "No Raiding pact" between the AFL and the CIO saying it has been accepted in good faith by 94 unions and that he believes it will be a big step in getting the two major federations together.

Harry Williams, business manager of Local 212, spoke on the many phases of electricity in the industry and the increasing knowledge the journeyman Electrical Worker has to have in the building trades of today as we enter the electronic and atomic age.

Clarence G. Felix, vice president and general manager of the Crosley Division of Avco Manufacturing Corp., spokesman for management, called upon the unionist to work for good global citizenship by doing more for his neighborhood.

Fred Rauch of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company spoke on management and the powerhouses under construction.

After the business meeting was concluded there were cocktails and dinner on Saturday, followed by a superb floor show and dancing for the entertainment of delegates and their wives and sweethearts.

November second could be a big day for the workingman. It could also work in the reverse unless we work hard and pull together. For the past decade the workers of this country have been too complacent and as a consequence the Taft-Hartley and the so called "Right to Work" laws have been enacted. Had we been more vigilant and united, much of this oppression could have been averted.

It is not too late however, to effect changes that will be beneficial toward all organized labor. All we need do is to accept the challenge before us and throw away the cloak of complacency and disunity. We must once again realize the strength of the opposition forces and the relentlessness with which they attack us. We must strive hereafter to be forever on guard against these forces. The last means of remedying some of these past mistakes is at the polls on November second, where we have a chance to vote for our friends and defeat our foes.

However it is not always an easy task for us as individuals to determine exactly who are friends and enemies. The daily press is very often very clever in disguising and distorting the true facts about many candidates. By half truths and mis-

At Fourth District Meet



From left to right: Intl. Executive Council Member Carl Scholtz; International President J. Scott Milne; Vice President and Mrs. Gordon Freeman; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hurst; International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan; International Representative Frank Graham, and International Executive Council Member C. McMillian.



Secretary Keenan, Business Manager Harry Williams of Local 212 and President Milne pose at the Fourth District Progress Meeting.

representations they attempt to beguile the public into believing that the avowed foes of labor are actually the workingman's friend. We must not be misled. We must examine their voting records and then if necessary expose the wolves in sheep's clothing for what they really are. The labor papers periodically publish these voting records. Consult and analyze these reports and then determine for yourself who are the friends and enemies of labor.

Let's be careful and not be only on the defensive in the way in which we condemn our enemies, but let's be more positive and constructive and push our friends by enumerating their qualities that make them friends of labor. Other means to help at our disposal with little effort are to contribute to the L.L.P.E., vote yourself November second, and persuade your family and friends to do likewise.

CARL H. VOELLMECKE, P.S.

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Surveys Perspective Since 1903 Pamphlet

L. U. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Looking

over a box full of miscellaneous literature accumulated during the years, a pamphlet entitled "Trade Unions and the Law" caught my eye, and temporarily stopped the job of cleaning up the basement. Written in 1903, by J. R. Clynes, Secretary of the Lancashire District Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union, it sold for one penny, and is a mine of valuable information for those interested. "Trade Unions are essentially clubs, and not trading companies, and we think that the degree of regulation possible in the case of the latter is not possible in the case of the former. All questions of crime apart, the objects at which they aim, the rights which they claim, the liabilities which they incur, are for the most part it seems to us, such as courts of law should neither enforce, nor modify, nor annul, they should rest entirely on consent."—Home Secretary Bruce reading from the minority report of the Trade Union Commission of 1867. He then said "It is in accordance with that opinion that the measure of the Government has been framed."

"The question as to whether unions should be given a legal entity was discussed by the Labour Com-

mission in 1891 and 1893, and the opinion recorded that trade unions should neither sue nor be sued, except with regard to the protection and management of their funds."

Too bad that some of our prominent B.C. union officials didn't know this before begging the Government to enact "protective Labour legislation."

Brother Clynes, author of the pamphlet has long since passed on, I believe. I am sure he wouldn't be very gratified to know that over 50 years after his writing, we are still sued by employers, legal injunctions are issued almost daily, unions sue each other, and the courts decide fundamental issues that in 1871, the Government of the day agreed were matters for union decision.

He would also be astounded to know that here in British Columbia, the gas workers employed by a large public utility are waiting to hear the judge's verdict as to whether or not they should belong to the union into which they have been paying dues for the past two years. Their employer claims that they are not in the right union, and therefore, refuses to negotiate with the properly elected union representatives, a prerogative that many employers have claimed whenever they could get away with it.

The fraternity or club idea is one that we should do our utmost to keep alive, rather than the "trading company" viewpoint that stems from gloating over bank balances and bond issues. All too frequently our meetings resemble those of a joint stock company, and our attitude towards our fellow members could often be improved upon.

In closing, our business manager asks me to say that while according to the ballyhoo experts, "Business is moving to B.C.," it isn't arriving fast enough to absorb all the boys in search of El Dorado. Members in other parts of Canada should check with the business managers of British Columbia locals before buying a one-way ticket to this Province. Last winter was very grim for a lot of I.B.E.W. members, and the coming winter may not be any better.

F. J. BEVIS, P.S.

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Work Situation Good In Muskegon Area

L. U. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Local Union 275 had its annual picnic on July 25th this year and it was a big success. Robert Mudgett did a wonderful job as chairman, with Dale Barnhardt, Ed Armstrong, E. Newkirk and Hank Wiseman assisting with the various tasks which are involved when having a picnic. The picnic was held at Pioneer Park on

The Electrical Workers'

Lake Michigan near Muskegon and was a family affair for young and old. I think everyone enjoys a good picnic.

Our dues will be raised to \$5.60 per month and \$1.50 a week work assessment will be charged members working in our territory, starting October 1, 1954. Our scale is \$2.90 per hour for journeyman wiremen, with a graduated scale for apprentice wiremen and for motor winders.

Work has been good for all the local boys with several projects in construction such as the million dollar Continental Motors power house, the S. D. Warren (Central Paper Division) 14 million dollar expansion program, a \$250,000 Kresge Dime store, First Congregational Church building at \$500,000 and the B.C. Cobb Power Plant addition which has finally advanced above the pile-driving stage.

We are all pleased to initiate into our local union, Brother Hank Stevens a good wireman and the father-in-law of our business agent Carl Ulfax.

At various times our union has aided and assisted our apprentices in order that they may receive the best teaching possible and get the most out of their apprenticeship training and schooling.

Ed Armstrong has been appointed steward for the boys at school while Arnold Kantola has been appointed as secretary for our union on the Apprenticeship Committee. The boys go to school one day in every 14 days for eight hours of instructions and explanations of theory and practical equipment. The school is set up under state supervision with a rotating instructor who also teaches in other cities. Having the boys go to school one eight-hour day every two weeks has worked out better for the boys than having them go to school at night for four hours one night each week.

Our business manager Carl Ulfax and Mrs. Ulfax have taken a long hoped for trip to Sweden to visit relatives and tour some of the various electrical projects in that country. The members of Local 275 wish them both a good journey and hope they have a wonderful time. In Carl's absence Harry Hill has been appointed temporary or acting business agent. Harry has been a good union Brother through the years of his membership in our local and he has served in the past as president, vice president and also as Executive Board member. The membership is confident that Harry will do his best for our union in his capacity as acting business agent.

James Beck and Clarence Sutton have been appointed to attend the International Convention in Chicago this year. Both men have had a great deal of experience in unionism and will represent our union in the best manner possible. James Beck, was

honored just last winter at our annual party for his outstanding service to our Local Union 275.

Jim White, was getting along very well after 10 months of illness and finally went to work at the Paper Mill Project. He worked about one week when a huge roll of paper fell on him crushing his foot. We sure wish him a speedy recovery. At the present time there are no other Brothers seriously ill or injured.

Paul Dombrowsky is the proud father of a new "cable splicer" and is going to start teaching him the trade when he baby sits with his son.

JAMES (SNAPPER) DAVIS, P.S.

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2nd TV Station Due Near Fort Wayne

L. U. 305, FORT WAYNE, IND.—

The Fort Wayne area is to get its second T.V. station, WINT, Channel 15, on the air the last of September. This U.H.F. station, the second of three, is located at Waterloo, Indiana, with its transmitter nine miles further south at Auburn. The station is owned by Tri-State Television Inc. and has signed an agreement with CBS Television Network. The station has a power of 250,000 watts and a tower 853 feet above ground. It is 1,723 feet above sea level, reputedly the highest point in northern Indiana. All the work on the station and studios was done by I.B. E.W. members from the McKay Electric Company. When we get our camera in focus we should have some pictures for the JOURNAL.

Some other great news from Fort Wayne is the starting of work on the N.P. railroad elevation. They have been making political hay with this issue for the last 40 years but after slipping a bill through the legislature empowering the railroads to pay only 20 percent of the costs, this project finally got steam. Now both political parties have claimed they got it started, but in the end the tax payer gets it.

You Brothers can see from this that laws unfriendly to labor can be slipped through the Congress and legislature unless we are very vigilant. Remember Brothers, we are in politics whether we like it or not, for what they do in Washington and your own local state affects your everyday life. That T-H law isn't any plum for labor as even a Philadelphia lawyer can't interpret it clearly and the last I heard they gave up trying. We had a deal like that in the Navy. After having Rocks and Shoals read to us, a guy was afraid to sneeze as he had a good chance of being thrown in the brig. All joking aside Brothers, we should keep a careful watch on what goes on by our lawmakers.

Brother Charley Salway cracked a bone in his arm when his hickey slipped off a piece of pipe he was bending. Brother John Hockaday had a similar accident when he was bending a pipe—hickey handle broke and a broken arm was the result.

I have word that Brother Bob Myers is not able to use his foot yet as he is still going to the hospital for treatment. This accident happened 15 months ago and we are hoping that we will see him at the meetings before another 15 months go by. We know that Bob has a lot of faith and will be on that foot again. We all hope so.

W. L. WASSON, P.S.

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Full Employment For Huntington Men

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—

We of Local 317 feel rather fortunate at the present time as all of our members are working and have bright prospects of future full-time employment. The large power plant at Chesire, Ohio is gradually increasing forces, as some of our larger jobs that have been working full force in the past are coming to a close. Most of our members that have been laid off at these jobs are now being called at the power plant.

Our business manager has had a great many I.B.E.W. members from various locals over the country interview him at our local office and has placed several on jobs within our jurisdiction. Due to the finishing up of the various jobs in our community, work for our out-of-town Brothers is very limited.

The hot weather at present is making the mountains and lakes very attractive places for some of our Brothers to take off to, and get lost in, for a week or two and I certainly can sympathize and agree with them, without compromise. Last Sunday I went up on the river with rod and reel, sat in a boat with my trouser legs rolled up and today I am home using soothing lotion on my legs for a beautiful beet-red sunburn. I just can't ever get too old to be dumb or dumber. That sunburn was the only thing I caught all day.

Quite a lot of keen interest is being taken by our members in regard to the big International Convention that will be in full swing within a few days. We are all looking forward to a very encouraging meeting.

J. E. SMITH, P.S.

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Overtime Carded by West Palm Beach Men

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—We are now approaching what

the "Northerner" calls the "fall season", but here in the semi-tropics, we can't tell January from the summer time. This is the first part of September—which to some is our hottest month here. OUR summer season has been quite profitable, and we have had no hurricane scares. The new large department store in West Palm Beach, as usual, tried to beat a deadline in opening, and had to work some overtime. This of course was very welcome to the boys who were on this job. Another project which contributed to a goodly number of 323's members was the Florida Power and Light Plant at Riviera Beach, just north of this city. Some necessary repairs were made to the old plant, and much of this work ran into overtime too.

West Palm Beach, the largest city in our jurisdiction, has had quite a building program including many small homes, in single units and some in housing projects. But the mid-city work was much more noticeable. For months now the city has been undergoing the greatest face-lifting in its history—exceeding by far in money value anything that occurred during the boom days of the 20's. Building permits for the week ending August 13, topped a half million dollars. Biggest expenditures have been in the downtown area for commercial building. Construction has been proceeding at a fast pace on Clematis Street, Olive Avenue, the Dixie Highway and First and Datura Streets, which virtually constituted the central business district at one time. Now the district is branching out north and south.

The building and remodeling boom here began several years ago in a comparatively modest manner. A big bank was built at First Street and North Olive Avenue. Whether that work touched off the expansion is a matter of conjecture. But building department officials and year-round residents here who have witnessed the activity, claim it has been going on at an increased pace ever since. Datura Street now has a big, modern bank structure under way. A newspaper office is building an annex. A furniture store across the street just remodeled its front. A big department store moved out of its old home at Clematis and Olive Avenue. The structure is being rebuilt for a national firm that is coming in. So with some work in the other sections of this vicinity it will be a busy fall.

George Matthew Adams said, "To be appreciated transcends almost every other objective for which men and women strive. Gratitude for service rendered to a friend, or to the world is often hesitant and tardy. Often it does not appear at all. All meritorious service should be commended by every one whom it touches."

We are very lax on this score. Many of our hard working, enthusiastic members are soon forgotten after they retire. Let's give credit where credit is due:—

Our former Press Secretary Brother William Donohue, has laid aside his writing equipment, also his tool kit. Bill has earned for himself a long period of ease and relaxation. May many future years be good to him. He was also chairman of our Building Committee. He was instrumental in having the local purchase a very desirable location for his "dream project," a new home for Local Union No. 323. However this has not been accomplished to date, as many members seem to be too timid to start building. Bill has given his "all" to the electrical industry. He's roughed-in more outlets than "Edison made lamps." His activities in union affairs have been very effective, always doing something for the betterment of the organization. It behooves all of us to give a word of appreciation to a Brother who has done so much and received so little, for his services rendered over the years. Brother Donohue, formerly of L. U. No. 3, came to West Palm Beach a number of years ago. For the membership of L. U. 323, we want to thank him for the fine, co-operative, unselfish work he has done while here. Just a simple thank you would be in order—How about it? To William Donohue, 26 South Federal Highway, Lake Worth, Florida. I believe that Brother Bill has made a good name for himself here in the Southland, so this tribute, by Lord Halifax. "The invisible thing called a Good Name is made up of the breath of numbers that speak well of you."

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P.S.

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35-Year Veteran of Iowa Local Dies

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA—Recently we have had to include a number of obituaries in this column and it saddens me to have to do so again. Lee "Pete" Franklin, who was initiated into our local, September 4, 1917, passed away this month. He had been sick for some time and the last few years had only worked intermittently. At the Halloween party given in 1952 by the local, "Pete" was awarded his 35-year pin.

The local has only been meeting one night a month through the summer so consequently there isn't much business news. However, the hall has been put to good use. The bowlers threw a stag party for the local with their prize money won at the Kansas City tournament and man, we had a ball! Some pictures were taken but due to the negligence of an idiot

who insisted upon playing photographer, none of them turned out. (I forgot to turn the film-triple exposure.)

By the way, maybe the boys in our local who don't attend our meetings don't take time to read the JOURNAL either, but in case you do, I'd like to ride you a bit about missing the meetings. The barbecues and other extra-curricular activities arranged for the members make it worthwhile to sit through the longest business meeting. (After that statement, I'd better leave town. Any other locals need a pencil-happy electrician?)

And if you missed the bowlers' stag because you weren't at a meeting to hear about it you have only yourself to blame!

I'm finished beating my little drum
So for this month I'll put it away
But I'm venturing forth with my
trusty soap box

Let's face it, boys, I'm here to stay!

DALE PIEART, P.S.

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Bylaws Revision By Allentown Group

L. U. 375, ALLENTOWN, PA.—We received a 10-cent hourly raise, bringing our scale to \$3.12½, after taking our case to the Council. There was also a nice adjustment in transportation. Work has been good with some men from nearby locals working here.

William Dietz, Sr., one of our charter members who is retired, but still a working old-timer was appointed to fill the vice chairman's seat, vacated by Charles Minner who has gone on the road in a nice supervisory position. Congratulations to both.

We're revising our bylaws with the aid of an International Office Representative.

With Labor Day soon coming up this correspondent hopes the holiday will be one of safety for you. Try to figure out a few ways of making our Brotherhood stronger and finer while relaxing at the beach or in the mountains. Then do something about it.

We have a local labor press which is doing a great job. My hat's off to the *Lehigh Valley Labor Herald*.

Our 83rd Congress just adjourned. Our "give-away Congress" did a fine job for big business. Labor, health, education and welfare took a beating. Vote, Brothers! And support Labor's League for Political Education.

BILL SHAW, P.S.

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Were Conditioners For Local Hospital

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS—Again Local 390 comes to the aid of

The Electrical Workers'

Contribute to Children's Hospital

THOMAS W. HUGHEN
SCHOOL for CRIPPLED CHILDREN



Members of Local 390, Port Arthur, Tex., pose before the local Crippled Children's Hospital for which they donated their time to install two air conditioners. Seen at right, the men are: L. E. South; Jack Recio; F. M. Sanders; J. E. Hardy; L. O. Johnson; W. A. Girauard; C. Mercial; Bill Simpson, Jr., and H. W. Hanson.

those in need. This time to the aid of the Crippled Children's Hospital. Those reporting early Saturday morning to wire the hospital for two air conditioners, were Jack Recio, L. E. South, F. Sanders, J. E. Hardy, L. O. Johnson, W. A. Girauard, C. Mercial, Bill Simpson, Jr., H. W. Hanson, and A. A. Derrough. Everyone seemed to enjoy doing something for such a worthy cause. Coffee and cokes were served and all the boys seemed to enjoy the very short time that we were there.

Many of our members are out of work or out of town, on account of the Hoisting Engineers strike. Let us hope that by the time this goes to press all will be settled and everyone back on their jobs.

Last week six members left for the International Convention in Chicago. Led by Ernest Gones, business manager, and President J. W. Miller, other delegates were George Cantrell, Willie Moore, T. J. Daigle, and V. P. Walker. Let us hope that much will come out of this convention to bring us together with all other crafts, so that we might work together as man and brothers.

I am enclosing pictures of the men that worked at the Crippled Children's Hospital. The names are on back of picture.

ARTHUR A. DERROUGH, P.S.

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Colorful Delegate to International Conclave

L. U. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Our immediate area was well represented at the Chicago Convention. Our own colorful delegate William "Bill" Hartman represented Local Union 415 at the largest individual labor union con-

vention held any place in the world. "Bill" is a wireman with 37 years standing. Gus says: "Now lookie there, 37 years and never a dadburned wrong tap."

Joseph A. Simpson, of Cheyenne, a member of the National Apprentice and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry was called into Chicago for their convention and instructions September 7th.

Our State Legislature meets in January, 1955. No doubt some anti-labor laws will be introduced. To give it a more cultured name, "The Right-To-Work Bill." Four years ago this same bill was defeated by our friends, adding amendments so that this piece of legislation became worthless. This piece of law was favored by a prominent member of the American Medical Association. Of course associations, societies, bodies, leagues, and congresses are refined names for organizations organized for educational purposes to enlighten the public and to further their "Credit Mobilier." In their opinion a vulgar word like

union for a labor organization means racketeering.

R. R. WELCH, P.S.

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Idaho Landscape is Sportsman's Paradise

L. U. 449, POCATELLO, IDAHO—For some time past Local 449, Pocatello has been without a press secretary, so at our last regular meeting, your correspondent was appointed to represent the Local "in writing."

We who live in Idaho are proud indeed to be citizens of this sportsman's paradise. To begin with—we have Sun Valley. Next, our fishing season opens in June and ends in October and the hunting season for small game, doves, pheasants, sage hens, grouse and then ducks, which we have in abundance, lasts from September until January. Big game hunting season from October to December includes deer, moose, elk, mountain goats and sheep. To hunt

Delegates to Convention



William Hartman, left, represented Local 415, Cheyenne, Wyo., at our Convention in Chicago, and Joseph A. Simpson, of Cheyenne, NECA National Committee Member for the National Apprentice and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry, attended that group's convention in Chicago.

Become Memphis Journeymen



The apprentice graduating class of Local 474, Memphis, Tenn., pose for their official portrait. From left to right, front row: James L. Overton; Louis H. McGoldrick; Macon E. Wherry; Lyndel H. Pafford; Walter G. Hughey; William B. McCalla. Back row: Fred G. Meyers; Carter W. Jones; Harlan E. Fly; William L. Clemmer; Donald J. Mullenmeister; Paul E. Menne.

antelope one must depend on his luck in a public drawing of names as they are not as plentiful as in the past.

At the present time all the wiremen are busy. There are two small jobs on the desert (AEC) with the expectation of more work in the near future at that site. Many of our members are at Monsanto Chemical at Soda Springs. We have a job under construction at Palisades Dam on the Snake River. This is the third year on this project. A few of the linemen are on the bench as line work is scarce at this time with the exception of a small job at AEC, and one at Jackson, Wyoming which is under the jurisdiction of Casper local.

The annual picnic was held at Lava Hot Springs, one of the many scenic spots in our locale, on the 14th of August. It was well attended with everyone having a most enjoyable time. We hope to have some pictures for you in the next issue.

Further information with regard to future work or new construction may be had by addressing correspondence to our Business Manager L. C. Jenkins.

JOHN H. McDONNELL, P.S.

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Sees Liberal Trend In South's Elections

L. U. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Just a few lines to let you guys and gals know we're still living down here in Memphis. Of course, one excuse is as good as another for not writing but from the publicity we've been getting in regards to our elections and other issues, one should think that you already know as much about us as we do ourselves. But man, have we had a time! Our boy Kefauver vs. Sutton for the Senate and our boy Clement vs. Browning for governor. As most of you know by now, both Senator Kefauver and Governor Clement were renominated by a terrific

majority. This just goes to show what labor can do when its members work together, especially when they team up with the farmer and small businessmen.

The main topic of political conversation around Memphis at the present time is "do the results of the recent southern elections indicate a trend toward liberalism in the south?" Although no polls have been taken on the question to date, the general consensus of opinion seems to be that a trend toward moderate liberalism is definitely established.

The members of Local 474 are justly proud of their part in helping to re-elect these two friends of labor and we firmly believe that, in sending Estes Kefauver back to the Senate (In Tennessee, winning the democratic primary is tantamount to election), we are returning labor's best friend since F.D.R.

In the meantime, we haven't forgotten the less sensational but equally important task of training our apprentices. Our school, after the customary shaky start, has been well organized for four years now; thanks be to the farsightedness of our members and our contractors, with special commendation to the members of the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee.

Graduation exercises were held July 13th at the Claridge Hotel for our class of '54 and Local 474 is extremely proud to present these outstanding, intelligent, industrious young men to the electrical industry as journeymen wiremen.

The principle speaker at the exercises was Mr. Charles Thurber, regional director of the N.E.C.A. During the course of his interesting and well delivered speech, Mr. Thurber noted that all but one of the graduates were married and that most of them had children, their own home and an automobile. He did a magnificent job of comparing the immediate conditions and futuristic outlook of present day

apprentices to the conditions of apprentices a few years ago.

In recent weeks, our business manager, Brother C. R. Collins has been deluged with calls and visits from our out-of-town Brothers in regard to going to work on the West Memphis steam plant job. Inasmuch as the job is still in the talking stage, we have no idea when, where or by whom it will be started. As most of you know, this is still a highly controversial issue. We deeply regret that we cannot put these brothers to work at the present time and we sincerely hope that it will be settled soon so that we may be able to call for men.

GENE MARSH, P.S.

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Sarnia Local Nears Strike Action Point

L. U. 530, SARNIA, ONT.—This letter has to beat the month-end deadline or I might have some real news for this month's JOURNAL. After six months of negotiations and legal process we are on the brink of a "legal" strike, barring a last-minute settlement. Because of the long lapse of time between writing and publication of these letters I will not speculate on the outcome except to say that there is no doubt this local union will acquit itself well in the doubtful weeks ahead.

During the past month the Examining Board has made repeated efforts to interest the employers in a Joint Apprenticeship Committee. So far we have had very little success in getting them to sit down with us and discuss the forming of such a committee whose object, as the name implies, would be to indenture young men entering the electrical construction industry as apprentices under a joint committee, the union and its employers working together for their mutual benefit and the benefit of the trade.

It is most disconcerting to arrive at a proposed meeting at the appointed time and watch the first hour tick by and nobody from the other side turns up. The telephone starts to ring and the excuses roll in: baby-sitting, too busy, sore feet (we hadn't asked them to dance) or Uncle Louie just blew in from Chicago. Nevertheless we are still trying and believe it can be worked out. If, however, we cannot get enough cooperation from the contractors to form such a committee, this local union will continue to indenture and train its own apprentices.

We have had a very successful summer training program; the boys have turned out well to these classes conducted by our Examining Board and we have every reason to believe that we are obtaining good results.

The advantages of this union-training system are boundless and, I think,

self-evident. Every member can help by helping our apprentices to be proficient on the job; encourage them, and twist their ears if they don't attend classes regularly. With such co-operation on the job and a sustained year-round training program we can make an enormous contribution to the future strength and efficiency of this local union while the rest of the city is sitting home watching television.

Very recently this local instituted a new bylaw called the "list system" or union hiring, a rather ill-defined bit of local legislation which broadly means that the member longest out of work gets the next job. This is an old saw in this local and there has been considerable maneuvering and hedging by the proponents and those not in favor for more than a year. What I think might be of interest here was the final debate itself, which was a classic.

Those opposed to the motion maintained that it was a transgression of their natural right to solicit their own jobs; that the union would reap no good from a system where it was the instrument which prevented an unemployed man from even trying to secure work; that extra proficiency would bring no reward under a system where one was forced to wait in line, etc., etc. Those in favor called this a dog-eat-dog attitude, in fact a stranger might easily have gotten the impression that our members had a frightful addiction to dog meat. They maintained that the law would eliminate cliques and favoritism and unfair hiring practices and that in the true spirit of brotherhood, each man would have an equal chance. They won the day, and I sincerely hope that at some future date I can report the success of this new venture in these columns, and that beef has replaced dog meat as the staple diet of this local union.

JIM McCaffrey, P.S.

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Gives Profile of Maine's Highlands

L. U. 567, PORTLAND, ME.—Because my many correspondents do not send me any material to write about, I have to write about the jobs I go on personally.

This last week I went to East Millinocket for Stone and Webster. I had just got material and pictures together on some of the work at Rumford but that material is too far away to be available to write up, so that is why I am rambling. Later I will attempt to get pictures and a write-up of the job here.

This is beautiful country in the Mount Katahdin region which incidentally, is 5,268 feet high, making it the highest point in Maine. It is real Maine here, small town, with

plenty of lakes and woods, affording the boys an opportunity to get out hunting and fishing. This is country with strange names taken from the Indians, names like Nollesemic Lake, Nahmakanta Lake, Permadumcook Lake and surrounding towns with names like Molunkus, Pattagumpus, Macwahoc, Wytopitlock and Mattawamkeag.

One of the sources of power is a new power station built at Ripogenus Dam which holds back the waters of Chesuncook Lake which is fed by a whole chain of lesser lakes and this eventually flows through East Millinocket forming the mighty Penobscot River.

Reporting on work in Maine, as of October 1st, we find that there are few men loafing but new work is slow in starting. The biggest job going now is at East Millinocket with about 95 men working there.

We still have jobs going in Madawaska and Limestone and other scattered points around the state. The start of the East Boothbay and Wiscasset jobs is still in the air as the groundwork has been held up because of the lack of shop facilities and steel, but by the first of the year these jobs should begin to go.

What we would like to know is how Freddie Newcomb ever got close enough to shoot that 200-pound bear. Did you sneak up on it in another "bare" skin?

W. H. ANDERSON, P.S.

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Reminds Membership To Attend Meetings

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC—As I am writing this letter, our 25th International Convention is already in session attended by some 3500 delegates representing their respective local unions and no doubt many of us are anxiously awaiting the results of their deliberations which will affect most of us for the next four years.

This may be an appropriate time to remind our members of the importance of attending their local union meetings and of their active participation in the affairs of their local union. How many of us can truthfully say that they have attended at least one meeting in the past six months or even a year . . . The problems to be settled are always there, regardless of whether you attend or not and they have to be settled by a handful who have to assume the responsibility of looking after the welfare of the rest of the members. This absence at local union meetings also presents another problem. An apathetic and listless member is not a very valuable contribution to his fellow-members because when the local union is faced with a specific problem to resolve, this mem-

ber is more of a menace than anything else due to the fact that such a member will not be satisfied with the decisions or actions taken at a meeting at which he was absent and consequently he will criticize the members and officers for the action taken without knowing the motives that brought about such a decision. A similar situation naturally leads to discussions which neutralize the effectiveness of a local union in trying to protect the welfare of its members. The best source of information for us trade-unionists is the regular attendance at our local union meetings. It is there that we learn to know the problems of our fellow members as well as those of all citizens of our community.

"Sans vouloir trop paraître présomptueux, nous nous permettons de vous demander, quand avez-vous, pour la dernière fois, assisté à une assemblée de votre Local? Est-ce que ça fait tellement longtemps que vous vous en souvenez plus . . . Cette question de l'assistance aux assemblées de votre Union Locale est d'une importance majeure. Il faut réaliser que les problèmes de tous les jours de votre Union Locale ne diminuent pas parce que vous êtes absents et que vos officiers sont tenus d'assister quand même et d'accomplir leurs devoirs. Votre présence aux assemblées, de temps à autre, vous tient au courant de ce qui se passe dans votre Local et est en même une source d'encouragement pour vos officiers qui sont obligés d'assumer les responsabilités qui sont beaucoup plus moindres lorsque vous prenez part activement à ces assemblées qui sont tenues expressément pour votre information.

Cette absence à vos assemblées pose en plus un problème très grave, par le fait que ça crée de l'insouciance parmi ceux qui sont absents et comme résultat ces membres prennent l'attitude qu'ils ont été victimes des officiers et des membres présents à une certaine assemblée à laquelle telle ou telle décision a été prise et il s'ensuit des accusations contre l'un ou l'autre des officiers du local. Après investigation dans la plupart des cas de cette nature, il est ordinairement prouvé que le membre, qui était absent de l'assemblée, n'est pas du tout au courant, ou très peu, des faits qui ont motivés telles ou telles décisions. Une situation pareille, naturellement, conduit à la discussion qui neutralise l'efficacité de l'union locale à atteindre les meilleurs résultats pour ses membres.

Le meilleure source de renseignements quant à nos responsabilités tant que membres de notre Fraternité c'est l'assistance régulière à vos assemblées mensuelles. Là on apprend à connaître non seulement les problèmes immédiats de nos confrères mais également les problèmes qui concernent et intéressent tous nos concitoyens de notre ville.

While on the subject of Community affairs, this Local Union wishes to express its congratulations to Brother Frank Stacey of Caughnawaga, member of our local, who has been elected "alderman" in his constituency at the last civic elections in his Community.

Your local union negotiating Committee after four meetings of Conciliation with our Employers, has applied to the Minister of Labor for arbitration services. Our demands to be submitted to the Arbitration Board are as follows: 10 cts. hourly increase, double time for all overtime work, four per cent vacation with pay and travelling time outside the city limits. More about the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in my next letter in the near future.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P.S.

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Hot and Dry Is Weather in Tulsa

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—Winter will probably not be dreaded by all this year as we have had nothing but hot, dry weather here all summer. Last year I bragged about our water supply but I can't even do that this year. I read in the paper where our water supply, Spavinaw Creek is dry. It's not serious yet as there are two large lakes between here and Spavinaw and they claim the fall rains will soon fill it up again.

We have now appointed a third business manager, as the spare time of both our business managers could be counted in minutes on one hand. Brother Johnny Hicks was appointed,

and although he has only been at the job a short time he is working as if he had been doing such all along.

Our delegates to the International Convention, Brothers George Shaull, business manager; Sam Barbush, financial secretary; Bill Wilson, Glen Holmes, and Oscar King, will be leaving soon.

And Brothers George Lively, business manager, Jack Money and Harold Roberts will attend, I believe its the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference September 9th, 10th and 11th.

We are all sorrowed by the death of Brother Dalton Winfrey who died of a heart attack while working on a job in Flint, Michigan. Brother Winfrey was well known here and will be missed by all.

BOB DOOLEY, P.S.

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Oakland Local Holds Graduation Ceremonies

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Local 595 extends its usual greetings to the Brotherhood and wishes to make its report on the Apprentice Graduation ceremony, and perhaps we should start out by offering an apology for our delay in making the report, due to an oversight in getting the material assembled. We hope the censure of the Brothers will not be too severe for our procrastination.

The ceremony was held on May 25, 1954, in the "Salem Room" of the Hotel Claremont by the combined Labor and Management Joint Apprenticeship Committees of East Bay, and was attended by the graduating apprentices and their guests (wives

or relatives) and also the California Apprenticeship Council and their invited guests, civic and political leaders of the area.

The program was opened with the National anthem, followed by invocation from Commander Alden A. Read, Chaplain Corps., U.S.N. Then a dinner that was nourishing and enjoyable was served amid an atmosphere of informality that contributed greatly to its enjoyment. The after-dinner address was offered by a very capable speaker, Mr. Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, who outlined the work of the Apprenticeship Program and its value to industry and to society.

The presentation of certificates was under the direction of Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations and Administrator of Apprenticeship.

As a climax to the festivities, there was a show presented by Eddie Bartell as M.C. consisting of five acts of entertainment. Music was by Rod McCauley's orchestra.

Local 595 wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation to the following:

California Apprenticeship Council, Employer Representatives: R. A. Smith, chairman, past president, Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America; Phillip R. Melnick, secretary, Meat Dealers Association, Southern California; E. C. Hinekey, Supervisor of Training and Safety, Columbia Geneva Steel Division, U.S. Steel Corporation; L. A. Ireland, Manager, San Francisco Printing Trades Council.

Public Representatives: Howard A. Campion, Associate Superintendent, Los Angeles City School.

Council Secretary: Archie J. Mooney, Chief, Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

Employe Representatives: E. H. Vernon, Vice Chairman, General Business Representative, East Bay Automotive Machinists Union, I.A. of M.; William P. Kelly, Executive Board Member, California State Council of Carpenters; Bernard J. Simon, International Skilled Trades Representative United Auto Workers, C.I.O. Region VI; George E. Ellicott, Chairman, Apprentice Committee, State Association of Electrical Workers.

Ex-Officio: Paul Scharrenberg, Director Industrial Relations and Administration of Apprenticeship; Samuel L. Flick, Chief, Bureau of Industrial Education.

Invited Guests: Senator Arthur H. Breed.

Assemblymen: Thomas W. Caldecott, Walter I. Dahl, Randal F. Dickey, Jr., Francis Dunn, Jr., Luther H. Lincoln, William Byron Rumford.

County of Alameda: Mr. Chester Stanley, chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Tulsa Softballers



Ready to man the softball field for Tulsa Local 584 are, left to right, standing: L. L. Clark; Jim Downing; Johnnie Hicks; Bud Canada; Donald Branch, and Bill Lively. Sitting: Lenord Dick; Dick Howard; Art Commisky; Walt Rona, and Rickey Howard, son of Dick Howard, batboy.

At Oakland Apprentice Graduation



Members of the graduating apprentice group of Local 595, Oakland, Calif., pose at the ceremonies with their guests and members of the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

City of Berkeley: Laurence Cross, Mayor; John Phillips, City Manager.

City of Oakland: Cliff Rishell, Mayor; John F. Hassler, City Mgr.

U.S. Department of Labor: B. R. Mathis, Regional Director Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Completion Ceremony Committees: B. R. Tooke, General Chairman, D. N. Edwards, General Secretary; Leslie K. Moore, Treasurer; Aides Alfred Virden and Loren Stevens.

Ex-Officio: John Davy, R. W. Hummel.

Auditorium: Lloyd Ferber, Chairman; Frank Gatsby, Dick Bonnetti, Merle West, Joe Witt, Jacob (Jake) Nielsen, Don Finnie, Carl Englund, Price Harden, Raymond Harvey, Howard Laney, Ed. Palmer, John Nardello, Dan Ryan, Arnold Pierce. Aides: Richard Hawkins, Ed. Bratset.

Finance: Robert Girard, J. Hilgedick, William Boyd, Herbert Bowen, George Thomas, V. V. Dart, Lou Kovacevich, Stan Lore, William H. Oliver, Burt Townsend, Lee Dolan, Charles Coburn, Lawrence Hoffman, E. Beasley, Hugh Rutledge, William Phalanger. Aides: Richards Hawkins, Loren Stevens.

Participation: B. H. Beynon, Ed. Fisher, Harry Lear, John Heimans, Frank Terry, Richard Dickson, Roy E. Rumery, Herman Hampel, Al Dehm, Virgil Olsen, Ed. Merritt, Russell Crowell, Jack Bagnall, William Bassett. Aides: M. E. Skinner, Ed. Bratset.

Program: Robert Gray, A. L. Stevenson, A. Van Heerden, E. H. Vernon, W. P. Kelly, S. E. Rockwell, S. E. Thornton, Walter Vance, H. M. Anderson, Clayton Russell, Fred Brooks, J. J. Kollmeyer, Jacob Hurter. Aides: R. H. Judish, Walter Miller.

Publicity: Leslie Williams, A. Chiappe, Roy Rumery, F. A. Knapp, J. H. Kurt, J. A. Stinson, Ed. Slusser, Lew Blix. Aides: M. C. Sandes, David Dickie.

Representation of Cooperating Government Agencies School District: Charles R. Bromley, Alameda Unified School District; Walter H. Miller, Berkeley Unified School District; David J. Dickie, Hayward Adult and Technical School.

Oakland Public Schools: Loren N. Stevens, Ed. Bratset.

Contra Costa Junior College: J. Graham Sullivan, Orley B. Imes.

Washington Township Union High School: J. E. Taylor.

State of California, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

Field Representatives, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties: Richard G. Hawkins, Alfred, F. Virden, Bob W. Sherlock, Murice C. Sandes, Ralph H. Judish.

I. T. Timpone, Area Supervisor; United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship Morris E. Skinner, Field Representative; Alameda and Contra Costa Counties William J. Logue, Area Supervisor.

California Department of Employment Staff Members, Local Offices, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

A share of the credit for the success of the Seventh Annual Graduation Ceremony should go to the very pretty guests who were the wives of the graduating apprentices, and the accompanying photographs bear me out.

I can't help commenting, in the picture without the ladies, it seems that Frank Gatsby was caught right in the middle of a big story and had Ernie Kramm cornered while Brother Kurt doesn't get it and is watching the birdie. Brother Jake Nielsen has had a hard day and is catching 40 winks and Herb Brown's expression seems to indicate he has heard it before but is determined to be polite about the whole thing.

WM. (BILL) HURTADO, P.S.

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Popular Member is Mourned in Jackson

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—It is sad but we must announce that "The Grim Reaper" has made another call on our local union and has taken this time our good friend and Brother, Claude Kennedy. This Brother had been in our local several years, has worked on both Hi-Line and Distribution, was a competent worker and a fine man. He had gained many

Men of Local 605



At the 5th District Progress Meeting, Brother Williams of Local 605, Jackson, Miss., right in picture at left, stops to chat with Brother Thornton of Local 985. At right, Brothers Deveraux and Walters of the Hi-Line framing crew and Local 605.



friends who will mourn his passing. May he rest in peace and may God bless his friends and loved ones.

We appreciate the kindly remarks of Brother L. E. Mathews, Jr., press secretary of Local Union 480, in the July issue of "Local Lines." We enjoyed your article very much, Brother, and shall look forward to reading one from you each month hereafter. Also we must say that the fine spirit of cooperation Local 480 has shown our local in the past has been highly appreciated. Maybe it's like our country's toast to Canada, "Never above you and never beneath you but always beside you." So it seems very fitting that we repeat this neighborly toast to Local 480 and pledge our wholehearted cooperation in the future.

We enclose two snapshots: One is of Brothers Deveraux and Walters, members of 605. They are very capable, energetic workers and oldtimers in the business. The other is of Brothers Thornton and Williams. The former is combination local manager for M. P. and L. Company at Hollendale, and President of L. U. 985, Cleveland. The latter is assistant business manager of our own local union.

J. W. RUSSELL, P.S.

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Oregon Weather Ideal For Heat Sufferers

L. U. 659, MEDFORD, OREGON—Ah, me! Here it is mid August, and I think that this summer has somehow or other sailed away over our portion of this little old universe and landed with a double fury in the lap of the Mid West. Out here it has been and still is quite cool, and I want you, Brother and Sisters, to know that when you read those tourist-luring advertisements about the

air-conditioned Oregon Coast they are strictly on the level. Our summer weather has ranged between 60 and 65 with a day or two at a torrid 70. Seventy-five would constitute a heat wave of tragic proportions. Hereabouts there is a standing and trifle time-worn joke, that goes something like this, "Gee, I hope summer comes on my days off!"

Frankly, this person has very little to write about. Here at the North Bend Steam Plant we are still adjusting our selves to being a part of the Pacific Power and Light organization. On October 1 in '52, we were transferred from Copco to MSP, and then MSP and PPandL merged to become one enlarged PP and L system. What next? Will it be Safeway or A and P? I find myself mutely wondering whether or not it is that everyone is scrambling madly to get us, or are they just plain trying to get rid of us?

Seriously now, we find ourselves in the midst of a region wide Lumber strike by the combined membership of the LSWU, AFofL and the ILA, CIO. Its effects on this area are hard to visualize, as its entire economy is based on the lumber industry. The boys of the mills and the woods are asking a 12½ cent per hour wage increase which seems nominal enough, as they have had no raise for the past two years, while the rest of us have steadily gone forward. However, the operators are adamant and as the strike goes into its third month there appears to be no sign of a break. Well, Good luck, Fellows!

The enclosed photograph sent up by the USBR boys at Shasta, although somewhat technical, will be understood by you powerplant men. It mutely bespeaks of some of the drama in the utility field of operations and maintenance. (I'll wager the operator on shift had his moment of drama.) The maintenance boys are to be congratulated upon the

efficient way in which they performed their task by dividing themselves in two groups, and completing a rather tedious job in two eight-hour shifts.

Come on, you fellows, send up more pictures and news!

L. J. WAY, P.S.

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Congratulate Members On Recent Promotions

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recently we proudly announced that Brother Pedersen had been promoted to master electrician. Now another Brother member of our local, Lou Tulipan, has been promoted to foreman electrician (see picture). The local wishes them both the best of luck and offers its cooperation. (Apprentices and ex-apprentices can share in some reflected glory—both Brothers served their apprenticeship in X51).

Business Manager West was honored recently by being chosen to represent the International Organization at the Metal Trades Department convention at Los Angeles in September. The local feels honored when our business manager is selected for so important a job.

Treasurer H. Shapiro is back after a nine-week trip for the Navy to the Azores. (He now looks dark enough to be a native of those islands.) During his absence, Mrs. Shapiro did an excellent job as acting treasurer-finance secretary. Solan doubled in brass for the Treasurer by collecting dues at the meetings. Mat Callahan, who has had tough luck and was in the hospital, was replaced as Election Board member by Joe Perry. The E Board lost a good man in Mat but gained another good one in Joe. (Old) Jim Moran and Charlie Foy have joined the I. O. pensioners' list. Best of luck to both! Brother Solan gave an interesting report on the 19th of July Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor. Our 664 members shared in the fun at L. U.

Oregon Job



This is a picture of a deteriorated section in the "A" phase circuit ring on Number 1 Unit at the Bureau of Reclamations Power plant at Shasta Dam near Redding, California. Its repairs, which involved removing sections of three other circuit rings, were made by members of Local 659, Medford, Ore., in two 8-hour shifts.

367's picnic at Asbury Park and L. U. 501's Field Day at Yonkers. For his energetic assistance to the Work Committee, Congressman Dorn will get an appropriate scroll from this local. When this gets into print the Hoffman Bill, RH 9835 will have been killed or most members of Government locals can start looking for new jobs. The Hoffman Bill (to turn over all possible work to private industry) was rushed through the House at 3 o'clock in the morning on July 24. (Dirty work is usually done in the dark). Senator Humphrey and Senator Morse promised to help defeat the bill. As this goes to press, we've been informed of a new wage increase averaging 5 cents per hour, effective September 13.

N. DOCTORS, P.S.

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Complete Negotiations On Local Birthday

L. U. 703, CARLSBAD, N. M.—On our second anniversary, Local 703 has completed negotiations for a wage increase affecting all electricians employed by the potash mines and refineries under its jurisdiction. We have signed a two-year contract, raising the base wage rates four cents per hour. This four cents plus the production bonus paid on it will make approximately five cents per hour increase in gross pay, plus some slight increases in fringe benefits. On the anniversary date, June first, 1955 an amount equal to five per cent of the base wage rate will be transferred from the production bonus to our base wage rate.

We have held our second election of officers with this result: President, O. L. Wolfe; Vice President, Coy L. Clemmer; Recording Secretary, H. A. Ker; Financial Secretary, A. E. Dickman; Business Manager, J. B. Dryden; Treasurer, Frank Andrews.

To our out-going officers we want to thank you for a job well done.

Local-Sponsored Ball Team



This team in the Babe Ruth League for youngsters from 13 to 15 are sponsored by Local 703, Carlsbad, N. M., and took second place in the season's league play.

Promotion for N. Y. Man



A member of Local 664, New York, N. Y., has been appointed foreman electrician. Bro. Louis Tulipan (center), taking oath of office, is sworn in as foreman of the Electrical Shop by Captain B. G. Lowrey, Production Officer (right). On the left is Bro. Charles Pederson, Shop Master. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of top Production supervisors. (Courtesy of Shipworker, N.Y.N.S.)

Congratulations to the new officers, and may they do as well.

We have elected the following Brothers to the International convention to be held in Chicago: O. L. Wolfe and J. B. Dryden delegates. The alternates are A. E. Dickman and I. R. Livertt.

Enclosed is a picture of the "Babe Ruth League" baseball team sponsored by this local. These boys range in age from 13 to 15 years old, and play bang-up ball, taking second place in the season's league play.

To the Manager Arthur Reeves and Assistant Manager O. L. Wolfe, a big round of applause for time and energy spent in training these boy's in sportsmanship as well as baseball. In the picture Brother Wolfe is standing at the left rear and Brother Reeves is right front, he has been on crutches most of summer due to an accident at one of the mines.

Some of this will be old stuff by the time it goes to press, but I hope it will be of some interest to our Brothers.

There is a good reason for it being so late. The press secretary was not appointed until the regular meeting of August 2nd, but henceforth will make every effort to keep the membership informed of current happenings in the potash basin.

ROBERT A. CARROLL, P.S.

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Florida Local's First B. A. Passes

L. U. 728, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Even though we know that at some time or another we all must go the same way, it is with sadness we report the passing of one of our members, especially when that member was our first business manager, James H. Gilbert.

"Jim" was business manager from 1925 until 1946, except for two years when he went to Arizona for his health.

Out of respect, our charter will be draped for 30 days.

CARL A. BJORKMAN, P.S.

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Medical Society Cites Philadelphia Member

L. U. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It has been announced that Brother Edmund J. Maxwell will receive the Pennsylvania Medical Society's 1954 Benjamin Rush award. The plaque bearing a bronze bas-relief portrait of Dr. Benjamin Rush will be presented to Brother Maxwell, October 19th during the society's annual meeting which will be held in Philadelphia.

If you recall there was an article printed in the *Journal* about Brother Maxwell about a year ago. Back in

June 1946 he underwent surgery for removal of his larynx, the organ of voice, which had been attacked by cancer. He then had to learn to speak all over again by mastering the art of using swallowed air forced through his mouth by the diaphragm. Then he began spending an average of 30 hours a week in hospitals and homes helping others who suffered from the same affliction as he. In May 1951 he founded the Philadelphia Laryngects, an organization which conducts speech classes three times a week and trains teachers for 300 men and women who have undergone surgery in which the larynx is removed.

In speaking of Brother Maxwell, Dr. Louis H. Clerf, professor of laryngology at Jefferson Medical College called him, "one of our great humanitarians who deserves any reward we might give him." Dr. Clerf also stated that, "In my entire medical experience of more than 40 years I have never seen anyone who gave so willingly of himself and refused any remuneration whatsoever."

CARL T. PORR, F.S.

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New State for Kalispell Local

L. U. 768, KALISPELL, MONT.—Enclosed is a picture taken at the regular meeting of Local Union 768 on July 9th. The new officers of the local were elected in June and the installation was on July 9th. Representative Stanley E. Thompson was present at the meeting to install the officers.

From left to right in the picture are: Harvey Hammer, Executive Board member; Kenneth Frank, Executive Board member; Walter Little, Executive Board member; Chester McWhorter, Executive Board member; Charles Byers, business manager-financial secretary; Stanley E. Thompson, International Representative; George Eklund, recording secretary; Kenneth Nelson, vice president; Harry Wagoner, president; and Robert Harlan, Executive Board member. Absent when the picture was taken was Rudolph Aune, Executive Board member. The photographer was

Ashtabula Racer



Fourteen-year-old Jeffrey P. Miller and his soap box racer which was sponsored by Local 762, Ashtabula, Ohio. Out of a field of 85, Jeffrey was not eliminated until the fifth heat when only 8 racers remained.

Wayne Johnston, Local 768 member.

The Carpenters' strike at the aluminum plant near Kalispell was ended about the middle of June, but work has been quite slow in picking up and prospects are not very good for the balance of this year.

VELVA ELGIN, P.S.

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Crossing Towers to Paducah A.E.C. Plant

L. U. 816, PADUCAH, KY.—Six Ohio River crossing towers, 508 feet high, have recently been built to connect E. E. I. at Joppa, Illinois with the huge A. E. C. Plant at Paducah, Kentucky, home of 816.

To the best of our knowledge these are among the world's largest suspension towers. The span from Illinois dead end to Kentucky dead end is 7920 feet or one and a half miles. From high tower to high tower, it is 4,327 feet with a sag of 312 feet and a river clearance of 385 feet.

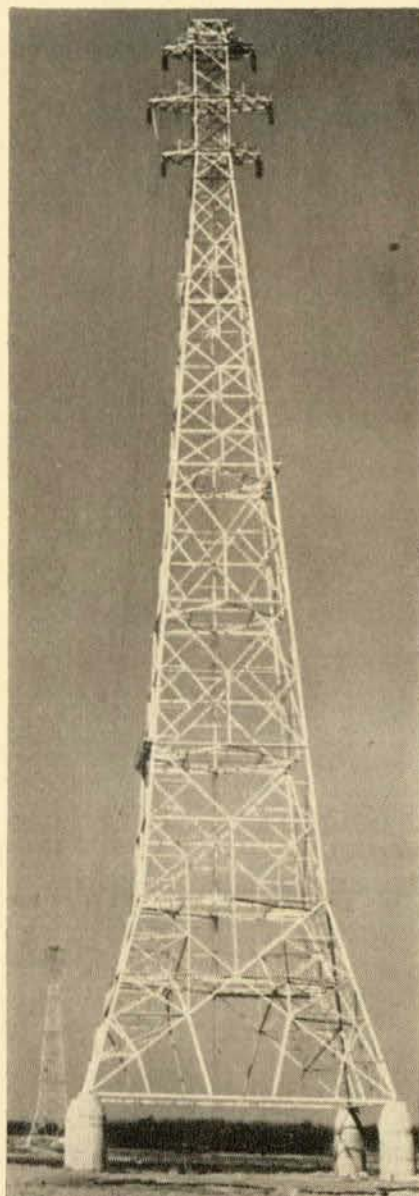
Each tower carries two statics and two, three phase 154 KV circuits of 1,100,000 C.M. ASCR Conductor, making a total of six, three-phase 154 KV lines carrying approximately 650,000 KW. Each phase of the line has a pulling strength of 15,000 pounds. Twenty ton stringing blocks were used to string the conductors.

Local 816 is proud of the fact that the job was completed with no lost time accidents. Maybe this isn't a

record, but it's a darn good average. A. S. Schulman Electric Company was the contractor.

In pictures are two of the towers that were built by the men in the group picture. By names they are from left to right. Front row: Fred A. Hartle, assistant business manager, Local 816; Frank Riley, General foreman, Local 816. 2nd row: H. W. Harris, line foreman, Local 51; A. B. Casto, lineman, Local 1525; T. H. Downs, apprentice lineman, Local 816; J. C. Doyal, apprentice lineman, Local 816; Frank Cole, line foreman, Local 816. 3rd row: C. J. Pingleton, lineman, Local 53; Joe Bodery, lineman, Local 18; O. D. Hill, lineman, Local 611; H. P. Wilkey, lineman, Local 702; W. H. Vaughn, groundman, Local 816; E. M. Marquitz, lineman, Local 196; H.

A.E.C. Tower



Two of the giant towers, at 508 feet, among the largest in the world, in Local 816's jurisdiction.

New Slate for Local 768



The newly-elected officers of Local 768, Kalispell, Mont., line up for their official portrait, following the balloting. Their names and positions are listed in the local's letter.

Build Towers for A.E.C. Plant



Gathered at the base of one of its four supporting pillars are members of Local 816, Paducah, Ky., who recently completed this and five other crossing towers to supply power to the A.E.C. plant in Paducah. Their names are given in the accompanying letter.

L. Sickler, lineman, Local 1002. 4th row: R. C. Stillwell, lineman, Local 51; J. R. Sportsman, lineman, Local 1002; G. D. Hickey, lineman, Local 1525; Norman Neilson, lineman, Local 1525; Jeff Watson, operator, Local 181; Lavell Peavey, lineman, Local 605; W. M. Riley, lineman, Local 816; Hazell Clapp, groundman, Local 816. Electrical superintendent on the job was H. W. Carlton.

We are indeed proud of the A. S. Schulman Electric Company and the relationship 816 has had in this huge construction job. We want to thank our traveling Brothers for their help and cooperation with us in performing this operation. These pictures were made by W. C. Elmore, member of Local 816.

FRED A. HARTLE, Ass't. B.M.

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Condolences of Local To Bereaved Families

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—This time next week the convention in Chicago will be in its final stages. Our delegates to this convention are as follows: W. E. Nichols, John T. Rush, Jimmy May and C. F. Boone.

Bailey G. Mathis' mother passed away this month, his father passed away about a month prior. Our sympathy to Bailey and his family.

Buddy Trolinger, a long time member of Local Union 835 passed away August 26, 1954. We have lost a faithful and good member.

Thurston Sparks, groundman for T.V.A. and a member of this local

passed away August 20, 1954. It is a sad thing when we lose these Brothers. Our sympathy to the family.

Hope to give more news in the next issue, what with vacations and sunburns, there is not much to write about.

J. W. GOODWIN, P.S.

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Employment Famine Hits Geneva Local

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—We're right in the middle of clambake season and that's for us! Many men are accepting out-of-town invitations and our own will have been enjoyed by the time this is printed. That one at Oswego must have been a "cracker-jack." Our "clam-lover" couldn't drive his own car home. How about that, Charlie?

Congratulations are in order for four of our men. Ed Bolger, Jr., Bob Harris, King Brennan and Fred Toombs are now journeymen.

After three or four years of plenty, we are now having a famine, with several men out of work or working out of town.

Charles Theise, business manager, reports the welfare plan running smoothly. We are proud of the progress we have made along this line. We think we have about the best plan around these parts.

A couple of the boys went into contracting for themselves: Dadson Electric (Norm Dadson) and Eddie's Electric Service (Ed and John Roemer). We wish you all the best and

hope you make your first million this year.

Believe it or not, Business Manager Charles Theise finally let a few moths out of his pocketbook and bought a new Ford. Also, Sam Arnold is driving a new Pontiac and King Brennan a new Chevrolet.

We have elected officers since our last letter to the *Journal*. They are as follows: Al Lawrence, president; Lee Blake, vice president; Leo Kelleher, financial secretary and treasurer; Carl Culver, recording secretary; and Charles Theise, business manager.

That winds us the news for this time. Hope to see you next meeting.

LEE R. BLAKE, P.S.

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Units Wins March Of Dimes Contest

L. U. 845, ALPHA, N. J.—Employees of N-Y-T and Deltronics with the forward pushing of Local 845's President, Roosevelt Olivi, pooled their efforts and dimes to win the recent annual station WEST March of Dimes contest for the Easton, Pa.—Phillipsburg, N. J. area.

The contest was a nip-and-tuck affair with the lead see-sawing back and forth between the various companies during the week. It wasn't until the last hour that the N-Y-T and Deltronics team forged ahead and came through on top, thus winning the coveted banner award made by station WEST and presented to Local 845 President, Roosevelt Olivi, in person over Radio Station WEST.

LIFE'S MIRROR

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Give sorrow and pity to those who mourn;
You will gather in flowers again
The scattered seeds of your thought outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave—
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—Madeline Bridges



The banner, is presently hanging in the reception office of the N-Y-T buildings.

LILLIAN CHANDA, F.S.

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Foresees Full Schedule With Seaway Construction

L. U. 910, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—At last, after 50 years of struggles and disappointments, we have achieved our goal, "The St. Lawrence Seaway and the Power Project" have cleared all obstacles, and work will start very soon.

President Eisenhower signed the "St. Lawrence Seaway Bill" May 13, which authorizes the United States to participate with Canada in building a 27-foot depth waterway, to carry ocean shipping to the Great Lakes. Present depth is 14 feet.

The New York Power Authority, in partnership with the Province of Ontario, will construct the huge and longest power dam in the world, to drive 32 turbine generators, each rated capacity 60,000 K. V. A.

The New York Power Authority received the final clearance June 7, when the United States Supreme Court turned down an appeal of Lake Ontario Property Owners and Beach Protective Association.

Now the work can start, just as soon as the financing is completed by the power authority. It is expected that some time in July, some of the preliminary work will begin.

This huge undertaking, involving an expenditure of close to a billion dollars on both seaway and power, will take from five to seven years, and a working force of 15,000 men to complete.

New York's and Ontario's power plants will be identical in respect to output of power, 16 turbine generators in the United States, same number in Canada.

The Barnhart Island Power dam will be 3,585 feet long, 180 feet wide, will require 6,000,000 yards excavation and 2,000,000 yards concrete fill. One of the first jobs to be done, is to build a bridge from the island to mainland in New York, approximate cost \$2,000,000.

The power dam is only one of three to be built. The Long Sault dam, just above the Barnhart dam, will be close to 3,000 feet long and 150 feet high, requiring 660,000 yards of concrete. The Iroquois dam, a few miles above these dams, will be used for water level control, its length will be 3,600 feet and height 118 feet.

Above this last dam, a lake, 30 miles long, will be formed. In places in may be five miles wide. Someone has suggested that it be called "Lake St. Lawrence."

Massena, a village of about 15,000 population located 95 miles North of

Social Benefit Fund Picnic



Committees, helpers and members of Local 1073, Ambridge, Pa., are seen at their recent picnic on behalf of the Social Benefit Fund.

Watertown, and about five miles from the Power Dam, will be the hub of the power development.

Our Negotiation Committee, headed by our able business manager, Brother Walter Maxim, reported last meeting and the members accepted the new agreement, 10 cent raise across the board, and an added 5 cents for foremen. That brings our heavy construction rate up to \$3.15.

Work has been fairly good here this spring, with very few men not working. Of course, we anticipate plenty of work as soon as the St. Lawrence job gets started.

We wish that all members of the I.B.E.W. would please refrain from writing, phoning, or inquiring in person, about work on the St. Lawrence project, as the job has not started as yet. Local 910 will be able to man all work for at least a year. We will insert a notice in the WORKER as soon as this job will require more men than we can furnish.

I would be remiss if I did not mention our four apprentice boys, Durl Young, Leland Bouch, Richard McQuillen and Robert Williams, who have served four years of apprenticeship training and came through the journeyman's examination with flying colors. We are indeed proud of these new journeymen. They are very able and capable mechanics. Our apprenticeship training program is managed by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee and approved by the New York Apprenticeship Council. This compulsory training is a part of our working agreement with the employers. We all wish these boys the best for a success-



Present when an agreement was reached between representatives of Local 1073 and members of National Electric Products Corporation were, seated, left to right: Alec Robinson, vice president of National Electric and Andrew Johnson, International Representative; and standing, left to right: James Koury; John Zalinski; L. F. Brown, National Electric's plant manager; Ernest Kalember; G. L. Wannamaker, vice president of National Electric; Alfred Pfeiffer, union board chairman; Walter Kleemook; John Deyber, president of Local 1073, and Stephen Altounian.

ful livelihood in the years that are to come.

W. E. (BUCK) BAILEY, P.S.

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Ambridge Local Signs With National Electric

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—An agreement was reached at the Ambridge plant of National Electric Products Corporation between the employees of Local Union 1073 and the management of National Electric.

There has been a continuous contract relationship with the company for the last 17 years which we feel is a fine compliment to the union

and company, especially taking into consideration that the Ambridge area is one of the most highly industrialized areas in the United States.

National Electric's sheraduct and X-duct conduits along with their wire and special cables and all electrical roughing-in materials are among the top-known products used throughout the world by the electrical construction people.

National Electric is one of the few producers who have protected the trade by selling their electrical products only through recognized electrical wholesalers.

The new contract provides for a five-cent hourly increase and one additional paid holiday along with other

fringe items that make the contract about the best that is known in the electrical manufacturing field. The contract covers all production, maintenance and clerical employees at the Ambridge plant. An enclosed picture shows the Negotiating Committee with International Representative Andrew Johnson who assisted.

There were two picnics held for the employees of National Electric. The first was held July 31 at Kennywood Park, Pittsburgh for the employees, their families and friends. The weather was hot—90° until the early part of the evening when a shower broke the hot spell. There were plenty of free tickets and good free coffee given at the Park and also races for the children. This year there were 15 train coaches providing free transportation. If you did not attend you missed a good time.

A week later August 7th, another picnic was held, this one by the Social Benefit Fund of the I.B.E.W. Local Union 1073, for the members, their wives, husbands and children. The picnic was held at the Ambridge Firemen's Park, Sewickley Creek Road, Fair Oaks, Pennsylvania; and transportation was free. Everything was free and there was no limit other than what your stomach could hold. One hundred and fifty dozen dixie cups went, 70 dozen popsicles, 125 cases of pop, 500 pounds of weiners with sauerkraut, onions, mustard or catsup, 300 pounds of ham in ham sandwiches. There was all you could drink of Fort Pitt Special canned beer from 2:30 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.; free rides for children from one to eighteen, from 2:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. There were two merry-go-round swings, one merry-go-round and a "choo-choo" train. For the older people there was horse shoe pitching as well as dancing to polkas and fox trot music from 7:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.

Soft ball champs were the Wire Shippers with the runner-up team being from the Rubber Mill. James Rizzo, the Wire Shippers soft ball team manager, was presented the trophy by John Deyber, local union president. Here are names of players and final score of the Wire Shippers

		AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolber	2B	4	1	1	1	2
Taddy	CF	4	2	1	1	0
Rupert	C	4	0	0	2	0
Kuhel	1B	4	0	1	5	0
S. Ketch	LF	4	1	2	4	0
Siehl	3B	4	1	1	0	2
Frivanti	SS	3	1	0	1	2
W. Fetch	RF	3	0	0	0	0
Kaunert	P	3	0	2	4	1
Wolf	RF	0	0	0	3	0
TOTAL		33	6	8	21	7

Rubber Mill 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 4
Wire Shippers 1 1 0 0 3 1 6
2 B. Hits—Kauner; Kuhel.
3 B. Hit—Wolbert.
W.P.—Kaunert.

At this picnic there were 35 volunteer helpers and three full-time, including your committee who made this picnic a big success: Patsy Vellano, John Wolf, Nazzie Murshetz, Jan Colades and Shey Namie. A big hand to the committee and their helpers for the wonderful time we all had.

JOHN GOZUR, P.S.

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Death Claims Two Local 1076 Members

L. U. 1076, TOLEDO, OHIO—The month of June was indeed a sad month for Local No. 8 and for this local union.

Thirty seconds of silence were observed for Brother Andrew Futrell who worked in the motor repair shop at General Electric here in Toledo. Brother Futrell's death was due to drowning.

The silence was also observed for Brother William Ryan of Local 8. Brother Ryan was the father of William Ryan, Jr., of this local.

We of local 1076 wish to extend our deepest sympathy.

WALTER R. ROMAS, P.S.

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Unemployment Hits Honolulu Local

L. U. 1186, HONOLULU, HAWAII—Greetings from Local Union 1186, I.B.E.W. Again we say Aloha to you and you and you.

As stated in the last report, work here is still on the downhill trend, while the forward areas are closing down. With about 50 men on the bench, we look forward to this number being increased to about 60 by the end of August. The reasons, labor unrest and the closing down of the work in the forward areas. We sincerely hope not, but what happens from here on in, we will cope with.

Recently the local held its election of officers and I am happy to say that 90 percent of the old standbys were reelected for another term. Also included were a few old hands, plus some new hands. And also you will see three new delegates at the coming Convention; the fourth being yours truly. This is my third Convention trip. Re-elected were President Ted Buchanan, Business Manager Fujikawa, Recording Secretary Fumio Kido, and treasurer Man Sing Yap. Now there you have a real fighting combination. One Chinese, two Japanese, one French-Hawaiian-Portuguese and a fighting Irishman. Newcomer, but the oldest I.B.E.W. member in the territory and a former financial secretary, is none other than old Bill Branco, elected vice president. Reelected to the Executive Board were Charles Whitlock, Elmer

Hamano, Fred Young and myself. Old timers returning are Jack Nobriga, Larry Kiyabu and Masa Kamaura. Elected to the Examining Board are Dan Ichiyama, Gary Sakata and Jimmy Nagata, including old timers who have been doing a bang-up job, George Loo and Harry Chikamori. At the regular monthly meeting International Representative Eli did the honors of swearing in the new officers.

Little by little the organizing drive has been gaining momentum. On Tuesday, June 8th, a consent election was held at the Hygrade Electric Company's premises. NLRB agent the late Arnold Wills officiated the election, and when the votes were counted the local was again the winner by the score of 11 to 4. We were quite happy because for two years we have lost elections at this particular shop. But with the old I.B.E.W. spirit we never gave up.

Well, so much for this time so again I will have to say Aloha to you and you and you in the I.B.E.W. Special Aloha to our friends at Local 1 and to Brother Forbes whom we have not heard from since he left the islands.

JACK CARVALHO, P.S.

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Progress Report from Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Just a brief message from the desk of your Press Secretary Sears. The U.S. Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay, Maryland is still in the shaping-up stage of our work program as outlined in the August-September report. Therefore we can report progress.

At last report, our Delegate George Burkhardt was on his way to Chicago, Illinois to register at the IBEW Convention. We hope he will return with all the good news, and a report of a successful Convention. So Brothers, make it your duty to be present at the next meeting and get the full details direct from your delegates. I'm sure you will not regret leaving your TV set for a couple of hours and being with us at the once-a-month meeting.

REUBEN SEARS, P.S.

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Floor Show Highlights Company Union Picnic

L. U. 1402, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Steel City Electric Company and union picnic was held Saturday, August 7, 1954 at Franklin Grove and what a picnic it turned out to be, with prize bags for all the kiddies, races and games for young and old, prizes for each of the winners. It was a beauti-

Steel City - Local 1402 Picnic



At the picnic of the Steel City Electric Company and Local 1402, Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Steel City of 1954 strolled among the chatting members and their guests, left. Behind the refreshment bar, at right, are Larry Sittig, Howard Smith, Recording Secretary Ott Schreiber, and Dan Creedon.



In picture at left, standing, left to right: Mrs. Keller, Dick Miller; President Victor Verdelkel; Mrs. R. Miller; Roy Meanor, Personnel Director; Jennie Williams, and Wilma Banas. Kneeling: Andy Jensen and George Sieffert. And at right, as the local's caption reads, "Our beloved Treasurer heading for the last round-up."

ful day for swimming and there also was dancing from 3 to 9 p.m., topping it off with a wonderful floor show that was put on by a young group that was simply superb. So a big round of applause for Victor Verdelkel, chairman, and to all the committee for their hard work in making this picnic of 1954 a huge success.

We here at 1402 are once again back in the full swing of things, after a slight recession all of the Brothers and Sisters were called back to work and I am happy to report orders and work at Steel City are moving at a rapid pace once again.

After a brief illness Brother Harry Oehlinger of our local passed away. Brother Oehlinger will be sadly missed by all.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Andy Johnson our International Representative in the recent passing of his mother.

Contract negotiations are being conducted at this writing between management and union, two clauses being opened, namely wages and the pension plan. By the time this article goes to press everything should be signed, sealed and delivered.

Thought for the day:
"An apple a day keeps the Doctor away,"

But too many brings him.

BUZZ SCHWARTZ, P.S.

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Studies New Bill Outlawing Communism

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Since President Eisenhower has signed the bill outlawing communism, and it has been decided to investigate some of the labor unions, it would be well for each of us to understand what it means to be a Communist. We have felt that to be a Christian, and a good citizen, thereby standing behind God's commandments and our Government (which has its foundation in religious freedom) was enough politics for the average American, who voted when election time came around. Because another didn't agree with us didn't mean anything unless we were after his vote. At one time, in Hanson, there used to be a Socialist Club which met at different houses, and once at the home where I was board-

ing. We attended and had it explained to us that the root of socialism was sharing. We (shoe workers at that time) should have a proper share of what we produced. We were not members of the club. It was long before women got the right to vote and several years before we were of age. In these late years we have been told that communism is socialism. That Socialist Club had church-going members and patriotic citizens they were. I am sure that our local has no members who would do anything to undermine our Government. A large part of the members of our Brotherhood are veterans who have helped to make and keep America what it is, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

At present we are working on a large order for the Navy, as well as plenty of our regular work. New help has been added to our regular personnel and things look good for the coming season.

On Saturday, August 29th, Wheelers gave a clam bake for Labor and management which was well attended. Even the Veep was there eating his share of clams, sausages, fish and

Personalities from Mass. Local 1505



Prize winners from Local 1505 at the Worcester convention of the Mass. State Federation of Labor were Mary Ciommo, a fishing rod; Fred Newman, sport shirt and slacks, and John J. Casey, fur trimmed galoshes.

The problems of 12,000 members are the direct concern of Business Manager Henry J. Campbell.

Mrs. Consuelo Morgan, recording secretary of Local 1505 since its founding is seen at her desk.



First to depart for the 25th convention in Chicago is this group from Local 1505. Left to right, they are: Joseph L. Lally; Mrs. Lally; John T. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Andrew A. McGlinchey; Hugh J. McEvoy, and Mr. McGlinchey, convalescing from pneumonia.

Below: Just off the main convention floor at Worcester, James E. Cheyne, Jr., left and Gordon Rupp stop for a pick-up at the refreshment stand.



Normally an alert person, Treasurer James A. Johnson of Local 1505 here demonstrates the plastic chairs at the Worcester convention.

Below: Julius Gordon, steward, and Madelin Correia of Newton try out a few quick steps at a recent Quincy meeting after the session.



International Vice President John J. Regan, while attending the State convention, tells Local Financial Secretary Melvin D. Eddy he has recommended him as assistant sergeant-at-arms at our convention.

lobster after which he was able to stoop over and then keep score for the Bocce players.

It's all right to repeat what has been said so often, that nowhere in the world can there be found a more congenial group than the labor and management of the Wheeler Reflector Company. Too bad management couldn't join Local 1514.

We were glad to see that Mary Turner looks much improved in health and we liked the dress Helena was modeling. Wonder if she'll put it back on the racks at Marlenas.

Louls' face wasn't really rough, was it gals? Wonder whose lipstick was most pleasing to Trig?

Wasn't it nice to see Anna and know she is on the road to good health again?

"You never can tell what your thoughts will do

In bringing you hate or love,
For thoughts are things, and their airy wings

Are swifter than carrier doves.

They follow the law of the universe—
Each thing must create its kind,
And they speed o'er the track to bring you back
Whatever went out from your mind."

—by E. W. W.

VERDA M. LANE, P.S.

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Unity Evolves from Spirited Election

L. U. 1631, HARMON, N. Y.—The elections of this local union were held on June 30, 1954. It was an election of great interest being a three-cornered race for the office of president, two candidates for the office of recording secretary and also treasurer and for members of the Executive Board, six candidates ran for this office. Brother John J. Alterio was unopposed for the office of financial secretary. The officers for the next two years are as follows: A. D. Ciano, president; P. Puglia, vice-president; G. Zimmer, recording secretary; J. J. Alterio, financial secretary; P. Rice, treasurer; Members of the Executive Board, J. Donaldson, P. Puglia, G. Zimmer, and D. Sperano.

The officers were installed in office the first meeting in July and the oath of office was administered by Brother Dan Regan, former International Organizer, under order of new business. It says here that Brother Regan in installing officers does the finest job this writer has ever seen or heard.

The membership of this local union wishes the best of luck to the new officers and are 100 per cent behind them for future progress.

It is with great sorrow that this local union reports the death of two Brothers, Brothers Robert H. Thompson and Frank P. Wittges.

Sesquicentennial Float



On the occasion of the sesquicentennial of Olean, N. Y., the girls of Local 1690 built and entered this float as their colorful contribution to the gala parade that opened a week's celebrations.

Brother Robert H. Thompson was initiated in Local Union 817 New York, June 8, 1944 and transferred to L. U. 1631, Harmon, New York, March 1950. He was born January 25, 1905, and died January 16, 1954.

Brother Frank P. Wittges was initiated in Local Union 817, New York, February 10, 1938, and transferred to Local Union 1631, Harmon, New York, March 1950. He was born November 16, 1898, and died February 2, 1954. Brother Wittges was at one time vice-president of our parent Local Union 817, New York, and also served on the Executive Board and as chairman of the Audit Committee of this local union before his death.

Both these Brothers were very well liked by the Brothers in Harmon and their places will be hard to fill. May they rest in peace.

Your press secretary has been retained by President Ciano and will in the future try to have more articles in the JOURNAL.

DAVID H. VAN HOUTEN, P.S.

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Full Employment After Six Week Lull

L. U. 1690, OLEAN, N.Y.—Greetings from Local 1690 to all Brothers and Sisters of the I.B.E.W. We are quite fortunate in having all our employees back to work after six weeks of unemployment. Also we are hiring a few more. It surely seems good to have everyone back.

Our Local entered a float that took part in Olean's Sesquicentennial Celebration August 14 to 21. A dance was held at the Pulaski Club on August 6th at which time our queen and four

attendants were selected from among the "HiQ Swishettes." The queen was Margaret Eagan, our local treasurer; Emily McCall, Hilda Fulton, Joan Brown and Jane Radlinski, all members of our local, were the four attendants.

The girls from HiQ Division, Aero-vox Corporation, all helped to celebrate the Olean's sesquicentennial by joining the Sisters of the Swish. The float was built by the girls and their husbands. It proved very outstanding with its color combination of red, white and blue.

The parade lasting two and one-half hours was the beginning of a successful week.

HELEN SOKOLASKI, Pres.

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Local Joins City's Birthday Celebration

L. U. 1719, GALVA, ILL.—This is our first news letter to the JOURNAL and we hope more will follow. We are a newly organized group and since being organized we have had several raises and good cooperation.

Our members are all employed at the B.M. Fitting Corporation in Galva. We make three sizes of electrical fittings which are used on E.M.T. conduit and also the tools to install the fittings.

Our town is celebrating its 100th birthday this year and our celebration was from July 28 to August 1, with a big parade of 224 floats on Saturday, July 31. Our employer's float in the parade was very appropriate for our line of work. One of our members was dressed as Benjamin Franklin, who was flying a kite,

such as he was doing when he discovered electricity from the lightning.

Instead of our union having a float we took over the responsibility of taking the convalescents and invalids from Wasson Nursing home and others in Galva, to cars parked in the parade area. Many of them would not have seen the parade otherwise. We have since received many thanks both verbally and in the *Galva News* for our thoughtfulness in this matter.

A few months ago our union joined the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kewanee, which is doing good work for all A.F.L. unions.

We enjoy reading the JOURNAL and since I was elected press secretary, I will try and write more articles for the magazine, as several members have been suggesting that we get an article in.

LOYAL R. KELLY, P.S.

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Unique Promotion By Cicero Local

L. U. 1806, CICERO, ILL.—We are one of the newer locals in the I.B.E.W., having won the election to represent the clerical workers at the Western Electric Company, Incorporated.

Local Enterprise



An attractive promotion gimmick, conceived by Local 1806, Cicero, Ill., is modeled by Miss Lorrene Wasson, local member and steward. They are local campaign buttons converted to earrings.

rated, at Hawthorne, just a year ago.

One of our members conceived of the idea of making earrings out of the campaign buttons and also used them during the campaign held in our recent shop election of Local 1859. Certification at this time is still pending due to a protest by a rival independent union, but the I.B.E.W.-A.F. of L. will soon represent almost 16,000 people at Hawthorne.

It was a very simple idea she had for converting the pins to earrings. The pin is removed from the button and plastic ear clips are glued in with model airplane glue.

The earrings are very attractive and inexpensive to make but catch the eye very quickly especially when worn by such an attractive model as we have.

Our model's name is Lorrene Wasson—Department 1515 at the Hawthorne Plant of the Western Electric Company, Incorporated. She is a member and steward of I.B.E.W., Local 1806.

We hope this may give someone else ideas for the future and that labor may continue to grow and benefit from the organization and efforts of our great union.

IRENE C. BOREK, R.S.

A Look At Our Future

(Continued from page 35)

closed shop because it insures competent workmanship and fulfilled contracts. We must work, all of us, to build better labor-management relations and a good public relations policy.

Our work—electrical work—is important work, essential work, proud work, and we should be proud of it. Taking pride in our work, whatever it is, and doing it to the very best of our ability, brings the highest pleasure that can be obtained from employment.

You've heard the story about the two laborers who worked day after day carrying wheelbarrows full of bricks to the site where a church was being erected. One day a man stopped them and asked what they were doing. One said in a dull, disinterested tone, "I'm hauling bricks."

But the other looked up and smiled and said, "I'm building a Cathedral."

Pride in your work! It's im-

portant. Many persons work at jobs—perhaps some manufacturing jobs—where they perform a small operation and never understand just what part it plays in the finished whole. Every man's work is important—whether he designs the largest bridge in the world, or performs a brain operation, or solders wires into a switchboard. Each part contributes something—and all are a part of the great and free American way of life.

Electrical work plays a tremendous part in the progressive work of this continent. We do it well—we should be proud of it.

There are some other things that we as I. B. E. W. members must continue to do. Those first Electrical Workers—the 10 who met in an upper room, organized this Brotherhood to improve conditions for Electrical Workers everywhere. We must never lose sight of this objective. We must never be satisfied. When we are satisfied, we stop growing. We must never forget that purpose and the other objectives for which we were organized 63 years ago—to "aid each

other in sickness and distress." We must continue to improve our organization, strengthen our Pension Plan and in a real spirit of Brotherhood work for the good of all.

I say to you here, you delegates who are assembled in the largest labor union convention in the world, that if we will do these things we can face the future with confidence—secure in the knowledge that the future is bright and the end is not in sight.

There's a little saying that I would like to bring to you here today because it fits the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers well. It is this:

"Don't worry or fret, faint-hearted,

The chances have just begun,
For the best jobs haven't been started,

The best work hasn't been done."

If we will remember that and if we never forget that we are a Brotherhood with real regard one for the other—and that what helps one helps all—what hurts one,

hurts the rest also. And if we remember that we have to keep faith with our employers and with the public we serve and with ourselves—with those who have gone before and those who will come after. If we will stick together and work together and do our best, then with the help of God, we cannot help but go forward and win success and happiness on this great continent of ours—this America we love.

A Look At the Record

(Continued from page 40)

gates to markets here at home and throughout the world for everything we can conceivably produce.

The way to meet what is called the problem of farm surpluses is not in my judgment by lowering the farmer's well being. It is rather by meeting the rising hopes of the multitudes who need and want so badly the farmer's foods and fibres. As I said the other night, there cannot be in today's hungry world a surplus of corn or wheat. There can only be a shortage of ideas or a weakness of will to learn how to get these things to those who need and want them—to use God's gifts, if you will, for His children.

Not the Answer

The answer to the problem of unemployment is not just the Republican answer of giving stockholders new tax benefits, increasing our tariffs on this and that and viewing with contentment voluntary pay cuts by thousands of employes at great automobile plants.

And, the answer to unemployment is only further hidden beneath platitudes about being "conservative in economic matters, but liberal in human affairs." It seems to me that part of the trouble with our friends in the government these days is that they see five million men and women out of work as an "economic matter"—some statistics and a line on a graph—something to be conservative about—like giving large tax

advantages to big corporations and hoping that a few crumbs of new jobs will brush off the banquet table. When I hear these cold, complacent, self-congratulatory words, I wonder sometimes if they ever see unemployment as a "human affair"—in terms of homes where Saturday is just like Monday, where no questions are asked when the front door opens at five o'clock, where the supper table is silent and fear gnaws at the dignity of living.

Concept of Society

The answer to unemployment is, it seems to me, a state of mind, a concept of society that starts from the realization that we have as a people—in our soil and rivers, and in our hands and our genius and our hearts—every asset we need to create a fuller life for every American in every year of our foreseeable future. We and the rest of the world need more than America's work force can possibly produce.

We need houses, two million a year; we need schools, hospitals, highways, electric power. Yes, and we need foreign trade, yet, in spite of all their talk about trade not aid, the Republicans in the 83rd Congress turned down even a Republican Commission's proposal to expand world trade. Meanwhile, we see, all too plainly, east-west trade increasing. And you can be sure that there are plenty of ma-

licious people in this world who know that unemployment is the best Communist agent that could possibly be sent to America.

Answers Not Easy

I do not for a moment mean to suggest that the answers to all of these great questions are easy, that the obligations of leadership toward an expanding economy are light, or that the key of America's future turns easily in the lock of today's troubled world. Nor has it been even faintly in my mind that the necessary plans can be made or the programs even suggested in casual words such as these.

Yes, I am convinced that in this nation's forthcoming elections a great issue hangs in the balance; whether democracy is going to be viewed as a means of hanging onto yesterday or whether it is going to be recognized for what it is and has to be—as a way of meeting tomorrow.

Stumbling Inevitable

America has everything it needs to keep on growing—to raise the standard of its living—to keep all of its hands at the job of production. It is inevitable that occasional mistakes will be made and that there be stumbling. But the great fault will not be in falling short. The fault will be in not seeing that there is a higher goal, that democracy's star moves in the orbit of mankind's growth—never to be reached but to be forever pursued. Democracy's leadership must look for its guidance at that star instead of at last year's statistics. For where there is no vision of a free society's goal it will perish.

We must say this fall—to ourselves and to a world that wants to hear it—that we believe in a democracy which lives only as it grows.

I am grateful to you for your charity, for your patience with me this afternoon, and all that I have said, perhaps, if you will forgive me for saying so, reduced to political terms, with which you gentlemen are probably unfamiliar, is to say this: That you better vote Democratic because the job you save may be your own.

NOTICE

In this Convention issue of our JOURNAL, we have used just as many pictures as was humanly possible. There were many more we should have liked to include had space permitted. While our photographers did an excellent job, there were a few pictures, notably of committees, which did not turn out well and thus had to be omitted. Because of the time element involved, our photographer was unable to secure pictures of all caucuses and all nominators. We regret any omissions but they were unavoidable. We have done our best and we hope you will be pleased with our efforts.

A Look At Jurisdiction

(Continued from page 44)

the Supreme Court decisions in these cases be overruled by legislation.

Golden v. City of Flora (I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 702 of West Frankfort, Ill.) 408 Ill. 429—The Supreme Court of Illinois, on procedural grounds, reversed a lower Court injunction restraining the city government of Flora from entering into a labor agreement covering the employees of a municipally owned power plant.

N. L. R. B. v. I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 1229, (Charlotte, N. C.) 202 F. (2d) 186; 33 L. R. R. M. 2183—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed a Board decision refusing to reinstate employees who had been discharged for circulating a handbill which depreciated the employer's product. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Court of Appeals decision. Three justices (Frankfurter, Douglas and Black) dissented.

25th Convention

(Continued from page 32)

er eligible for social security coverage at age 60.

(6) A group of resolutions all requesting combined effort on the part of the IBEW and AFL to improve working conditions for Panama Canal Zone workers and better compensation for them.

(7) A resolution proposing an apprenticeship program for bridge crane operators was referred to the National Training and Apprenticeship Committee.

(8) A group of 10 resolutions requesting improved conditions for workers on railroads was referred to the International Vice President of the 10th District.

(9) A resolution was adopted requesting that Congress pass a law prohibiting overhauling and repair work being done by military personnel in Government

establishments while the United States Bureau of Employment Security reports any critical employment conditions in any labor area.

(10) A resolution favoring the placing of the union label on all products manufactured by I.B.E.W. members.

(11) A resolution supporting the paramount right of the United States Government to a monopoly in the development of nuclear fission for atomic and related weapons for military use, but advocating that the Atomic Energy Commission avoid monopoly in civilian atomic energy development for non-military use.

Following the report of this final committee, Secretary Keenan made a stirring address to the Convention which embodied strong appeal for political action. He reviewed various anti-labor situations all over the United States and said that they could be alleviated in great part if our people would support Labor's League for Political Education and get out the vote.

Before this great labor Convention was brought to a close, President Milne also made a few final remarks to the delegates telling them that

"Together we will make this International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the strongest organization, the biggest organization—not to be strong and big just for the sake of being strong and big, but so that we in turn may be able to help people who belong to us and those who should belong."

The Convention was brought to a stirring close with that great song, "God Bless America."

That readers, concludes our day-by-day account of your Convention. We could not record everything but we have hit the highlights.

You will see on the pages of your magazine a number of pictures of the marvelous program of entertainment presented by the local unions of Chicago. We are sure it was as fine a program as has ever been presented by a local committee anywhere.

Throughout the week, sight-seeing tours, trips to the races, boat trips, moving picture entertainment, Cinerama, the ball-games—all were provided for the enjoyment of the delegates and their wives.

A luncheon and fashion show which may only be described as "fabulous" was presented at the Palmer House for the ladies, and was a source of much enjoyment.

The climax of the entire program, the Grand Ball, with its interesting contests, wonderful prizes, and crowning of the queen of the ball, is an event which no Convention delegate or visitor will soon forget.

Nor will any delegate soon forget the "colossal" Broadway show "Hellza Poppin'" with Olsen and Johnson, presented by L.U. 1031 in their own beautiful local union hall.

There were other memorable events to come out of this Convention. The Brotherhood received a new and stirring theme song "Where Electricity Goes, There Goes the IBEW," introduced on the second day of the Convention by the International President. The story of this song, words and music, will be published in your JOURNAL next month.

There was comedy, pathos, human interest—all a part of our largest and greatest Convention. A wife died, a baby was born.

On the opening day of our Convention, a situation that would do justice to a Hollywood movie developed. With some 4,000 electricians in attendance, the power in the auditorium suddenly went dead and remained dead for 20 minutes. Of course there was the inevitable shout, "Is there an electrician in the house?" We hasten to add that this power failure can in no way be blamed upon our own Electrical Workers in charge. An accident occurred and our own people are to be commended for rectifying the damage so quickly.

Once more we say it was a great Convention, great in its actions, its members, its deliberations and great in its promise of the future that is ahead.

finally men of every nationality found their way to the new world. It seemed that from a small beginning made by the little procession of square sailed ships that sighted land that October 12th, the stream of fair-skinned settlers grew until their numbers were as the sands of the ocean shore.

As the ways of the native had to give way before the ways of civilized man, so too the forests had to recede to make room for cities and the new soil had to bring forth fruits of the earth in abundance to feed the new Americans. Gold from cities of the Aztecs and Incas and wealth from the produce of the new world filled empty coffers of dazzling European courts to furnish more ships and outfit more men to come to the colonies. Soon the mighty buffalo of the west faded almost to extinction. The gods of nature paled at the approach of the missionary and the red men heard the voice of the true God. Gone too was the nomad who slept by whispering brooks and hunted the fleet deer. For implements of agriculture and industry, products for commerce and ways of transportation, the methods of science and the accomplishments of education and the arts had come to lands which had been cut off from Asia so far in the dim reaches of history that the wheel was not even known and men in fact lived in the stone age.

And now it is today and we look back on the work of Columbus and the early colonists at a time when our world is very old and very tired.

Perhaps it will be that in a brighter time man will discover the secrets of space travel and find a whole new world to conquer on the face of the white moon or on one of the dark planets.

But meanwhile it will take many modern Christophers to try to unlock our civilization from the terrible embrace of the Russian Bear. If they succeed, then without attempting the moon, man will again find himself a colonist come ashore into a brave new world.

Death Claims for August, 1954

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (1)	G. D. Buck	1,000.00	84	E. L. Owenby	1,000.00
I. O. (2)	I. Moulton	1,000.00	90	E. H. Gray	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	M. E. Riley	1,000.00	103	G. M. Ecklund	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	T. Marchuck	1,000.00	105	J. P. Harder	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	J. F. Trewan	1,000.00	107	J. Dumond	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	D. Arnot, Jr.	475.00	110	L. C. Deeg	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	E. H. Bartrimer	1,000.00	113	E. D. Bevil	650.00
I. O. (9)	P. R. Maloney	1,000.00	117	C. Stanley	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	G. H. Dewitt	1,000.00	124	L. Schindler	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	C. Black	500.00	125	F. L. Bowers	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	M. Charkin	1,000.00	130	W. P. Craig	1,000.00
I. O. (51)	G. L. Ausmus	1,000.00	130	H. J. Motton	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	S. T. Tolen	1,000.00	134	C. E. Eck	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	J. N. Houston	1,000.00	134	J. Kilby	1,000.00
I. O. (79)	R. A. Brisham	1,000.00	134	D. H. Price	1,000.00
I. O. (90)	C. W. Granger	1,000.00	134	J. V. Brown	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	C. R. Hale	1,000.00	134	M. J. Walsh	475.00
I. O. (125)	N. Hennickson	1,000.00	135	S. G. Walters	499.99
I. O. (125)	W. D. McDowell	1,000.00	135	C. C. Griffiths	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	H. Rathoff	1,000.00	146	L. A. Davis	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	M. J. Saville	1,000.00	150	H. A. Granke	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	M. J. O'Rourke	1,000.00	177	J. A. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (136)	H. W. Hawkins	1,000.00	181	W. J. Mengler	825.00
I. O. (217)	C. C. Suively	1,000.00	195	H. L. Champayne	1,000.00
I. O. (288)	R. Brice	1,000.00	195	I. E. Rothe	1,000.00
I. O. (293)	F. H. Malloy	1,000.00	245	W. C. Cummings	1,000.00
I. O. (310)	J. F. Dowd	1,000.00	263	J. Sloan	1,000.00
I. O. (339)	R. O. Sinclair	1,000.00	263	J. P. Schueler	1,000.00
I. O. (340)	C. S. Gracy	1,000.00	292	S. J. Eyrse	1,000.00
I. O. (348)	L. C. Browning	1,000.00	292	E. Hedman	1,000.00
I. O. (479)	C. W. Spence	1,000.00	302	P. M. Beck	1,000.00
I. O. (483)	E. Thomas	1,000.00	313	H. A. Mason	1,000.00
I. O. (483)	E. S. Wortman	750.00	319	S. A. Jamieson	650.00
I. O. (792)	T. Oakley	1,000.00	323	F. H. Place	1,000.00
I. O. (728)	J. H. Gilbert	1,000.00	332	A. Arata	1,000.00
I. O. (734)	E. R. Young	1,000.00	332	E. A. Vanhymus	475.00
I. O. (890)	G. M. Greer	1,000.00	347	L. Franklin	1,000.00
I. O. (1037)	H. Hoff	1,000.00	352	J. Sillman	1,000.00
1	S. P. Speck	1,000.00	359	W. J. Roberts	1,000.00
1	S. S. Harlow	1,000.00	400	L. A. Beise	1,000.00
3	J. Rath	150.00	412	T. C. Benson	825.00
3	A. Swanson	500.00	420	J. L. McMahon	1,000.00
3	A. P. Thiel	1,000.00	422	E. Carmel	1,000.00
3	A. Charak	1,000.00	424	R. Kell	1,000.00
3	A. C. Busley	1,000.00	459	N. J. McCleary	412.50
3	J. E. Coogan	1,000.00	474	M. D. Gray	1,000.00
3	J. F. Jorrel	1,000.00	477	R. A. Bennett	1,000.00
3	F. H. Dietz	1,000.00	494	O. A. Gillgren	1,000.00
3	G. Kunze	1,000.00	505	J. B. Shearer	1,000.00
3	M. L. Fagan	1,000.00	524	A. Simonson	1,000.00
3	S. Haar	1,000.00	539	P. P. Matras	300.00
3	J. Doskoil	1,000.00	602	G. D. Beely	210.00
3	L. Urzo	200.00	611	M. M. Williams	650.00
3	C. Steln	1,000.00	613	J. Borch	1,000.00
3	J. M. Seaton	1,000.00	637	J. W. Bailey	1,000.00
5	W. Ulrich	1,000.00	649	R. Ward	1,000.00
5	R. W. Sharnack	1,000.00	664	B. Fishman	1,000.00
5	E. J. Thien	1,000.00	665	P. Markey	1,000.00
6	E. C. Toll	200.00	682	H. O. Clark	475.00
7	F. P. Lynch	1,000.00	702	I. J. Evans	1,000.00
9	J. F. Sexton	150.00	719	C. A. Dame	1,000.00
9	T. J. Kane	825.00	724	E. F. Crehan	1,000.00
11	B. E. Hoopes	1,000.00	735	R. N. Sorenson	1,000.00
16	J. F. Martin	1,000.00	760	B. O. Slover	650.00
17	C. D. Irwin	1,000.00	773	J. Sheldon	475.00
17	J. D. Malugin	800.00	784	W. E. Joyce	1,000.00
25	W. Pierce	1,000.00	841	J. R. Bailey	300.00
27	H. R. Shelton	1,000.00	846	O. C. Bell	1,000.00
31	A. H. Myrvoid	1,000.00	900	R. Anshach	1,000.00
35	P. F. McHeeran	1,000.00	923	J. B. Jordan	1,000.00
38	W. J. Fitzgerald	475.00	979	W. Thompson	1,000.00
40	W. L. Wiggins	1,000.00	980	W. B. Burns	1,000.00
43	D. Crakley	1,000.00	1024	D. W. Heckman	825.00
46	J. L. Bennum	1,000.00	1141	R. G. Hayes	1,000.00
49	E. H. Pindler	1,000.00	1141	O. V. Young	1,000.00
58	F. Levantrosser	1,000.00	1231	D. F. Downey	1,000.00
65	O. R. Lester	1,000.00	1249	G. C. White	216.00
66	O. I. Morton	1,000.00	1249	H. Dinehart	1,000.00
66	W. O. Spert	1,000.00	1392	D. A. Shoemaker	825.00
66	E. E. Kelley	1,000.00	1393	D. W. Sachs	1,000.00
66	J. W. Lewis	1,000.00	1570	E. C. Cooper, Sr.	475.00
76	V. R. Trachsel	1,000.00			
77	D. M. Stewart	1,000.00			
84	P. B. Bishop	1,000.00			
		Total	\$149,595.81		

Answers to Inventors Quiz on Page 96

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Reaper | 13. safety pin |
| 2. Sewing Machine (U.S.) | 14. Waterman |
| 3. Bifocal lens | 15. telegraph |
| 4. Practical steamboat | 16. 1876 |
| 5. Motion Picture Machine | 17. Stanley |
| 6. Cotton Gin | 18. Du Pont |
| 7. First successful gasoline motor vehicle in U.S. | 19. sleeping-car |
| 8. First U.S. Locomotive | 20. Goodyear |
| 9. Movie Projector | 21. true |
| 10. First successful airplane with motor | 22. false (Edison) |
| 11. Borden | 23. false (Colt) |
| 12. match | 24. true |
| | 25. true |

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

This month, O Lord, we are happy to record on the pages of our Journal, all that concerns our Convention recently concluded in Chicago. But our hearts are heavy in the knowledge that there are many who have passed on and who will never again know in this life, the joys and sorrows, the successes and failures that concern our Brotherhood and its members. We will miss these members who have left our ranks, O Lord, and we ask Thee to bless them with Thy peace and Thy love, and bring them to that greater Brotherhood which exists in heaven, under the Fatherhood of God.

Look kindly on their loved ones left to mourn their loss, too, O God. Send them that peace and comfort and understanding which no man can bring to them but which Thou in Thy wisdom and power can give to all men. We ask Thee too, Lord, to look kindly upon us, we who make this prayer. Help us to live good lives, loving Thee and our fellow man. Help us to live up to the true precepts for which our union was founded. Help us to obey that one rule, the Golden Rule, which leads to Thee, and happiness and heaven. Amen.

Alfred H. Myrvold, L. U. No. 31

*Born September 14, 1904
Initiated September 25, 1942
Died July 18, 1954*

Harold John Moldon, L. U. No. 130

*Born December 1, 1898
Initiated December 4, 1914
Died August 5, 1954*

Clinton D. Mifflin, L. U. No. 702

*Born June 17, 1922
Initiated July 3, 1948
Died August 6, 1954*

Osborne Lester, L. U. No. 65

*Born June 16, 1912
Initiated January 5, 1937
Died July 12, 1954*

Angelo Arata, L. U. No. 332

*Born May 14, 1908
Initiated January 6, 1939
Died July 30, 1954*

Leona K. Williams, L. U. No. 702

*Born March 11, 1924
Initiated May 2, 1951
Died August 8, 1954*

Marion M. Williams, L. U. No. 65

*Born October 3, 1914
Initiated November 21, 1950
Died June 15, 1954*

Charles Wallace, L. U. No. 411

*Born May 17, 1904
Reinitiated April 26, 1950
Died August 2, 1954*

Harry Markers, L. U. No. 713

*Born May 25, 1895
Initiated November 22, 1946
Died July, 1954*

W. J. Cope, L. U. No. 66

*Born January 19, 1883
Initiated September 2, 1907
Died June 21, 1954*

Miles D. Gray, L. U. No. 474

*Born October 5, 1899
Initiated November 12, 1937
Died July 26, 1954*

Frank Svejksky, L. U. No. 713

*Born October 30, 1906
Initiated May 23, 1952
Died July, 1954*

Edgar Earl Kelley, L. U. No. 66

*Born November 9, 1900
Initiated January 6, 1944
Died July 11, 1954*

C. E. (Red) Delmore, L. U. No. 558

*Born September 24, 1901
Initiated September 21, 1934
Died August 16, 1954*

Milton Wahlquist, L. U. No. 713

*Born September 3, 1904
Initiated August 8, 1946
Died July, 1954*

Weldon O. Sypert, L. U. No. 66

*Born January 17, 1902
Initiated May 6, 1943
Died June 22, 1954*

Paul E. Dean, L. U. No. 702

*Born July 20, 1922
Initiated February 4, 1953
Died August 8, 1954*

Herbert Dinehart, L. U. No. 1249

*Born July 21, 1893
Initiated September 26, 1941
Died August 19, 1954*

Harry Brinton, L. U. No. 124

*Born October 15, 1892
Initiated December 23, 1943
Died July 3, 1954*

Irvin J. Evans, L. U. No. 702

*Born February 11, 1893
Initiated November 10, 1926
Died August 6, 1954*

George C. White, L. U. No. 1249

*Born October 22, 1900
Initiated February 6, 1951
Died August 13, 1954*

F. A. Martin, L. U. No. 124

*Born July 6, 1888
Initiated August 9, 1910
Died March 5, 1954*



Our Convention Had its **MOMENTS OF JUBILATION**

"We present to this Convention a man who is our friend, Governor Adlai Stevenson!" — *President Milne*

"I want to congratulate the IBEW for the splendid progress you have made in your field, not only in the interests of your own membership but in the interests of the entire industry." — *AFL President Meany*

"By the powers vested in me as Chairman of this Convention I now request the International Secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of this Convention for Brother J. Scott Milne as International President."

— *Temporary Convention Chairman Gordon Freeman*

"In all my years of attending labor Conventions, I have never seen a job so marvelously well done as that by the members of our Law Committee. I vote we give them a rising vote of thanks."

— *Delegate Turner, L.U. 52*



hernia

**gives
no
warning**



LIFT RIGHT
get help on heavy objects